Conditions and Politics in Occupied Western Europe 1940~1945

Selected from PRO CLASS FO 371

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CONDITIONS AND POLITICS IN OCCUPIED WESTERN EUROPE 1940-1945

Selected from PRO CLASS FO 371
(General Correspondence. Political)

PART 5, Section A, 1944 (Belgium and Luxemburg, Denmark, Economic and Reconstruction Files, France, General Files).

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CONDITIONS AND POLITICS IN OCCUPIED WESTERN EUROPE 1940-1945

PART FIVE. 1944, SECTION A (Belgium and Luxemburg, Denmark, Economic and Reconstruction Files, France, and General Files).

Selected from PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE CLASS FO 371
(General Correspondence. Political)

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	FILE NO.	DESCRIPTION
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	39106	Copies of Leaflets disseminated over occupied Europe
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	43001	Violations of the established rules of war
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PUBLISHER'S NOTE

This is the first section of the fifth part of a major research collection for modern European history which has been selected from the huge and immensely important Public Record Office class FO 371. Part 1 covered 1940, Part 2 deals with 1941, Part 3 with 1942, and Part 4 contains the files for 1943.

As the allies made their massive advances so the information accessible to the Foreign Office grew in proportion and it has been necessary to divide Part Five into two sections. Section A contains more than 2700 individual folders in 157 files dealing with Belgium and Luxemburg, Denmark, the Economic and Reconstruction Files, France, and the General Files. Section B contains a further 3100 individual folders in 120 files which deal with Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Vatican. Together the two sections cover the whole of the critical year leading up to D-Day.

This collection is a unique documentary source for almost every aspect of the effect of the war in Europe and provides key insights into the diplomatic and propagandist strategy of the Foreign Office.

In all cases complete files have been filmed and there are a few instances when files contain material outside the main theme of this collection.

The general condition of the files is good but there are occasions when very poor duplicated copies or manuscript notes have been difficult to reproduce. Every care has been taken and the best possible image obtained.

CENTRAL

1944

F.O.
371

File No. 344

[redacted]

pp. 10603 - 11106

CLOSED
UNTIL
1972

39108

17

2

1944

C

C 10603

14 [illegible] 1944

GERMANY

Registry Number } C. 10603/344/18

FROM Major General Brooks (to Mr.Loxley) (communicated)

No.

Dated 11th August

Received in Registry } 14th August 1944

C : Germany

Dissemination of Leaflets.

Communicates statement of leaflet position from night of 1/2 July to July 31/1 August 1944.

Last Paper.

C9999

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

39108

(Action completed.)

B.H.Y. 24/8

(Index.)

Bell 1/9

Next Paper.

C 11106

(Minutes.)

See within:-

1) XB 24 disseminated over Ghent } on Aug 8/9
Brussels }

2) F 77 " " various places .. Aug 5/6 6/7

3) H 7 " .. Amsterdam } .. Aug 9/1
Utrecht }

4) XF 1 " .. Tours } .. Aug 8/9
Chateaudun }

15/VIII

5) XN 7 " .. Bergen } on Aug 10/11
Stavanger }

6) XN 9 " .. Bergen } .. Aug 10/1
Stavanger }

7) N 8 " .. Bergen } . Aug 10/11
Stavanger }

8) T-117 " .. various places .. Aug 11/12

9) Y-23 " .. Paris - Aug. 11/12

10) ZG 36 " .. Orleans .. Aug 11/12

11) ZG 42 " .. Brest Aug 10/11

12) ZG 45 " various places Aug 10/11

13) T 116 " .. " " Aug 10/11

16/VIII

14) USF 133 " " various places Aug 14/15

15) USF 131 " .. .. .. Aug 14/15

16) T120 " .. .. .. Aug 14/15

21/VIII

27437 F.O.P.

P. T. O.

17)

17) XF 2 disseminated over various places Aug 14/17

18) ZG 49 " " " " " 16/17

19) T 122 " " " " " 16/17

23/viii

4

C 10603 C

14 CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Loxley

C / /

14 AUG 1944

With the Compliments
of
Major-General R. A. D. Brooks.

P.B.A.TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

11.8.44

5

SECRET

P.W.E. LEAFLETS

The following is a statement of the leaflet position from the night of 1/2 July to July 31/1st August, 1944.

Total quantity of leaflets in stock at 1st July:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	40,000	40,000
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN	36,000	-	-	36,000
DANISH	88,000	-	-	88,000
DUTCH	8,800	-	-	8,800
FRENCH	3,497,600	-	1,648,800	5,146,400
GERMAN	15,181,800+	-	5,776,000+	20,957,800
ITALIAN	-	-	-	-
NORWEGIAN	24,000	-	-	24,000
POLISH	-	-	-	-
	18,836,200	-	7,464,800	26,301,000

+ 1,696,000 German leaflets transferred from R.A.F. to U.S.T.A.F.

Total quantity of leaflets printed during July:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	-	-
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN	-	-	-	-
DANISH	-	-	-	-
DUTCH	-	-	40,000	40,000
FRENCH	4,585,000	-	2,216,000	6,801,000
GERMAN	-	-	7,407,000+	7,407,000
ITALIAN	-	-	-	-
NORWEGIAN	-	-	40,000	40,000
POLISH	-	-	-	-
	4,585,000	-	9,703,000	14,288,000

+ 300,000 leaflets were printed during June.

Total quantity of leaflets disseminated during June:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	40,000	40,000
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN	-	-	-	-
DANISH	-	-	-	-
DUTCH	-	-	-	-
FRENCH	4,499,900	-	1,448,200	5,948,100
GERMAN	8,313,400	-	6,310,078	14,623,478
ITALIAN	-	-	-	-
NORWEGIAN	-	-	-	-
POLISH	-	-	-	-
	12,813,300	-	7,798,278	20,611,578

Total quantity of leaflets pulped during July:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	-	-
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN	-	-	-	-
DANISH	-	-	-	-
DUTCH	-	-	-	-
FRENCH	1,760,000	-	-	1,760,000
GERMAN	2,536,000	-	4,984,922	7,520,922
ITALIAN	-	-	-	-
NORWEGIAN	-	-	-	-
POLISH	-	-	-	-
	4,296,000	-	4,984,922	9,280,922

Total quantity of leaflets in stock at 1st August, 1944.

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	-	-
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN	36,000	-	-	36,000
DANISH	88,000	-	-	88,000
DUTCH	8,800	-	40,000	48,800
FRENCH	1,822,700	-	796,000	2,618,700
GERMAN	4,332,400	-	1,888,000+	6,220,400
ITALIAN	-	-	-	-
NORWEGIAN	24,000	-	40,000	64,000
POLISH	-	-	-	-
	6,311,900	-	2,764,000	9,075,900

+ 36,000 leaflots transferred from R.A.F.

Additional leaflet disseminations during June:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
FRENCH			1,620,600	1,620,600

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS PRINTED DURING JULY.

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
DUTCH					
H. 7	Whirlwind No.21			40,000	40,000
FRENCH					
F. 64	The Free World No. 17	110,000			
F. 70	Accord No. 7	75,000		420,000	
F. 73	Courrier de L'Air No. 25	2,400,000		800,000	
F. 75	Courrier de L'Air No. 26	2,000,000		996,000	
		4,585,000		2,216,000	6,801,000
GERMAN					
G. 4	German Prisoners of War 1&2			3,240,000	
G. 22	Luftpost No. 7			300,000+	
G. 23	Luftpost No. 8			3,366,000	
G. 24	Luftpost No. 9			501,000	
				7,407,000	7,407,000
NORWEGIAN					
N. 8	Free Norway No. 6			40,000	40,000

+ Printed during June.

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS DISSEMINATED DURING JULY.

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
BELGIAN					
B. 7	Harbinger of Freedom No.14			40,000	40,000
FRENCH					
F.177	B.B.C. Song Book	45,000			
F. 36	Our Air Forces	238,500			
F. 54	The Free World No.16	25,000			
F. 56	Accord No. 6			28,200	
F. 64	The Free World No.17	88,000			
F. 65	The Hierarchy's Reply	16,000			
F. 69	Courrier de L'Air No.23	140,000			
F. 70	Accord No. 7	35,400		420,000	
F. 71	Courrier de L'Air No.24	1,120,000			
F. 73	Courrier de L'Air No.25	1,652,000		800,000	
F. 75	Courrier de L'Air No.26.	1,140,000		200,000	
		4,499,900		1,448,200	5,948,100
GERMAN					
G. 95	Only Germans can save Germany	2,112,000			
G.100	Bombing Guilt (Revised)	110,400			
G. 4	German Prisoners of War 1&2	96,000		2,120,000	
G. 4a	German Prisoners of War 1	32,000			
G. 4b	German Prisoners of War 2	120,000			
G. 5	Gain Time - For Whom?	504,000			
G. 9	This Concerns Everyone	1,128,000		836,349	
G. 13	War Guilt Booklet	57,000		48,000	
G. 15	The Air War	1,968,000		160,000	
G. 17	Without the Party - No War	1,322,000			
G. 18	Who is afraid of Peace?	864,000			
G. 22	Luftpost No. 7			1,225,729	
G. 23	Luftpost No. 8			1,920,000	
		8,313,400		6,310,078	14,623,478

Additional leaflet disseminations during June:-

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
FRENCH					
F. 65	The Hierarchy's Reply			1,104,000	
F. 56	Accord No. 6			36,600	
F. 69	Courrier de L'Air No.23			480,000	
				1,620,600	1,620,600

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS PULPED DURING JULY.

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
FRENCH					
F. 65	The Hierarchy's Reply	1,760,000			1,760,000
GERMAN					
G. 9	This Concerns Everyone	1,336,000		363,651	
G. 22	Luftpost No. 7	1,200,000		2,674,271	
G. 23	Luftpost No. 8			1,446,000	
G. 24	Luftpost No. 9			501,000	
		2,536,000		4,984,922	7,520,922

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS IN STOCK at 1st AUGUST, 1944.

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN					
C. 7	London News No. 1	20,000			
C. 8	Benes' Speech	16,000			36,000
DANISH					
D. 5	We Will Win No. 12	88,000			88,000
FRENCH					
F.177	B.B.C. Song Book	66,600			
F. 36	Our Air Forces	1,500			
F. 54	The Free World No.16	13,000			
F. 64	The Free World No.17	22,000			
F. 69	Courrier de L'Air No.23	8,000			
F. 70	Accord No. 7	39,600			
F. 71	Courrier de L'Air No.24	64,000			
F. 73	Courrier de L'Air No.25	748,000			
F. 75	Courrier de L'Air No.26	860,000		796,000	
		1,822,700		796,000	2,618,000
GERMAN					
G. 95	Only Germans can save Germany	1,108,000			
G.100	Bombing Guilt (Revised)	50,400			
G. 4	German Prisoners of War 1&2	264,000		36,000+	
G. 4a	German Prisoners of War 1	336,000		1,120,000	
G. 4b	German Prisoners of War 2	104,000		480,000	
G. 5	Gain Time - For Whom?	12,000			
G. 13	War Guilt Booklet	36,000			
G. 15	The Air War	832,000		12,000	
G. 17	Without the Party - No War	758,000		240,000	
G. 18	Who is afraid of Peace?	832,000			
		4,332,400		1,888,000	6,220,400

+ 36,000 transferred from R.A.F. to U.S.T.A.F.

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
DUTCH					
H. 26	Anthology	8,800			
H. 7	Whirlwind No.21			40,000	
		8,800		40,000	48,800
NORWEGIAN					
N. 17	Great Britain at War	24,000			
N. 8	Free Norway No. 6			40,000	
		24,000		40,000	64,000

AMENDMENTS

Leaflets transferred from R.A.F. to U.S.T.A.F.:-

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
GERMAN					
G.100	Bombing Guilt (Revised)		36,000		
G. 9	This Concerns Everyone.		1,200,000		
G. 13	War Guilt Booklet		60,000		
G. 15	The Air War		400,000		
			1,696,000		1,696,000

SECRET 9

O.W.I. LEAFLETS

The following is a statement of the leaflet position from the night of 1/2 July to 31/1st August, 1944.

Total quantity of leaflets in stock at 1st July:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	-	-
DUTCH	-	-	-	-
FRENCH	970,000	24,000 +	1,941,400 +	2,935,400
GERMAN	1,392,000	-	-	1,392,000
NORWEGIAN	-	-	-	-
	2,362,000	24,000	1,941,400	4,327,400

Total quantity of leaflets printed during July:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	-	-
DUTCH	-	-	-	-
FRENCH	4,701,000	160,000	2,800,000	7,661,000
GERMAN	800,000	-	6,000,000	6,800,000
NORWEGIAN	-	-	-	-
	5,501,000	160,000	8,800,000	14,461,000

Total quantity of leaflets disseminated during July:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	-	-
DUTCH	-	-	-	-
FRENCH	2,261,000	100,000	2,954,000	5,315,000
GERMAN	192,000	-	2,900,000	3,092,000
NORWEGIAN	-	-	-	-
	2,453,000	100,000	5,854,000	8,407,000

Total quantity of leaflets pulped during July:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	-	-
DUTCH	-	-	-	-
FRENCH	-	-	81,400"	81,400
GERMAN	-	-	360,000	360,000
NORWEGIAN	-	-	-	-
	-	-	441,400	441,400

+ 60,000 transferred from T.A.F. to U.S.T.A.F, less 10,000 included in error in T.A.F.
" Shipped to France

AMENDMENTS

Additional leaflet disseminations during June.

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
FRENCH			740,000	740,000

Total quantity of leaflets in stock at 1st August, 1944:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	-	-
DUTCH	-	-	-	-
FRENCH	3,410,000	84,000	966,000	4,460,000
GERMAN	2,000,000	-	2,740,000	4,740,000
NORWEGIAN	-	-	-	-
	5,410,000	84,000	3,706,000	9,200,000

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS PRINTED DURING JULY.

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
FRENCH					
USF.124	L'Amerique en Guerre No.109	300,000		500,000	
USF.125	Voir No.5	101,000		200,000	
USF.127	L'Amerique en Guerre No.111	2,200,000	160,000	1,200,000	
USF.128	Voir No.6	100,000		100,000	
USF.130	L'Amerique en Guerre No.112	2,000,000		800,000	
		4,701,000	160,000	2,800,000	7,661,000
GERMAN					
USG. 45	Sternenbanner No.14			2,000,000	
USG. 46	Sternenbanner No.15			2,400,000	
USG. 47	Sternenbanner No.16	800,000		1,600,000	
		800,000		6,000,000	6,800,000

+ transferred from T.A.F.

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS DISSEMINATED DURING JULY.

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
FRENCH					
USF.118	Voir	2,000			
USF.120	L'Amerique en Guerre No.105	428,000			
USF.121	Voir No. 2		20,000		
USF.122	Voir No. 3	80,000		120,000	
USF.124	L'Amerique en Guerre No.106	498,000		900,000	
USF.125	Voir No. 5	101,000		200,000	
USF.127	L'Amerique en Guerre No.111	1,152,000	80,000	1,200,000	
USF.128	Voir No. 6			78,000	
USF.130	L'Amerique en Guerre No.112			456,000	
		2,261,000	100,000	2,954,000	5,315,000
GERMAN					
USG. 34	Total War	192,000			
USG. 45	Sternenbanner No.14			1,640,000	
USG. 46	Sternenbanner No.15			1,260,000	
		192,000		2,900,000	3,092,000

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS PULPED DURING JULY

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
FRENCH					
USF. 91	Rearmee			81,400+	81,400
GERMAN					
USG. 45	Sternenbanner No.14			360,000	360,000

+ Shipped to France

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS IN STOCK AT 1st AUGUST, 1944.

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
FRENCH					
USF.120	L'Amerique en Guerre No.104	60,000		600,000	
USF.121	Voir No. 2		4,000		
USF.124	L'Amerique en Guerre No.109	202,000			
USF.127	L'Amerique en Guerre No.111	1,048,000	80,000		
USF.128	Voir No. 6	100,000		22,000	
USF.130	L'Amerique en Guerre No.112	2,000,000		344,000	
		3,410,000	84,000	966,000	4,460,000
GERMAN					
USG. 34	Total War	1,200,000			
USG. 46	Sternenbanner No.15			1,140,000	
USG. 47	Sternenbanner No.16	800,000		1,600,000	
		2,000,000		2,740,000	4,740,000

AMENDMENTS

1. Additional leaflet disseminations during June:-

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
FRENCH					
USF.118	Voir			80,000	
USF.120	L'Amerique en Guerre No.104			600,000	
USF.121	Voir No. 2			60,000	
				740,000	740,000

2. Leaflets transferred from T.A.F. to U.S.T.A.F:-

USF.121	Voir No. 2	60,000	60,000

3. Included in error in T.A.F.

USF.121	Voir No. 2	10,000	10,000

JOINT P.W.E./O.W.I LEAFLETS

The following is a statement of the leaflet position from the night of 1/2 July to 31/1st August, 1944.

Total quantity of leaflets in stock at 1st July:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	680,976	680,976
DANISH	-	-	250,000	250,000
DUTCH	200,000	-	505,240	705,240
FRENCH	1,000,000	-	308,666	1,308,666
GERMAN	-	-	-	-
NORWEGIAN	-	-	382,410	382,410
POLISH	-	-	627,696	627,696
	1,200,000	-	2,754,988	3,954,988

Total quantity of leaflets printed during July:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	40,000	-	1,426,998+	1,466,998
DANISH	-	-	-	-
DUTCH	-	-	1,792,000	1,792,000
FRENCH	-	-	-	-
GERMAN	13,656,000	-	36,526,256	50,182,256
NORWEGIAN	-	-	1,240,000	1,240,000
POLISH	-	-	-	-
	13,696,000	-	40,985,254	54,681,254

+ 186,998 leaflets printed in June.

Total quantity of leaflets disseminated during July.

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	1,119,410	1,119,410
DANISH	-	-	-	-
DUTCH	28,000	-	1,172,292	1,200,292
FRENCH	988,000	-	-	988,000
GERMAN	10,036,000	-	12,996,554	23,032,554
NORWEGIAN	-	-	-	-
POLISH	-	-	-	-
	11,052,000	-	15,288,256	26,340,256

Total quantity of leaflets pulped during July:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	186,000	186,000
DANISH	-	-	-	-
DUTCH	172,000	-	419,720	591,720
FRENCH	-	-	-	-
GERMAN	-	-	-	-
NORWEGIAN	-	-	300,000	300,000
POLISH	-	-	307,696	307,696
	172,000	-	1,213,416	1,385,416

Total quantity of leaflets in stock at 1st August, 1944:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	40,000	-	802,564	842,564
DANISH	-	-	250,000	250,000
DUTCH	-	-	705,228	705,228
FRENCH	12,000	-	308,666	320,666
GERMAN	3,620,000	-	23,529,702	27,149,702
NORWEGIAN	-	-	1,322,410	1,322,410
POLISH	-	-	320,000	320,000
	3,672,000	-	27,238,570	30,910,570

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS PRINTED DURING JULY.

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
BELGIAN					
XB.12	Belgian Manual	40,000		186,998+	
XB.19	L'Arc en Ciel No.17			248,000	
XB.20	L'Arc en Ciel No.18			248,000	
XB.21	L'Arc en Ciel No.19			248,000	
XB.22	L'Arc en Ciel No.20			248,000	
XB.23	L'Arc en Ciel No.21			248,000	
		40,000		1,426,998	1,466,998
+ printed in June.					
DUTCH					
XH.21	Flying Dutchman No.38			248,000	
XH.23	Flying Dutchman No.39			248,000	
XH.24	Flying Dutchman No.40			400,000	
XH.25	Flying Dutchman No.41			248,000	
XH.26	Flying Dutchman No.42			248,000	
XH.27	The Generals against Hitler			400,000	
				1,792,000	1,792,000
GERMAN					
XG.13	How will it end?			4,800,000	
XG.15	The German Crisis	5,088,000		8,238,608	
XG.16	A Small Clique	6,000,000		6,471,648	
XG.17	Food for thought	2,568,000		8,216,000	
XG.19	The stone is rolling No.1			8,000,000	
XG.21	The stone is rolling No.2			800,000	
		13,656,000		36,526,256	50,182,256
NORWEGIAN					
XN. 5	United Nations No.5			300,000	
XN. 6	United Nations No.6			300,000	
XN. 7	United Nations No.7			300,000	
XN. 9	German War Effort at the last ditch			340,000	
				1,240,000	1,240,000

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS DISSEMINATED DURING JULY.

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
BELGIAN					
XB.18	L'Arc en Ciel No.16			168,750	
XB.19	L'Arc en Ciel No.17			248,000	
XB.20	L'Arc en Ciel No.18			248,000	
XB.21	L'Arc en Ciel No.19			248,000	
XB.22	L'Arc en Ciel No.20			206,660	
				1,119,410	1,119,410
DUTCH					
XH.19	Flying Dutchman No.36	28,000		200,000	
XH.20	Flying Dutchman No.37			190,760	
XH.21	Flying Dutchman No.38			190,760	
XH.24	Flying Dutchman No.40			400,000	
XH.25	Flying Dutchman No.41			190,772	
		28,000		1,172,292	1,200,292
FRENCH					
F.55	French Manual	988,000			988,000
GERMAN					
XG.13	How will it end?			2,200,000	
XG.15	The German Crisis	4,768,000		6,379,650	
XG.16	A small clique	4,320,000		1,600,000	
XG.17	Food for thought	948,000		2,816,904	
		10,036,000		12,996,554	23,032,554

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS PULPED DURING JULY

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
BELGIAN					
XB.17	L'Arc en Ciel No.15			186,000	186,000
DUTCH					
XH.18	Flying Dutchman No.35			57,240	
XH.19	Flying Dutchman No.36	172,000			
XH.20	Flying Dutchman No.37			57,240	
XH.21	Flying Dutchman No.38			57,240	
XH.23	Flying Dutchman No.39			248,000	
		172,000		419,720	591,720
NORWEGIAN					
XN. 5	United Nations No.5			300,000	300,000
POLISH					
XP. 1	Proclamation to Polish people			307,696	307,696

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS IN STOCK AT 1st AUGUST, 1944.

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
BELGIAN					
XB.12	Belgian Manual	40,000		513,224	
XB.22	L'Arc en Ciel No.20			41,340	
XB.23	L'Arc en Ciel No.21			248,000	
		40,000		802,564	842,564
DANISH					
D. 7	Danish Manual			250,000	250,000
DUTCH					
XH.25	Flying Dutchman No.41			57,228	
XH.26	Flying Dutchman No.42			248,000	
XH.27	The Generals against Hitler			400,000	
				705,228	705,228
FRENCH					
F.55	French Manual	12,000		308,666	320,666
GERMAN					
XG.13	How will it end?			2,600,000	
XG.15	The German Crisis	320,000		1,858,958	
XG.16	A Small clique	1,680,000		4,871,648	
XG.17	Food for thought	1,620,000		5,399,096	
XG.19	The stone is rolling No.1			8,000,000	
XG.21	The stone is rolling No.2			800,000	
		3,620,000		23,529,702	27,149,702
NORWEGIAN					
N. 6	Norwegian Manual			382,410	
XN. 6	United Nations No.6			300,000	
XN. 7	United Nations No.7			300,000	
XN. 9	German war effort at the last ditch			340,000	
				1,322,410	1,322,410
POLISH					
XP. 2	Message to Poles			320,000	320,000

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SECRET

P.W.D. LEAFLETS

The following is a statement of the leaflet position from the night of 1/2 July to 31/1st August, 1944.

Total quantity of leaflets in stock at 1st July:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	1,600,000	1,600,000
DANISH	-	-	805,000	805,000
DUTCH	-	-	-	-
FRENCH	-	1,776,000	18,660,000	20,436,000
GERMAN	-	1,909,310	20,844,381 +	22,753,691
NORWEGIAN	-	-	-	-
	-	3,685,310	41,909,381	45,594,691

+ Less 608,000 included in error

Total quantity of leaflets printed during July:-

	R.A.F	T.A.F	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	-	-
DANISH	-	-	-	-
DUTCH	-	-	-	-
FRENCH	-	-	10,186,000	10,186,000
GERMAN	-	6,253,640	71,121,860	77,375,500
NORWEGIAN	-	-	-	-
	-	6,253,640	81,307,860	87,561,500

Total quantity of leaflets disseminated during July:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	75,000	75,000
DANISH	-	-	-	-
DUTCH	-	-	-	-
FRENCH	-	64,000	9,663,000	9,727,000
GERMAN	-	-	1,680,000	1,680,000
GERMAN TROOPS IN FRANCE	-	3,431,090	36,798,793	40,229,883
NORWEGIAN	-	-	-	-
	-	3,495,090	48,216,793	51,711,883

Total quantity of leaflets pulped during July:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	-	-
DANISH	-	-	-	-
DUTCH	-	-	-	-
FRENCH	-	-	2,543,000	2,543,000
GERMAN	-	-	6,563,055	6,563,055
NORWEGIAN	-	-	-	-
	-	-	9,106,055	9,106,055

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Total quantity of leaflets in stock at 1st August, 1944:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	1,262,500	1,262,500
DANISH	-	-	805,000	805,000
DUTCH	-	-	-	-
FRENCH	-	1,680,000	14,400,000	16,080,000
GERMAN	-	4,508,896	42,747,107	47,256,003
NORWEGIAN	-	-	-	-
	-	6,188,896	59,214,607	65,403,503

AMENDMENTS

Additional leaflets disseminated during June.

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN			262,500	262,500
FRENCH		32,000	2,240,000	2,272,000
GERMAN		222,964	4,177,286	4,400,250
		254,964	6,679,786	6,934,750

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS PRINTED DURING JULY

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.
GERMAN				
ZG.10	Message from Polish Government			2,000,000
ZG.11	A Division is Written off			2,000,000
ZG.19	Cherbourg			2,000,000
ZG.20	You will be treated like Soldiers			5,200,000
ZG.21	Safe Conduct			4,000,000
ZG.22	Comparison 1942, 1944			4,000,000
ZG.23	One minute may save your life			4,000,000
ZG.24	Bluff?			4,000,000
ZG.25	Cherbourg 2			1,000,000
ZG.26	Hold Out			1,600,000
ZG.27	Leaflet addressed to Russian soldier			1,000,000
ZG.27a	Leaflet for Russian soldiers			260,000
ZG.28	The Collapse in the East			2,000,000
ZG.29	The End		1,875,000	4,125,000
ZG.30	Battle on the Nieman			4,000,000
ZG.31	How will it go on?			4,960,000
ZG.32	Eisenhower's Declaration		800,000	1,200,000
ZG.33	Soldiers have their say		1,152,000	2,848,000
ZG.34	Generals proclaim Peace Govt.		2,135,740	5,616,260
ZG.35	A small Clique?		290,900	4,000,000
ZG.38	You are now cut off			4,000,000
T.76	German Troop Newspaper			216,000
T.77				216,000
T.79				216,000
T.80				216,000
T.81				206,200
T.82				310,000
T.83				326,000
T.84				216,000
T.85				326,000

/T.86

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
T.86	German Troop Newspaper			214,400	
T.87				326,000	
T.89				162,500	
T.90				205,000	
T.92				221,000	
T.93				216,000	
T.94				205,000	
T.95				216,000	
T.96				879,000	
T.97				216,000	
T.98				216,000	
T.99				216,000	
T.100				205,000	
T.101				216,000	
T.102				267,750	
T.103				430,750	
T.104				326,500	
T.106				325,500	
			6,253,640	71,121,860	77,375,500
FRENCH					
ZF. 8	14th of July			1,600,000	
ZF. 9	Eisenhower Declaration			4,000,000	
Y. 7	Tous les Fronts			260,000	
T. 8				256,000	
Y. 9				1,000,000	
Y.11				500,000	
Y.12				250,000	
Y.13				250,000	
Y.14				250,000	
Y.15				720,000	
Y.16				500,000	
Y.17				250,000	
Y.18				350,000	
				10,186,000	10,186,000

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS DISSEMINATED DURING JULY.

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
BELGIAN					
ZB. 2	Me sage to Transport Workers			75,000	75,000
FRENCH					
ZF. 3	Civil Affairs Statement		64,000		
ZF. 7	Transport Workers Leaflet			1,200,000	
ZF. 8	14th of July			1,600,000	
ZF. 9	Eisenhower Declaration			4,000,000	
Y. 8	Tous les Fronts			128,000	
Y. 9				875,000	
Y.11				250,000	
Y.12				250,000	
Y.13				125,000	
Y.15				360,000	
Y.16				450,000	
Y.17				250,000	
Y.18				175,000	
			64,000	9,663,000	9,727,000

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
GERMAN					
ZG. 5	Human Land Mine Theme 2			615,384	
ZG. 7	American Prisoners of War Leaflet		480,000	400,000	
ZG.10	Message from Polish Government			1,440,000	
ZG.11	A Division Written off		970,662	800,000	
ZG.13	Surrender Leaflet			1,220,013	
ZG.19	Cherbourg			1,848,450	
ZG.20	You will be treated like soldiers			3,600,000	
ZG.21	Safe Conduct			640,000	
ZG.22	Comparison 1942, 1944			2,800,000	
ZG.23	One minute may save your life			3,468,053	
ZG.24	Bluff?			400,000	
ZG.25	Cherbourg 2			1,000,000	
ZG.26	Hold Out			1,200,000	
ZG.27	Leaflet addressed to Russian soldier			160,000	
ZG.30	Battle on the Nieman			3,080,000	1,150,000
ZG.33	Soldiers have their say			2,214,400	
ZG.34	Generals proclaim Peace Govt.		1,689,528	4,892,088	
ZG.35	A small Clique?		290,900	3,476,360	
T.79	German Troop Newspaper			216,000	
T.80				216,000	
T.81				206,200	
T.82				258,325	
T.83				217,320	
T.84				216,000	
T.85				326,000	
T.87				326,000	
T.89				162,500	
T.90				153,750	
T.92				184,500	
T.94				205,000	
T.95				216,000	
T.96				757,950	
T.97				216,000	
T.98				216,000	
T.99				216,000	
T.101				216,000	
T.102				267,750	
T.103				430,750	
			3,431,090	38,478,793	41,909,883

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS PULPED DURING JULY

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
FRENCH					
ZF. 6	Railway & Dock Workers Message			100,000	
Y. 6	Tous les Fronts			720,000	
Y. 7				260,000	
Y. 8				128,000	
Y. 9				125,000	
Y.11				250,000	
Y.13				125,000	
Y.14				250,000	
Y.15				360,000	
Y.16				50,000	
Y.18				175,000	
				2,543,000	2,543,000
GERMAN					
ZG.16	Surrender Leaflet No.2			640,000	
ZG.18	To Resistance Nest Leaders			800,000	
ZG.21	Safe Conduct			3,360,000	
T.76	German Troop Newspaper			216,000	
T.77				216,000	
T.82				51,675	
T.83				108,680	
T.86				214,400	

/T.90

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
T.90	German Troop Newspaper			51,250	
T.92				36,500	
T.93				216,000	
T.96				121,050	
T.100				205,000	
T.104				326,500	
				6,563,055	6,563,055

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS IN STOCK AT 1st AUGUST, 1944.

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
BELGIAN					
ZB. 1	Eisenhower/Pierlot Statement			400,000	
ZB. 2	Message to Transport Workers			862,500	
				1,262,500	1,262,500
DANISH					
ZD. 1	Eisenhower Statement			805,000	805,000
FRENCH					
ZF. 1	Eisenhower Proclamation		40,000		
ZF. 3	Civil Affairs Statement		40,000		
ZF. 4	Warning Message		1,600,000	11,600,000	
ZF. 7	Transport Workers Leaflet			2,800,000	
			1,680,000	14,400,000	16,080,000
GERMAN					
ZG. 2	Four Front War			600,000	
ZG. 5	Human Land Mine Theme 2		75,684	3,384,616	
ZG. 6	Red Cross Pass			2,325,000	
ZG. 7	American Prisoners of War Leaflet		160,000	160,000	
ZG.10	Message from Polish Government			2,560,000	
ZG.11	A Division Written Off			1,200,000	
ZG.12	Shuttle Bombing			900,000	
ZG.13	Surrender Leaflet			1,372,935	
ZG.15	Bombing Leaflet			2,249,147	
ZG.19	Cherbourg			151,550	
ZG.20	You will be treated like Soldiers			1,600,000	
ZG.22	Comparison, 1942, 1944			1,200,000	
ZG.23	One minute may save your life			531,947	
ZG.24	Bluff?			3,600,000	
ZG.26	Hold Out			400,000	
ZG.27	Leaflet addressed to Russian Soldier			840,000	
ZG.27a	Leaflet for Russian Soldiers			260,000	
ZG.28	The Collapse in the East			2,000,000	
ZG.29	The End		1,875,000	4,125,000	
ZG.30	Battle on the Nieman			920,000	
ZG.31	How will it go on?			4,960,000	
ZG.32	Eisenhower's Declaration		800,000	1,200,000	
ZG.33	Soldiers have their say		1,152,000	633,600	
ZG.34	Generals proclaim Peace Govt.		446,212	724,172	
ZG.35	A small Clique?			523,640	
ZG.38	You are now cut off			4,000,000	
T.106	German Troop Newspaper			325,500	
			4,508,896	42,747,107	47,256,003

AMENDMENTS

Additional leaflet disseminations during June-

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
BELGIAN					
ZB. 2	Message to Transport Workers			262,500	262,500

/FRENCH

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
FRENCH					
ZF. 1	Eisenhower Proclamation		16,000		
ZF. 2	Message to Transport Workers			40,000	
ZF. 3	Civil Affairs Statement		16,000	2,200,000	
			32,000	2,240,000	2,272,000
GERMAN					
ZG. 1	Human Land Mine Theme		80,000		
ZG. 5	Human Land Mine Theme 2		73,626		
ZG. 6	Red Cross Pass			75,000	
ZG. 11	A Division Written off		69,338	1,200,000	
ZG. 13	Surrender Leaflet			275,002	
ZG. 15	Bombing Leaflet			658,284	
ZG. 16	Surrender Leaflet 2			160,000	
ZG. 12	Shuttle Bombing			1,809,000	
			222,964	4,177,286	4,400,250

SECRET

DETAILS OF LEAFLET DISSEMINATIONS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1944.

		P. W. E.				O. W. I.			
		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	L.	-	-	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	-
	U.	-	-	480,000	480,000	-	-	-	-
CZECH.	L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DANISH	L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DUTCH	L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FRENCH	L.	4,499,900	-	1,448,200	5,948,100	2,261,000	100,000	2,954,000	5,315,000
	U.	21,548,400	-	11,171,200	32,719,600	10,508,000	560,000	15,000,000	26,068,000
GERMAN	L.	8,313,400	-	6,310,078	14,623,478	192,000	-	2,900,000	3,092,000
	U.	11,254,400	-	25,715,072	36,969,472	192,000	-	11,600,000	11,792,000
NORWEGIAN	L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
POLISH	L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	L.	12,813,300	-	7,798,278	20,611,578	2,453,000	100,000	5,854,000	8,407,000
	U.	32,802,800	-	37,366,272	70,169,072	10,700,000	560,000	26,600,000	37,860,000

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DETAILS OF LEAFLET DISSEMINATIONS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1944

		P.W.E./O.W.I.				P. W. D.				
		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
BELGIAN	L.	-	-	1,119,410	1,119,410	-	-	75,000	75,000	1,234,410
	U.	-	-	4,477,640	4,477,640	-	-	150,000	150,000	5,107,640
DANISH	L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DUTCH	L.	28,000	-	1,172,292	1,200,292	-	-	-	-	1,200,292
	U.	112,000	-	4,689,368	4,801,368	-	-	-	-	4,801,368
FRENCH	L.	988,000	-	-	988,000	-	64,000	9,663,000	9,727,000	21,978,100
	U.	3,952,000	-	-	3,952,000	-	128,000	15,389,000	15,517,000	78,256,600
GERMAN	L.	10,036,000	-	12,996,554	23,032,554	-	-	1,680,000	1,680,000	42,428,032
	U.	10,352,000	-	14,942,631	25,294,631	-	-	3,360,000	3,360,000	77,416,103
GERMAN TROOPS IN FRANCE	L.	-	-	-	-	-	3,431,090	36,798,793	40,229,883	40,229,883
	U.	-	-	-	-	-	3,431,090	68,387,471	71,818,561	71,818,561
NORWEGIAN	L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	L.	11,052,000	-	15,288,256	26,340,256	-	3,495,090	48,216,793	51,711,883	107,070,717
	U.	14,416,000	-	24,109,639	38,525,639	-	3,559,090	87,286,471	90,845,561	237,400,272

SUMMARY

		P.W.E.	O.W.I.	PWE/OWI	P.W.D.	TOTAL
R.A.F.	L.	12,813,300	2,453,000	11,052,000	-	26,318,300
	U.	32,802,800	10,700,000	14,416,000	-	57,918,800
T.A.F.	L.	-	100,000	-	3,495,090	3,595,090
	U.	-	560,000	-	3,559,090	4,119,090
U.S.T.A.F.	L.	7,798,278	5,854,000	15,288,256	48,216,793	77,157,327
	U.	37,366,272	26,600,000	24,109,639	87,286,471	175,362,382
	L.	20,611,578	8,407,000	26,340,256	51,711,883	107,070,717
	U.	70,169,072	37,860,000	38,525,639	90,845,561	237,400,272

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CONFIDENTIAL

MR. P. N. LOXLEY.

C 0603/344/18

14 AUG 1944

INDEXED

With the Compliments
of
Major-General R. A. D. Brooks.

11.8.44.

P.B.A.TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

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L.R. 24. COMBINED ANGLO AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT. 11.8.44.

No.	Title	Date.	Pkgs or Bombs	No. of Leaflets	No. of Units	Target
USG. 47	Sternenbanner	6th Aug.	5B	200,000	400,000	Berlin
			4B	160,000	320,000	Brandenburg
			11B	440,000	880,000	Hamburg
			20B	800,000	1,600,000	
XG. 15	German Generals Have Proclaimed a Peace Gvt.	6th Aug.	2B	82,260	82,260	Brandenburg
XG. 16	A Small Clique?	6th Aug.	2B	123,268	123,268	Brandenburg
XG. 19	Message to Foreign Workers. (German-French)	6th Aug.	5B	400,000	400,000	Berlin
			2B	160,000	160,000	Brandenburg
			11B	880,000	880,000	Hamburg
			18B	1,440,000	1,440,000	
XG. 20	Message to Foreign Workers. (German-Polish)	6th Aug.	5B	400,000	400,000	Berlin
			2B	160,000	160,000	Brandenburg
			5B	400,000	400,000	Hamburg
			12B	960,000	960,000	
XG. 21	Message to Foreign Workers (German-Italian)	6th Aug.	2B	160,000	160,000	Brandenburg
			3B	240,000	240,000	Hamburg
			5B	400,000	400,000	
XG. 22	Message to Foreign Workers (German-Czech)	6th Aug.	10B	800,000	800,000	Hamburg
XG. 24	Message to Foreign Workers (German-Danish)	6th Aug.	2B	160,000	160,000	Brandenburg
XH. 25.	the Flying Dutchman	8/9 Aug.	1B	19,076	76,304	Rotterdam
XH. 26.	The Flying Dutchman	8/9 Aug.	4B	76,308	305,232	Rotterdam
			5B	95,385	381,540	Hague
			9B	171,693	686,772	
XB. 12	Belgian Manual (French)	8/9 Aug.	1B	4,000	64,000	Brussels
			1B	4,000	64,000	Ghent
			2B	8,000	128,000	
XB. 23	L'Arc en Ciel	8/9 Aug.	1B	19,088	76,352	Ghent
			2B	38,152	152,608	Brussels
			3B	57,240	228,960	
XB. 24 +	L'Arc en Ciel	8/9 Aug.	2B	38,152	152,608	Ghent
			3B	57,228	228,912	Brussels
			5B	95,380	381,520	
F.77	Courrier de l'Air No. 27	5/6 Aug.	2P	8,000	32,000	Angers
+		6/7 Aug.	2P	8,000	32,000	Nogent
			10P	40,000	160,000	Angouleme & area
			2P	8,000	32,000	Chateauneuf-sur-Loire
			2P	8,000	32,000	Champtoce to Parthenay
			2P	8,000	32,000	S. of Chalons-sur-Marne
			2P	8,000	32,000	Ste. Foy area
			2P	8,000	32,000	Gournay en Bray
			2P	8,000	32,000	Gisors to St. Valery
			2P	8,000	32,000	Parthenay area
			2P	8,000	32,000	Amiens
			2P	8,000	32,000	N.E. Perigueux
			2P	8,000	32,000	Peronne
			2P	8,000	32,000	Betn. Conde & La Fleche
			2P	8,000	32,000	Tours
			2P	8,000	32,000	Chouzy
			38P	152,000	608,000	
F. 75	Courrier de l'air No. 26	5/6 Aug.	2P	8,000	32,000	Sedan

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+= First Dissemination

No.	Title	Date.	Pkgs or Bombs	No. of Leaflets	No of Units	Target
G. 25	Luftpost	9th Aug.	5B	138,275	414,825	Elsenborn
			5B	138,275	414,825	Ulm
			8B	221,240	663,720	Karlesruhe
			18B	497,790	1,493,370	
XG. 13	How Will It End?	9th Aug.	5B	183,095	366,190	Saint Vieth
XG. 18	The Russians have Crossed Reich Frontier	9th Aug.	6B.	480,000	480,000	Saarbrucken
XG. 19	Message to Foreign Workers (Ger-Fre)	9th Aug.	5B	400,000	400,000	Elsenborn
XG. 20	Message to Foreign Workers (Ger-Pol)	9th Aug.	5B	400,000	400,000	Elsenborn
			5B	400,000	400,000	Ulm
			5B	400,000	400,000	Saint Vieth
			15B	1,200,000	1,200,000	
XG. 21	Message to Foreign Workers (Ger-Itln)	9th Aug.	5B	400,000	400,000	Elsenborn
			6B	480,000	480,000	Karlesruhe
			11B	880,000	880,000	
XG. 24	Message to Foreign Workers	9th Aug.	4B	320,000	320,000	Karlesruhe
H. 7	Wervelwind	9/10 Aug.	2B	11,428	137,136	Amsterdam
+			2B	11,428	137,136	Utrecht
			4B	22,856	274,272	
XH. 26	Flying Dutchman	9/10 Aug.	1B	19,079	76,316	Amsterdam
XH. 28	Flying Dutchman	9/10 Aug.	3B	57,228	228,912	Amsterdam
			2B	38,152	152,608	Utrecht
			5B	95,380	381,520	
USF. 128	Voir No. 6	8/9 Aug.	25P	25,000	300,000	Angers
			13P	13,000	156,000	Saumur
			5P	5,000	60,000	Tours
			20P	20.000	240,000	Chateaudun
			63P	63,000	756,000	
USF. 139	L'Amerique en Guerre No. 112	8/9 Aug.	20P	80,000	320,000	Angers
			44P	176,000	704,000	Saumur
			25P	100,000	400,000	Bois
			28P	112,000	448,000	Tours
			18P	72,000	288,000	Chateaudun
			135P	540,000	2,160,000	
XF. 1	De Gaulle's Speech	8/9 Aug.	7P	56,000	112,000	Tours
+			18P	144,000	288,000	Chateaudun
			25P	200,000	400,000	

+ = First Dissemination.

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Im Oſten

kapituliert Generalleutnant Müller, als seine 4. Armee im Raum von Minsk durch den überraschenden russischen Vormarsch abgeschnitten wird. Am 8. Juli 1944 erlässt er folgenden Befehl an seine Truppen östlich von Minsk :

Soldaten der 4. Armee !

Nach einer Woche schwerer Kämpfe und Märsche ist unsere Lage hoffnungslos geworden. Wir haben unsere Pflicht erfüllt. Unsere Kampfkraft ist auf ein Minimum gesunken, und es besteht keinerlei Hoffnung auf Nachschub. Laut Mitteilung des OKW stehen die Russen bei der Stadt Baranovitschi. Die letzten Linien über den nächsten Wasserlauf sind uns abgeschnitten. Es besteht keinerlei Hoffnung, mit unseren Kräften und Mitteln von hier zu entkommen. Unsere Verbände sind regellos zerstreut. Eine riesige Anzahl von Verwundeten musste ohne jede Hilfe im Stich gelassen werden.

Das russische Oberkommando hat versprochen : a) ärztliche Hilfe für die Verwundeten; b) den Offizieren den Degen, den Soldaten die Orden zu belassen.

Uns wurde vorgeschlagen, alle Waffen und Ausrüstung zu sammeln und unbeschädigt abzuliefern ; den nutzlosen Widerstand einzustellen.

Ich befehle, den Kampf unverzüglich einzustellen. Die örtlichen Gruppen von 100 bis 500 Mann sammeln sich unter Führung der Offiziere oder rangältesten Unteroffiziere. Die Verwundeten werden gesammelt und mitgenommen. Wir müssen Disziplin und Haltung zeigen und mit der Ausführung dieser Massnahme möglichst schnell beginnen.

Dieser Befehl ist schriftlich, mündlich und mit allen Mitteln weiterzugeben.

MÜLLER, GENERALLEUTNANT

Kommandierender General des 12. Armeekorps.

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Im Weſten

kapituliert Generalleutnant von Schlieben am 25. Juni 1944, als die Festung Cherbourg und mit ihr fast 50 000 deutsche Soldaten auf der Cotentin-Halbinsel abgeschnitten werden.

Seither haben sich weitere Tausende deutscher Soldaten ergeben, weil sie erkannten, dass Weiterkämpfen Selbstmord bedeutet und sie der alliierten Übermacht nicht gewachsen sind. Andere bestanden darauf, selbst in hoffnungsloser Lage weiterzukämpfen und kamen daher ums Leben.

Um derartiges nutzloses Blutvergiessen zu vermeiden, wird daran erinnert, dass sowohl Deutschland wie die Alliierten an die Bestimmungen des Haager Abkommens von 1907 und der Genfer Konvention von 1929 gebunden sind. Demgemäss gelten die folgenden Grundsätze :

1. *Truppenkommandeure sind dazu berechtigt, einen Parlamentär mit weisser Fahne zur Besprechung der Übergabe zu entsenden. Dieser Parlamentär gilt als immun.*
2. *Parlamentäre müssen mit Beglaubigungsschreiben ausgestattet sein und dürfen sich den alliierten Linien nur an vorgeschriebenen Stellen nähern.*
3. *Truppenteile von unter 500 Mann ergeben sich in der üblichen Weise, aber in Gruppen von nicht über 5 Mann, ohne Waffen, Stahlhelm oder Koppel und mit hochgehobenen Händen.*
4. *Vom Augenblick der Übergabe an gelten deutsche Soldaten* als Kriegsgefangene und geniessen den Schutz der Genfer Konvention. Ihre Soldatenehre wird vollstens respektiert.*
5. *Kriegsgefangene erhalten dieselben Rationen wie Angehörige der alliierten Heere und werden, falls krank oder verwundet, in denselben Lazaretten behandelt wie alliierte Truppen.*
6. *Laut Genfer Konvention dürfen sie weder der Gegenstand von Repressalien noch der öffentlichen Neugierde preisgegeben werden. Nach Kriegsende werden sie sobald wie möglich nach Hause geschickt.*

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*Als Soldaten werden auf Grund der Haager Konvention angesehen : Alle bewaffneten Personen, die Uniform oder ein von Weitem erkennbares Abzeichen tragen.

Z.G.40

LE COURRIER DE L'AIR

APPORTÉ PAR AVION — LONDRES, LE 2 AOUT 1944

INDEXED

Les Alliés ont lancé l'offensive générale qui gagnera la guerre

Vers quelque front qu'il se tourne, Hitler entend le grondement des armées alliées en marche. Il n'a plus assez d'hommes, plus assez de tanks, plus assez de canons pour les arrêter. A peine a-t-il réussi à stabiliser momentanément l'un des trois grands fronts qui se referment sur lui, qu'une défaite désastreuse lui est infligée ailleurs. La stratégie de Téhéran est passée dans les faits. La victoire est au bout de nos peines.

En Russie, la *Wehrmacht* est absolument incapable de se relever des colossales défaites qu'elle a subies depuis le déclenchement de l'offensive d'été de l'Armée rouge. Sa retraite, loin de se ralentir à présent que le territoire allemand est menacé, ne fait que s'accélérer. L'artillerie russe bombarde Varsovie, la Vistule a été franchie. Les troupes de Koniev sont à moins de 250 kilomètres de la Silésie (elles en ont franchi 400 depuis le début de leur offensive).

Au nord, plusieurs armées allemandes qui se sont attardées en Estonie et en Lettonie voient leur retraite pratiquement coupée par l'avance russe vers Riga. Il s'agit de plus de 20 divisions qui bientôt devront se rendre ou périr.

Les armées allemandes qui couvrent la Lithuanie et la Prusse orientale sont en danger d'être coupées en deux par l'offensive russe en direction de Tilsit.

L'attaque générale contre la Prusse orientale, à partir de la ligne du Niémen, est commencée.

A l'autre extrémité du front, la chute de Lvov est le prélude de l'effondrement allemand dans les Balkans.

En Normandie, des batailles tout aussi décisives sont en cours. Elles n'ont pas le même caractère spectaculaire que la gigantesque progression de l'Armée rouge. Mais qu'on ne s'y trompe pas : l'ennemi saigne à mort dans le bocage autant que dans la plaine orientale.

En Normandie, la densité des forces en présence est extrêmement élevée. Sur un front de

Suite à la page 4

AU MILIEU DES GRATTE-CIEL DE NEW YORK

Lorsqu'il visita New York, après ses conversations avec le Président Roosevelt à Washington, le général de Gaulle fut chaleureusement accueilli. Rendant compte de ses visites, le Général déclarait à l'Assemblée Consultative: "J'ai trouvé auprès du gouvernement britannique, puis auprès du Président Roosevelt et du gouvernement américain, l'occasion des conversations les plus larges et les plus franches"

CHERBOURG SOUHAITE LA BIENVENUE A CHURCHILL

M. Churchill a récemment fait une tournée d'inspection en Normandie. A Cherbourg il a pu voir les progrès faits dans les travaux de reconstruction. Les Cherbourgeois lui ont fait une ovation spontanée.

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LONDRES, LE [illegible] AOUT 1944 — LE COURRIER DE L'AIR

Actualités de la Bataille

Sur la route de Ploërmel des Américains examinent les débris [illegible] d'un char Tigre qu'ils viennent de détruire.

A St. Lô, deux médecins [illegible] français de la Mission de liaison soignent la population civile. Un officier américain leur donne des renseignements.

A [illegible], les patriotes se sont emparés d'un [illegible] allemand [illegible] l'entrée d'une cave qui servait d'arsenal à l'ennemi.

Ce [illegible] dans une tranchée-abri sur le champ de bataille. Sous les obus [illegible] l'enfant au monde.

LE COURRIER DE L'AIR
LONDRES, LE 2 AOUT 1944

[illegible] de France

Les [illegible] allemands [illegible], ici [illegible], sur les [illegible] normandes

Les troupes de choc américaines procèdent au nettoyage du village de St. Eny

SOUVENIRS DU 14 JUILLET EN FRANCE LIBÉRÉE - 1944

Défilé allié dans Cherbourg. Des marins, des "Cols bleus" et des sapeurs-pompiers marchant côte à côte avec les Anglais et les Américains

Un vétéran français prend part à la cérémonie à Cherbourg

SUITE DE LA PAGE 1

Bataille sur trois fronts

110 kilomètres environ, l'ennemi a concentré 25 divisions, dont 9 blindées. L'intensité et l'acharnement des combats qui se déroulent sur ce front n'ont jamais été égalés dans cette guerre.

Pourquoi l'ennemi cherche-t-il à tenir en Normandie tandis qu'il bat en retraite à pas de géant en Russie ?

Parce qu'il lui faut tenir en Normandie ou s'effondrer définitivement.

L'action de l'aviation alliée et des F.F.I. contre ses lignes de communication en France a rendu difficile et lente la concentration des forces ennemies sur le front normand. Elle rendrait encore plus difficile tout mouvement dans le sens contraire.

En outre, si la bataille devient une bataille de mouvement, la mobilité et l'aviation supérieures des Alliés joueront leur plein rôle.

Voilà pourquoi l'ennemi s'accroche à chaque mètre de terrain en Normandie.

Mais ce faisant, il engloutit peu à peu ses réserves d'hommes et de matériel. La destruction de l'armée allemande s'opère sur place au lieu de s'opérer en profondeur.

Cette destruction est nécessaire pour que la guerre en Europe prenne fin, puisque aussi bien l'ennemi est décidé à lutter jusqu'au bout.

Elle est en bonne voie de réalisation. Sur certains points du front, l'ennemi craque; sur d'autres, il se maintient tant bien que mal — pour le moment. Partout les signes abondent de sa pénurie d'hommes et de matériel, qui deviendra décisive dans les semaines qui vont suivre.

Les généraux allemands, qui sont mieux placés que quiconque pour connaître les chances de l'armée allemande, essaient de se débarrasser d'Hitler. Que leur coup réussisse ou non (et ils n'ont peut-être pas dit leur dernier mot) est sans importance. Ce qui compte, c'est que le Haut Commandement allemand ne croit plus à la victoire, et juge la défaite assez prochaine pour justifier les risques exceptionnels qu'il a pris pour renverser le régime nazi. Son action désespérée, à l'heure où l'armée allemande lutte pour la vie, montre que le soldat allemand n'a plus rien à attendre de ses chefs.

En Italie, l'avance alliée continue à fixer de nombreuses divisions allemandes, qui, mises à la disposition de Rommel, lui eussent permis de tenir plus longtemps Montgomery en échec.

C'est bien une seule immense bataille qui évolue sur trois fronts vers l'effondrement définitif de la puissance militaire allemande.

EN FRANCE : Aux abords de [illegible]

Poursuivant l'ennemi sans relâche, des chars et de l'artillerie [illegible] traversent une rivière à gué (Photo par radio)

EN ITALIE : L'avance se poursuit

Les troupes françaises célébrèrent le 14 juillet dans Sienne dont elles se sont emparées. Les trois chefs alliés au cours de la cérémonie : le général Alexander, Commandant-en-Chef, le général Juin, et le général Clark, commandant la Ve Armée américaine.

Des Italiens acclament l'équipage d'un char français

Défilé des troupes françaises du corps expéditionnaire

A Arezzo, un char de la VIIIe Armée, décoré par les habitants

DE Wervelwind

[illegible] VOOR VRIJHEID [illegible] EN RECHT

[illegible]

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OP 6 Juni, 's avonds om 9 uur, riep Koning George VI zijn volkeren op tot het gebed in de volgende woorden : „Opnieuw wordt van ons iets meer geëischt dan moed en uithoudingsvermogen ; wat wij noodig hebben is een herleving van den geest en een nieuw onoverwinnelijk besluit. Wij en onze Geallieerden zijn er zeker van, dat wij strijden tegen het kwade en voor een wereld, waarin goedheid en eer den grondslag mogen vormen van ieders leven in elk land. Wij, die in ons Vaderland blijven, kunnen ons het beste indenken in verdrukt Europa's lijden door gebed, waardoor wij tevens het besluit kunnen versterken van onze zeelieden, soldaten en vliegers, die thans uitgetogen zijn om de gevangenen te bevrijden."

Het "ONNEEMBARE" genomen

DE grootsche operatie, waar bezet Europa zoo lang en [illegible] op heeft gewacht, is in eersten aanleg gelukt. In 24 uur werden breede stukken van den onneembaar verklaarden Atlantischen Muur veroverd; in drie weken tijds verkregen Britten en Canadeezen niet alleen zoo stevig voet aan den vasten wal, dat het Geallieerde Expeditieleger nimmer meer in zee geworpen kon worden, maar de Amerikanen isoleerden in een gedurfde manoeuvre bovendien het schiereiland van Cherbourg en verpletterden de sterke fortengordel rond deze zeevesting. Daardoor werd een beschutte haven verkregen, die een opbouw van strijdkrachten mogelijk zal maken van een dergelijke sterkte, dat de afloop van den slag om Frankrijk nu reeds in beginsel in beslist.

Het brandende en smeulende Normandië is namelijk slechts het schroeipunt, waarin de saamgebundelde stralen eener wereldmacht samenkomen, nadat zij gevallen zijn door het brandglas Groot-Brittannië, de basis van den aanval. Waar het om gaat, is de groote wereldmacht achter het nu nog kleine front; deze zal de beslissing brengen. Wie zich in vogelvlucht vanuit het bruggehoofd eerst over het Kanaal naar Engeland en dan over den Atlantischen Oceaan Westwaarts begeeft, die ziet een schouwspel van macht, zooals de wereldhistorie nog niet heeft gekend. Vanaf de Normandische kust strekt een breede brug van duizenden en duizenden schepen zich uit over het Kanaal naar de havens van Engeland. Dag en nacht blinken de seinlampen over het water; dag en nacht varen de konvooien in statige rust heen en weer, heen met materiaal en troepen, terug met gewonden en gevangenen.

Dan achter het Kanaal, Engeland zelf, heden het grootste legerkamp ooit in West-Europa opgebouwd. En vanuit Engeland strekken nieuwe, aardomgordelende bruggen aan schepen zich uit naar de Vereenigde Staten en de Britsche Dominions, opnieuw veilig bewaakt door andere Geallieerde slagvloten en vliegtuigen, omhoogschietend van hun moederschepen. Wat in Normandië strijdt, is maar een fractie van de strijdmacht, die in Engeland staat opgesteld en naar Engeland toestroomt, ter versterking van deze en ter uitvoering van nieuwe ondernemingen, elk op zijn tijd, elk op zijn plaats, onwrikbaar passend in het geweldige patroon, waarvan de Duitschers het machtig weefsel niet kennen en slechts met schrik kunnen vermoeden.

Ruim vier jaar geleden riep Goebbels uit: „De democratie is met de zon van Duinkerken ondergegaan". Ja, een bepaald soort zorgelooze en versplinterde democratie was inderdaad met de zon van Duinkerken ondergegaan, maar de ware democratie werd juist in den langdurigen nacht der nederlagen geboren. Sommigen zullen zich wellicht nog afvragen, waarom het vier lange jaren heeft moeten duren tot deze geweldige Geallieerde macht werd gebruikt, waarom bezet Europa zoo lang moest hongeren naar dit heetbegeerde Westelijk Front. Vele dingen worden thans openbaar, die tevoren duister moesten blijven. Churchill in het bijzonder verdient de waardeering, die hem voor alles toekomt, omdat hij onbekommerd om het dringend en begrijpelijk geroep om een „Tweede Front", rustig door gegaan is samen met de Geallieerden, met het opbouwen van de kracht, die er achter *moest* zitten, *wilde de eerste stoot gelukken*. Deze kracht, een combinatie van kwaliteit en kwantiteit, was pas kort geleden op de noodzakelijke hoogte. (Zie het artikel „De Voorbereidingen"). Wij kunnen ons in dit hoofdartikel echter niet enkel bepalen tot den strijd in het Westen. Er zijn intusschen nog andere vlammende teekenen geschreven aan den muur van Duitschland's zekeren ondergang. Wat Hitler, de Pruisische traditie van Frederik den Grooten en Bismarck getrouw, zijn volk beloofde te zullen vermijden, is juist werkelijkheid geworden: de oorlog op twee, neen, op vijf fronten. Toen in het Westen de eerste dapperen borsthoog door het water op den Atlantischen Muur toewaadden, was in Italië de Duitsche macht, die maanden lang bijkans onwrikbaar scheen, reeds gebroken. In de lucht werden de verpletterende bombardementen voortgezet, waarbij Amerikaansche vliegtuigen nu vanuit Italië en Engeland naar de Sowjet-Unie en terug vliegen. In Wit-Rusland ontketenden de Roode Legers het tot nu toe krachtigste van hun waarlijk grootsche offensieven, dat als een orkaan tekeer ging in het kaf der Duitsche legers. En binnen de Vesting Europa vliegen nu ook in Frankrijk de volkslegers den gehaten indringer naar den strot.

Ook voor Nederland zal wellicht het uur slaan voor daadwerkelijk aandeel in den strijd. Voor alle Nederlanders geldt uitdrukkelijk dit: Steunt het ondergrondsche werk op alle mogelijke manieren; allereerst door zorgvuldig te zwijgen over alles, wat den vijand tot voordeel zou kunnen strekken, een gebod, waar helaas nog eens uitdrukkelijk op gewezen moet worden. Het herbergen en voorthelpen van onderduikers is voorts meer dan ooit nationale plicht. Niet alleen het lijden, maar ook het actief verzet der volkeren zal ingaan tot de geschiedenis.

Want West-, Oost-, Zuid-, Lucht- en Verzetsfront vormen tezamen de vijf vingers van de wrekende hand, die zich langzaam maar meedoogenloos sluiten zal rond den strot van de nazi-tyrannie!

De Redactie.

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MARLBOROUGH'S groote erfgenaam

DE donderdag van 6 Juni is, [illegible] zij, het resultaat van een groot strategisch plan, dat Churchill 4 jaar geleden ontwierp; een plan, waar hij zich met hooge overtuiging aan vastklemde toen het nog slechts een [illegible] droom scheen; een plan, dat hij verdedigde [illegible] de [illegible] van zijn wilskracht en doorzettingsvermogen, [illegible] op de [illegible], ongeacht [illegible], ongeacht druk van [illegible] en bondgenooten [illegible] tot het [illegible]. De 4000 schepen en 11.000 vliegtuigen, die op 6 Juni en volgende dagen een geweldig Anglo-Amerikaansch-Canadeesch leger naar Frankrijk vervoerden en daar beschermden, waren vier jaar geleden het visioen van één man. Tenslotte dienden slechts enkele van zijn ministerieele collega's het aan; en niemand zou het werkelijkheid geworden zijn zonder zijn onverschrokken geloof en scheppende wilskracht.

In Churchill's boek „World Crisis", een panorama van den oorlog, komt een passage voor, welke op bijna [illegible] wijze het groote strategische patroon uiteenzet, dat hij in dezen oorlog heeft gevolgd, en dat in de gebeurtenissen van 6 Juni zoo duidelijk aan het licht kwam. Indirect beantwoordt deze passage tevens veel van de kritiek, die [illegible] de laatste drie jaar [illegible] over Churchill's oorlogsbeleid. In de betreffende passage geeft hij allereerst een beschouwing over de strategie, waardoor Groot-Brittannië's „verloren generatie" tusschen 1915 en 1918 achtereenvolgens opgeofferd werd te Loos, aan de Somme en te Passchendaele; de strategie, die uit het „allerhoogste motief" van het [illegible] [illegible] achtereenvolgens [illegible] in dezen half [illegible] wapens gebruikt en [illegible] worden, zoodra zij waren gevonden, en dan weer verworpen om te worden vervangen door andere, even onvolmaakte wapens.

Dan volgt de zin, die de sleutel vormt tot alles wat er de laatste vier jaar gebeurd en niet gebeurd is, van [illegible] klimaat van deze dagen tot thans: „Veronderstel dat het beste Britsche Leger, dat we ooit gehad hebben en dat aan de Somme werd opgeofferd, behouden gebleven ware; dat het zich geoefend en tot volle kracht ontwikkeld had tot aan den zomer van 1917; dat er een 1000 tanks gereed waren; tot een overweldigende artillerie in het veld kon worden gebracht; tot een wetenschappelijke methode van voortdurend oprukken was ontworpen; kortom tot het apparaat gereed was — had er dan niet met één duizelingwekkenden slag een beslissend resultaat bereikt kunnen worden?"

In deze enkele zin ligt het geheim verborgen van de groote strategie van dezen oorlog. [illegible] was het veel [illegible] te voeren dan [illegible] het geval geweest zou zijn, [illegible] voordeelen [illegible] op den grondslag van een [illegible] overwinning (den slag aan de Marne), terwijl wij een [illegible] weten [illegible] duidelijk bij het [illegible]. En de ware crisis van dezen oorlog lag in de verschrikkelijke periode van wachten en zwoegen, die thans voorbij is.

Velen kunnen het toppunt van Churchill's leiderschap meenen te aanschouwen in de [illegible] na Duinkerken en den val van Frankrijk, toen hij op [illegible] den wil der natie [illegible] te geven. Maar het oordeel der geschiedenis zou wel eens anders kunnen luiden indien zij het geheim van de Geallieerde strategie en Churchill's grootste daad begrijpt. Want wat zou er gebeurd zijn, indien hij er niet in geslaagd was om de Vereenigde Staten en de Sowjet Unie voor zijn plan te winnen, zoodat Amerika besloot om den voorrang te verleenen aan den strijd in Europa terwijl de Sowjet Unie zich schikte in het wachten „tot het apparaat gereed was"? Na is Churchill's eer ook het eer van Roosevelt en dat van Stalin.

Wellicht zal het nageslacht [illegible] Churchill's hoogste daad zijn leiderschap van Groot-Brittannië beschouwen gedurende den langen tijd van wachten. Want wat was er moeilijker dan om een natie in het gareel te houden, [illegible] de [illegible] in een periode van tegenslagen, vernederingen en [illegible] gevaar? [illegible] een volk, dat veel verduren kan; maar [illegible] van zijn Geallieerde [illegible] de vervulling [illegible]. Een [illegible] ontwierp het plan; doch de [illegible] voerde het uit.

Wij zijn het eens [illegible] met sommige aspecten van Churchill's binnenlandsche en buitenlandsche politiek. Ook in de toekomst zal dit het geval kunnen zijn. Maar vandaag achten wij het ons een eer om den grooten erfgenaam te begroeten van den grooten Marlborough, die [illegible] erger rampen dan er neerdaalden op de hoofden van een Job of een Koning Lear, toch [illegible] zijn geloof en zijn greep op de gebeurtenissen verloor.

(*Hoofdartikel* uit de „*Observer*" van 11 *Juni* 1944)

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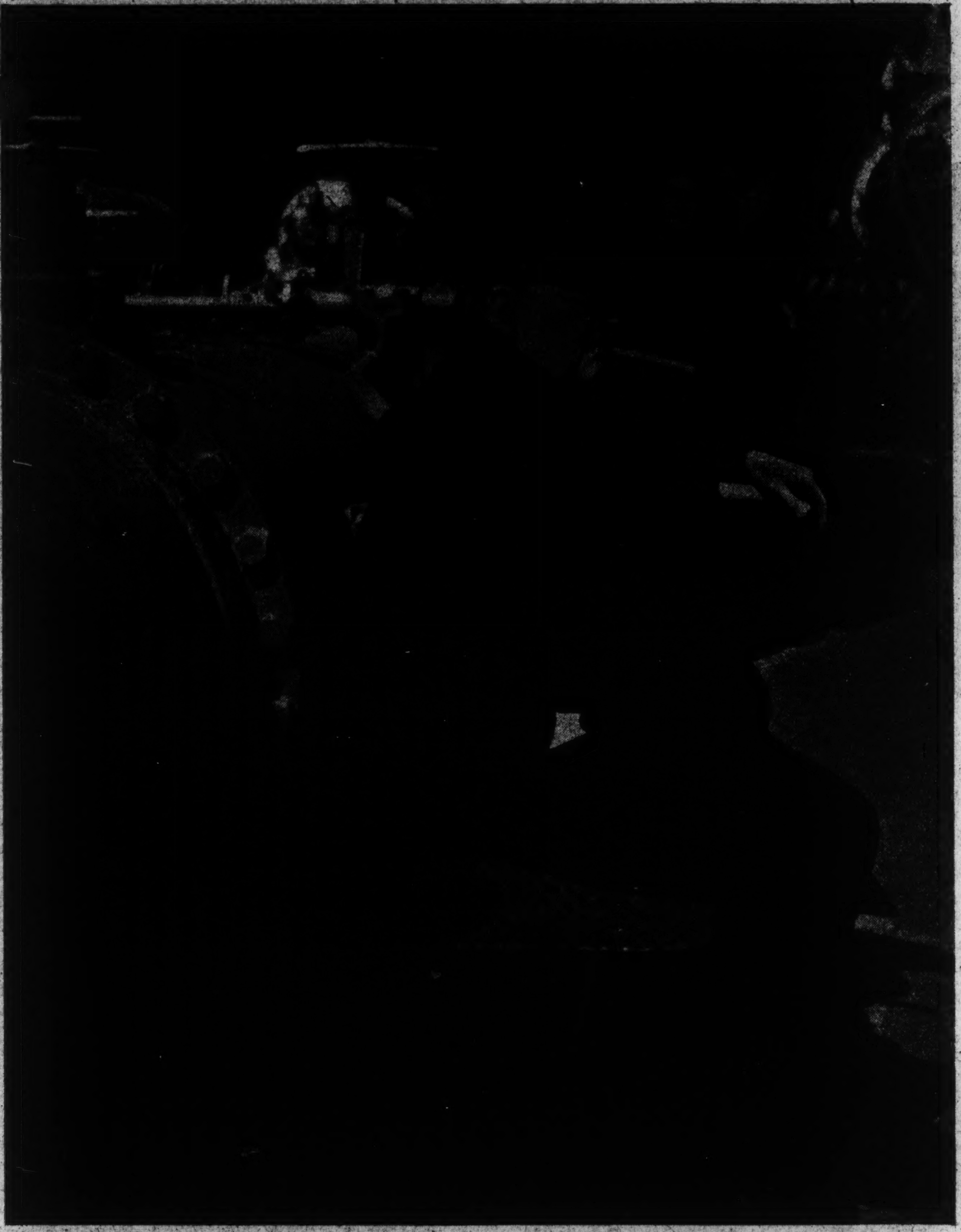

DE VOORBEREIDINGEN

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IN de vertaling van een hoofdartikel uit het Engelsche Zondagsblad *Observer* (afgedrukt op blz. 4) wordt de groote idee uiteengezet, welke van het begin af aan het bevrijdingsplan beheerschte: het scheppen van een drievoudig instrument, bestaande uit in elkaar grijpende strijdkrachten te land, ter zee en in de lucht, van een dergelijk overwicht en een zoo groote vuurkracht, dat de nederlaag van den vijand menschelijkerwijs verzekerd scheen. Voor dit instrument gereed was, en alle daarmee samenhangende technische en wetenschappelijke problemen waren opgelost, kon en mocht niet worden toegeslagen. Een grootsch maar roekeloos avontuur, met de daaraan verbonden kans op mislukking, zou bezet Europa in een des te dieper ellende hebben gestort en de bevrijding vele jaren hebben verschoven. Dat de Duitschers zooals uit hun propaganda blijkt, daar op speculeerden, bewijst enkel maar de juistheid van Churchill's zienswijze, welke in bezet gebied tijdens de verschrikkelijke en angstige periode van gespannen en telkens weer teleurgesteld afwachten vanzelfsprekend niet altijd op haar juiste maar verborgen waarde kon worden gewaardeerd. De artikelen in dit historische nummer zullen het echter voor den lezer begrijpelijk maken, dat de inval in het Westen niet eerder plaats kon hebben dan op het daarvoor uitgekozen tijdstip.

Lang voor het aanvalsinstrumengereed was, werden echter de plannen opgesteld. Het eerste schema voor den terugkeer van het Britsche Expeditieleger naar het vasteland werd reeds ontworpen in 1940 op een conferentie tusschen Churchill en Vloot-Admiraal Sir Roger Keyes, toendertijd Chef Gecombineerde Operaties. Er werd een speciale staf gevormd, waaraan in 1941 na de raids op punten aan de Noorsche kust, vele experts werden toegevoegd. Vroeg in 1942 bestond de opgave bij een oefening van het Staf-College uit de herovering van het schiereiland van Cherbourg. Na een bezoek van Generaal Marshall, die als Chef van den Amerikaanschen Legerstaf naar Engeland kwam, werd een nieuw plan ontworpen, dat tenslotte onuitvoerbaar bleek, daar de beschikbare krachten nog te gering waren. De bloedige raid op Dieppe bewees, dat geen geslaagde aanval op het vasteland mogelijk was zonder een voorafgaand verpletterend vlootbombardement. Toendertijd kon de Britsche Vloot haar groote eenheden niet voor de Fransche kust brengen zonder hen bloot te stellen aan mogelijke vernietiging door de toen nog krachtige Luftwaffe. Voor het aan land zetten der bevrijdingslegers en de verzekering hunner doorloopende

Generale repetitie op 23 Mei j.l. van de bespringing van het Europeesche vasteland, door Geallieerde parachutisten, in tegenwoordigheid van Churchill en Eisenhower.

bevoorrading, waren daarnaast vloten noodig aan landings-vaartuigen en vrachtvaarders van grooter omvang, dan de Geallieerden toendertijd bezaten. De bouw van voldoende vrachtschepen eischte als begeleidende maatregel bedwinging van het toen nog scherpe U-bootgevaar. Behalve de bouwplannen moest er dus een dubbel strategisch plan worden uitgevoerd: strijd om de beheersching van zee en lucht.

De beheersching der zee, thans zoo volkomen, dat de Geallieerde invasievloot bijna zonder verliezen Normandië bereikte, werd verkregen in jarenlangen strijd. Beheersching der lucht vereischte niet alleen den opbouw der eigen luchtvloot, maar tevens de vernietiging van het vijandelijk productie-apparaat, waardoor behalve de Luftwaffe, ook de bewapening van het Duitsche landleger zwaar werd getroffen. Het stijgend effect van den luchtoorlog blijkt duidelijk uit de volgende cijfers over het afgeworpen gemiddelde bomgewicht in tonnen per maand: 1940 — 1.000; 1941 — 2.600; 1942 — 4.800; 1943 — 16.000; Januari-Maart 1944 — 42.000; April 1944 — 83.000; Mei 1944 — 132.000. In opeenvolgende golven bombardeerde de Geallieerde Luchtmacht, waarin het aandeel der Amerikanen steeds grooter werd, de volgende groote objectieven: 1. Het kolen- en staalgebied van de Ruhr.

2. De wapenfabrieken, havens en petroleumraffinaderijen van en bij Hamburg en Berlijn. Nadat voorts in West-Duitschland bijna de helft der totale vijandelijke industrie-capaciteit getroffen was, werden

3. de Duitsche luchtvaartfabrieken als hoofddoel gekozen, waarna

4. de aanval zich voornamelijk richtte op het vijandelijk verkeersnet. (Natuurlijk loopen deze phases, zeer schematisch voorgesteld, gedeeltelijk door elkaar heen).

Volgens een zorgvuldig uitgewerkt systeem begon de laatste phase op 7 Maart van dit jaar met een bombardement op een van de 82 voornaamste spoorwegcentra tusschen de Vogezen en de Belgische Noordzeekust, welke voor den inval in het Westen vernietigd moesten worden. Na 87.900 dag- en nachtvluchten, waarop 32.600 ton bommen werden geworpen, waren 50 van de 82 centra totaal vernield, 5 zoo goed als vernield en 17 zwaar beschadigd. Het geheele verkeersnet ten westen en ten noorden van Parijs was bij het begin van de Geallieerde landingen lamgelegd. Daarnaast werden 9 van de 10 spoorbruggen en 12 van de 14 voetbruggen over de Seine vanuit de lucht vernield. Het gevolg was, dat de vijand niet in staat was versterkingen en voorraden naar de kust te brengen, behalve over de wegen ten zuiden van Parijs, terwijl hij voor steenkool aangewezen was op de voorraden in Zuid-Frankrijk. Behalve de bruggen over de Seine werden in Noord-Frankrijk en België nog 29 andere belangrijke spoor- en voetbruggen gekraakt. Ook de kust werd niet vergeten. Van de 12 zware batterijen langs het invasiegebied werden er 5 in elkaar gegooid en de overblijvende 7 dusdanig beschadigd, dat zij weinig of niets uit konden richten, toen de landing begon. Om den vijand in verwarring te brengen geschiedden de bombardementen over een uitgebreid gebied; er vielen meer bommen buiten het invasiegebied dan in het gebied zelf.

Opbouw van het leger.

Slechts enkele punten kunnen kort worden aangestipt. De Britsche en Amerikaansche Expeditielegers werden van hoog tot laag geoefend in z.g. gevechtsscholen, waarbij op manœuvres steeds met scherpe munitie werd geschoten, terwijl de condities van een werkelijk slagveld zoo getrouw mogelijk werden nagebootst. Groote aandacht werd besteed aan de vorming van divisies lucht- en valschermtroepen, die bij den aanval als vliegende voorhoeden hun onontbeerlijk nut hebben bewezen. Een belangrijk probleem was de keuze en aanleg der z.g. „rangeerterreinen", de doorgangskampen in Zuid-Engeland, waar de expeditielegers voor den aanval moesten worden ondergebracht. Om geheimhouding te verzekeren [illegible] men eerst van plan de ge[illegible] burgerbevolking uit de in a[illegible]merking komende gebieden te evacueeren. Het bleek echter, dat de burgers in dit gebied dusdanig bij de oorlogsinspanning waren ingeschakeld, dat de evacuatie van minstens een half millioen burgers meer problemen zou hebben geschapen dan er werden opgelost. Men zou dan immers gedwongen zijn geweest om b.v. de dokwerkers, spoorwegarbeiders, electriciens etc. alle door soldaten te vervangen. Groote kampen in het waterarme, dichtbevolkte Zuid-Engeland vereischten echter het leggen van vele kilometers waterleiding en riolen. Om een idee te geven: voor één kamp van ong. 2500 man moesten worden gebouwd en aangelegd: 2500 m. waterleiding, 300 m. riool, 500 tenten, 24 hutten, 5400 m. electrische kabel en 20.000 m² verhard parkeerterrein.

Transport naar de rangeerterreinen

Voor het vervoer van manschappen en materiaal naar de rangeerterreinen en de geheele bevoorrading daarna werd een speciaal spoorboek in cijfer- en lettercode vervaardigd. Dit stelde een half dozijn officieren, in burger spoorwegambtenaren, in staat om vanuit een geheim ondergrondsch hoofdstation het vervoer van elken soldaat, elke patroon, en elke tank dwars door Groot-Brittannië te regelen. Het doorgeven van een paar code-letters over een speciaal telefoonnet was voldoende om b.v. een trein met bepaald materiaal in Schotland in beweging te zetten en haar prioriteit te verleenen over het geheele net tot aan de Engelsche zuidkust. Het troepenvervoer begon op 26 Maart. In twee maanden tijds vervoerden 1000 speciale treinen 230.000 man plus 12.000 ton bagage; 800 bijzondere treinen brachten in meer dan 30.000 goederenwagens de voorraden en

[illegible]

Ammunitiebanden worden gereed gemaakt voor de Spitfires op den achtergrond.

het zware materiaal over. Niet een van deze treinen miste zijn konvooi. Eens gebeurde het, dat een schip geladen was en dat de motoren weigerden. Het voer terug naar de haven en de lading werd op een ander vrachtschip overgebracht. Er was echter nog plaats voor 400 ton extra. Een depot op ruim 300 k.m. afstand ontving bepaalde instructies; er werd een locomotief te voorschijn getooverd, de machinist werd uit zijn bed gehaald en er flitste een speciaal codewoord langs de lijn om vrij baan te maken. Precies tien uur nadat het codewoord was uitgezonden stoomde een vrachttrein, geladen met de 400 extra ton, het havenstation binnen na een reis van ruim 300 k.m. Het schip heeft zijn konvooi ingehaald.

Het waterdicht maken van tanks

De raid op Dieppe bewees, dat tanks onder ongunstige omstandigheden niet „bedrijfsklaar'' aan wal konden komen, zonder op speciale wijze waterdicht te zijn gemaakt. Daar de landing van 6 Juni nergens in een haven, doch overal door de branding heen plaats zou hebben, moest rekening worden gehouden met het feit, dat tanks op eigen kracht door 6 voet water heen moesten kunnen ploegen, terwijl hun vuurkracht intact moest blijven. Extra waterhoogte door golfslag moest bovendien in rekening worden gebracht. Na Dieppe waren 18 maanden van proefneming noodig om dit probleem op te lossen. Dat brengt ons tot Februari 1944. Toen pas kon het procédé op de tanks en een ontzaglijk aantal pantser-, verkennings- en vrachtwagens worden toegepast. Alle pletterijen in Groot-Brittannië werden tot dit doel overgenomen en doordat 280 fabrieken dag en nacht doorwerkten, kon het karwei in een vierde van den normalen tijd worden voltooid. Indien alle voor het waterdicht maken gebruikte stalen platen achter elkaar werden gelegd, dan zouden zij de 750 k.m. bedekken, die Londen scheiden van Berlijn; een afstand, waarvan de eerste moeilijke étappe thans met succes is afgelegd.

Wetenschappelijke voorbereidingen

Maanden geleden landden een aantal Britsche natuurkundigen in het duister op het strand van Normandië. Hoe, dat kan nog niet worden onthuld. Zij kropen bijna een kilometer ver op hun buik over het strand met speciale instrumenten, die voortdurend hun positie registreerden. Zij kwamen terug met staaltjes aarde en zand van het gebied, waar de landingen zouden plaats vinden; hierdoor was het mogelijk speciale plannen te ontwerpen, die een belangrijk aandeel hadden in het succes van de landingen.

Tevens werden vele speciale verkenningstochten gemaakt om inlichtingen te verzamelen over de inundaties bij Carentan en over de constructie van hindernissen in het water, waar de Duitschers tot het laatste oogenblik op werkten. Het gevolg was, dat men in Engeland al deze hindernissen, met de daaraan bevestigde explosieven kon namaken, om proeven te nemen op welke manier de moeilijkheden het best overwonnen konden worden. Ondanks het slechte weer en de vrij hoogen golfslag, die eenige verliezen aan landingsbooten veroorzaakten, werd het grootste deel der hindernissen, waar de Duitschers hoog over hadden opgegeven, volgens het trainingsplan op de modellen onschadelijk gemaakt.

Luchtverkenning

Een officier kan niet werken zonder kaarten. Het invalsplan van het Geallieerde Expeditieleger in een gebied, dat door den vijand sinds 1940 hier en daar geheel is veranderd en omgewoeld, is gebaseerd op nieuwe kaarten verkregen door luchtfotografie. Het Londensche dagblad „Evening Standard'' zeide, dat trouwens 85 procent van wat hier van den vijand bekend is, op luchtfotografie berust. Alleen om Parijs en omgeving en de streek van de Loire te fotografeeren, waren 1800 vluchten noodig, van drie uur elk.

Generaal Arnold, bevelhebber der Amerikaansche Luchtmacht, ze dat men de dwarsliggers van spoorweg kan tellen op fo genomen met tele-objectieven vanuit een vliegtuig, dat op 10.000 meter hoogte vliegt.

Deze toestellen worden op het oneindige ingesteld en derhalve fotografeeren zij dingen, die de fotograaf zelf niet kan zien. Maar dan komt de foto-afdeeling erbij te pas. Zij interpreteert wat de fotograaf heeft „geschoten''. Deze moderne toestellen maken het camoufleeren van een gebouw volkomen nutteloos. Kleur-camouflage is eveneens nutteloos geworden door het gebruik van kleurenfilters en infra-rood-film, die het verschil aantoonen tusschen het bladgroen in groene verf en het natuurlijke groen van gebladerte. Dit heeft het mogelijk gemaakt door de camouflage heen spoorlijnen, ammunitie-opslagplaatsen en batterijen te herkennen. Het gebeurt, dat er op een film een knap gecamoufleerde batterij of vliegveld voorkomt. Terwijl de film nog nat is, worden deze details op de kaart aangeteekend, en minder dan een uur nadat de foto's genomen zijn, brengen de bommenwerpers daar dan een bezoek.

De lezer heeft thans, naar wij hopen, een oppervlakkigen indruk gekregen van het werk, dat verzet moest worden voor het Geallieerd apparaat toe kon slaan. Nimmer mag vergeten worden, dat het bespringen van een zwaarversterkte kust vanuit zee de moeilijkst denkbare militaire taak is. Productie, verkeer, slagvlooten, koopvaardij, luchtescadrilles en legers moesten worden samengepast in schema's, waarin een onnauwkeurigheid het geheel in de war zou kunnen sturen of minstens noodlottig vertragen. Dat de door Hitler afgedankte „oude'' en „verslapte'' democratieën tot de uitvoering van dit plan in staat waren, bewijst de levenskracht van een ideologie, die niet rusten zal tot de totalitaire tyrannie voorgoed is verslagen.

De landingsvloot vaart uit

KAPITEIN ter zee Grenfell is aan boord van een oorlogsschip ooggetuige geweest van de groote landing in Normandië en geeft daarvan de volgende beschrijving:

Maandagmorgen stak de geweldige vloot vanuit Engeland in zee. Zij bestond uit een Britsch en een Amerikaansch eskader. De Amerikaansche schepen zetten koers naar het Westelijk gedeelte van Normandië, de Engelschen namen het Oostelijk gedeelte voor hun rekening.

Bij een dergelijke operatie komt in de eerste phase alles op de Marine neer, want de troepen moeten precies op de goede plaats aan land worden gezet. De oorlogsvloot moet bij de overtocht voor de noodige dekking zorgen en het scheepsgeschut moet de mannen bij de landing zelf beschermen.

Het was niet de eerste maal, dat de Marine voor een dergelijke taak stond, maar dit keer was het probleem uiterst moeilijk, omdat deze landing niet zou worden gedaan aan de Middellandsche Zee-kust, waar men geen last heeft van het wisselen van het tij. Langs de kust van het Kanaal is er groot verschil in waterhoogte tusschen eb en vloed. Het was voorts bekend, dat de Duitschers overal mijnen hadden gelegd, en dat men te doen zou krijgen met zware hindernissen en verdedigingswerken.

De mijnenvegers hadden misschien de zwaarste taak. Het is voor een mijnenveger buitengewoon lastig om te werken bij stroomend getij. In dit geval kwam het er natuurlijk bijzonder op aan. De tallooze vaartuigen, die hen volgden, moesten veilig landen en de meeste van die schepen zaten vol troepen.

Voor deze hoogst belangrijke operatie zijn natuurlijk de allerbekwaamste officieren van de Engelsche Marine uitgezocht. Het Britsche eskader stond onder commando van Schout-bij-Nacht Sir Philip Vian, den held van de convooislagen bij Malta in Maart 1942.

Het eskader van Schout-bij-Nacht Vian lichtte het anker op Maandagmiddag en defileerde voor het vlaggeschip. Toen dat later ook zelf uitvoer, was het einde van het lange snoer grauwe schepen aan geen van beide kanten te zien.

Terwijl het vlaggeschip langzamerhand de eerste vaartuigen inhaalde, begon er teekening te komen in de formatie, die zich een weg baande over het woelige watervlak. De mijnenvegers, grootendeels behoorende tot de Engelsche vloot, veegden een twaalftal banen vrij voor de Britsch-Amerikaansche eskaders, en over deze zeelanen kwamen de schepen aandansen. Om ongeveer half acht kwamen een paar van onze slagschepen opdoemen; zij begonnen tegen ons te knipperen met hun zoeklichten.

Alles was prachtig in orde, behalve het weer, want het woei veel te hard voor de kleine scheepjes. Drie weken lang was er geen wolkje aan de lucht geweest, en nu, net op het kritieke oogenblik, liep het ons tegen. Er stond een stevige bries, en de wolken hingen laag. Er heeft inderdaad wel een zware verantwoording gerust op hem, die te beslissen had, op welken dag de invasie moest beginnen.

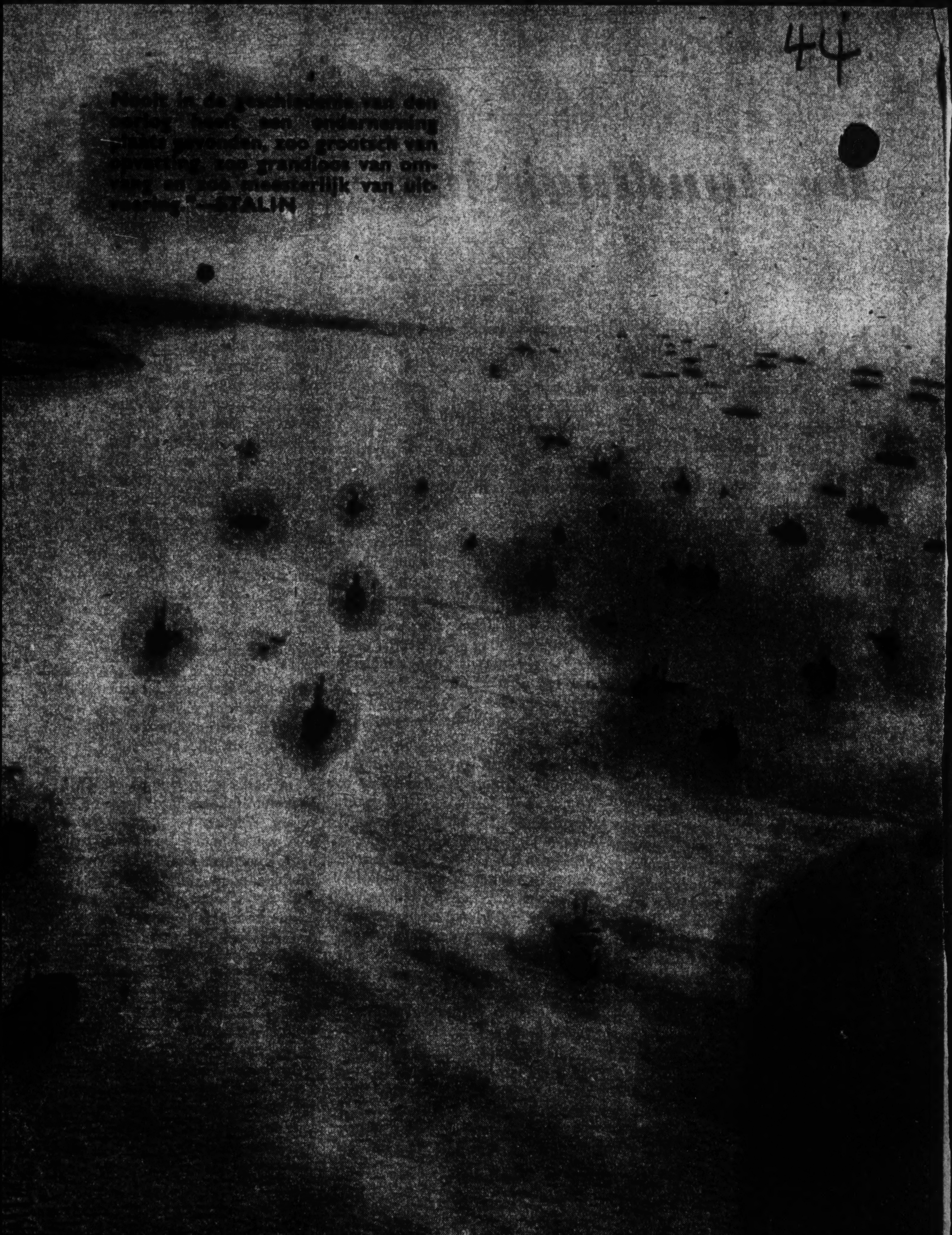
Eindelijk viel het donker. Het werd één uur, twee uur, drie uur, en nog altijd verstoorde geen enkel geluid de nachtelijke stilte.

De mijnenvegers hadden hun taak voltooid. Ze waren tot vlak onder de Fransche kust recht op het strand af gevaren, zonder dat ze gehinderd werden door den vijand.

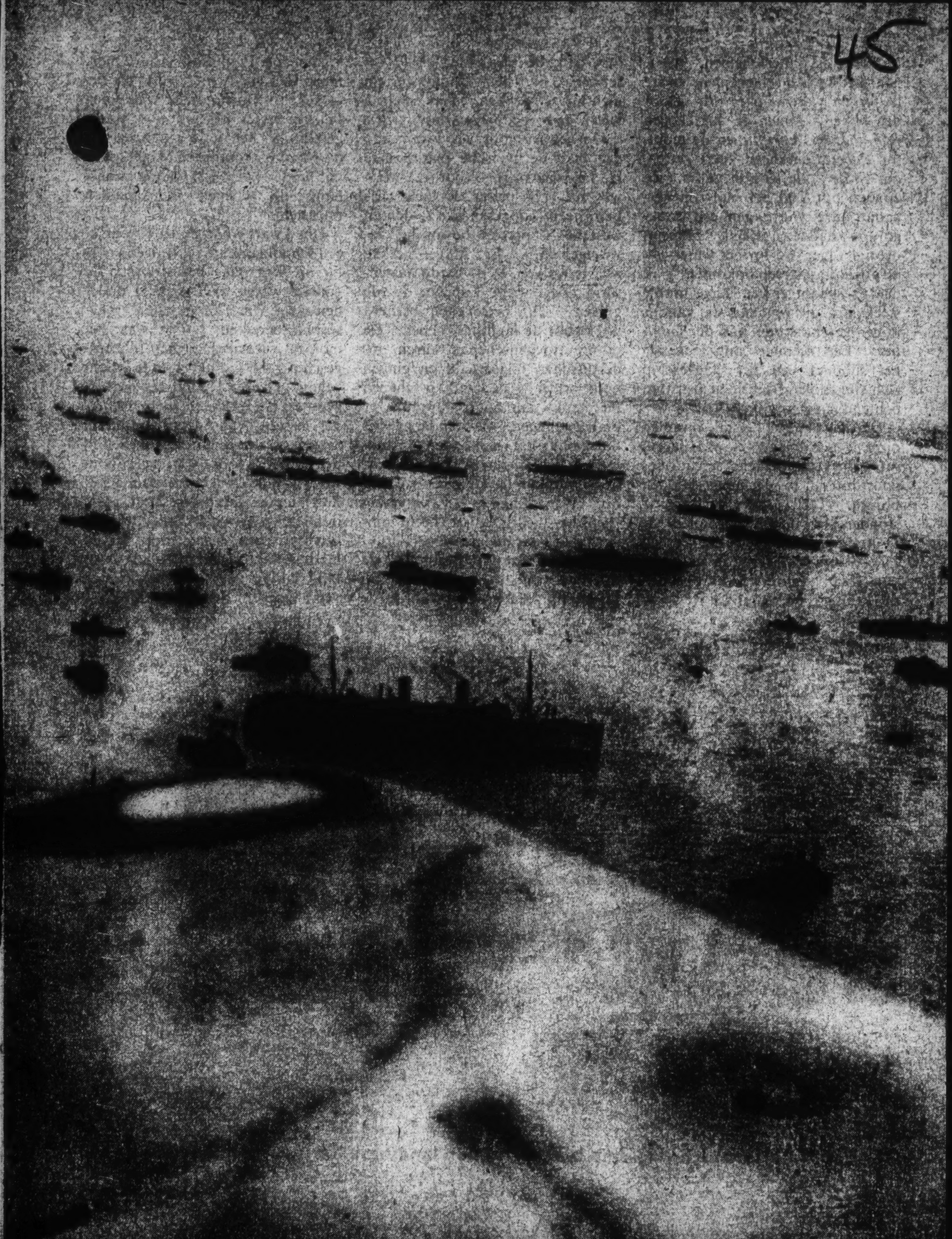
De invasievloot bewoog zich gestadig voorwaarts over de duidelijk gemarkeerde schoongeveegde zeebanen. De eerste teekenen, dat de vijand lont rook kwamen van ver weg, over stuurboord, klaarblijkelijk uit de buurt van Cherbourg.

Om half vier begonnen er heele boeketten fakkels in de lucht op te stijgen. En toen begon er ook leven te komen op andere punten. Ergens in de buurt waar de Amerikanen zouden landen, kon men elk oogenblik de scherpe lichtflitsen van groote bommen zien, en soms ook den rossen gloed van een brand tegen den donkeren hemel.

Toen begon het afweervuur te werken bij Le Havre en Kaap Antifer. Een tijdlang werd de nachtelijke hemel verlicht door het flitsen der kanonnen en het barsten van de vijandelijke granaten. Tegen dien tijd waren we dichter bij land gekomen. Het begon langzamerhand licht te worden en we konden nu de hooge kust bij



Nooit in de geschiedenis van den oorlog heeft een onderneming plaats gevonden, zoo grootsch van opvatting, zoo grandioos van omvang en zoo meesterlijk van uitvoering."—STALIN



Le Havre onderscheiden, waar, naar het heette, verscheidene zware batterijen waren opgesteld. Door den kijker zag men de slagschepen *Ramillies* en *Warspite* en de monitor *Roberts* daarheen koers zetten, om ze de volle laag te geven. Ze zouden om 5.05 het vuur openen, nadat onze vliegtuigen een rookgordijn hadden gelegd. Precies op tijd zagen we op het watervlak de grijze rookstreep opkomen. Vlak daarna schoot er een lange oranje steekvlam uit één van de kanons in een geschutstoren van de *Ramillies*. Een seconde lang teekende het silhouet van het vlaggeschip zich duidelijk af tegen den grijzen ochtendhemel.

Ongeveer tegelijkertijd kwamen onze escortejagers aanvliegen, waarvan verscheidene escadrilles voortdurend in de buurt zouden blijven. Terwijl we nog omhoog stonden te turen, begonnen de Duitschers met een schitterend raket-vuurwerk ergens in de buurt van Kaap Antifer. Nu openden de kruisers het vuur. Het was hun taak de kustbatterijen te beschieten en het landingsterrein dichtbij te dekken. Vlak daarna vielen de torpedojagers in.

Om kwart voor zes kwam een deel van de typische platboomde landingsvaartuigen voorbij. Het was nu licht, maar de lucht was betrokken, vooral in het zuiden en westen, — precies boven het invasiegebied. Er hingen dikke zwarte wolken, en de harde westenwind joeg witte koppen op de golven. Dit beteekende beroerd weer voor de landingstroepen. De groote troepenschepen waren ondertusschen bijgedraaid en gingen voor anker; de landingsschepen met tanks aan boord, kwamen er omheen liggen, wachtende op het oogenblik, dat ze konden opstoomen. Van onder de heele Noorderkim doken steeds meer schepen op; torpedojagers en korvetten speurden bedrijvig de heele omgeving af naar onderzeeërs.

Om half zeven begonnen de zwermen tank-transportschepen op te varen. Nu en dan vuurde de vijand op sommige vaartuigen, maar het had niet veel te beteekenen. Doch zonder ophouden bombardeerde het groote scheepsgeschut, en het doffe gedonder van de kanons rommelde langs den vijf mijl wijden cirkelboog, waarlangs de schepen zich hadden opgesteld.

Om kwart voor zeven kwam er een school landingsvaartuigen voorbij op weg naar het strand; de voorste waren toen al dicht onder den wal. Om 7.25 moesten ze het strand bereiken. Dit was het moment, waarop al het scheepsgeschut gelijktijdig met volle kracht begon te vuren. Kruisers en torpedojagers kwamen dicht achter de landingsvaartuigen opzetten. Tegen de dreigende regenlucht en den dikken rook van de kanonsalvo's bliksemden onophoudelijk de vlammen van het geschut. Met donderend geweld dreunden de salvo's tegen het strand, en de landingsvaartuigen met hun kostbare lading van dappere mannen vervaagden in den vuilen rook.

Een Amerikaansch slagschip beschermt een landingsboot met zijn kanonvuur.

Landingsbooten in de branding

Door Matroos Michael Pearson

OVER den luidspreker van de brug komt de order „booten te water" en de motorwinches beginnen te snorren. Zachtjes komen de landingsbooten in het water terecht. Ze slingeren gevaarlijk, maar het komt voor elkaar met enkel een paar deuken in den boeg.

„Achtertalie los", zegt John. „Alles los achter, mijnheer", rapporteert de stoker. „In orde, losgooien, vooruit dan maar."

De matroos haakt de blokken los. „Varen maar, schipper !"

De telegraaf rinkelt, en de boot komt in beweging. De mannen kijken naar de donkere massa van het troepenschip dat langzaam in het duister van den nacht oplost. Recht vooruit zien ze een wit licht opflitsen.

„Da's de mijnenveger," zegt John tegen den majoor. „Mooi vak," bromt de majoor. „Ik voel me nu al half gaar."

Ze hebben hun positie ingenomen en de landingsvaartuigen varen nu in twee rijen naast elkaar op. De boot van den flottiljecommandant stoomt aan bakboordzijde van John's landingsboot. Een seinlamp begint te flikkeren.

„Snelheid opvoeren, mijnheer", zegt de schipper.

„O.K.", zegt John. „Wat is je koers ?"

„Noord 30 graden West".

„Klaar voor koersverandering, dan. Houd zooveel mogelijk aan op Noord 20 graden West. Het zal in dit weer om den drommel niet meevallen."

Nauwelijks had hij dit gezegd, of er komt een nieuw lichtsignaal van de boot van den flottiljecommandant: „Houd je gereed om achter elkaar stuurboord uit te gaan."

„Nieuwe koers over", zegt John. „Kalmpjes aan, we komen op het nootje te liggen," en de schipper trekt zijn roer om.

Juist als de telegraaf overgaat, krijgen we een klap water over die ons allemaal doornat maakt. De soldaten in de boot beginnen te sputteren. „Verdikkeme, als het zoo doorgaat, gaan we naar den kelder", zegt John. „Ga maar over op halve kracht. We moeten de schuit op zijn plaats weten te houden, ook al gaan we naar beneden."

De telegraaf rinkelt opnieuw en ze kunnen nu nog net de machine hooren loopen. De boot slingert zwaar en het overkomende buiswater doet je nek pijn, waar je boordje er langs schuurt. Net of je je met een bot mes hebt geschoren.

„Goddank, dat ik niet bij de Marine ben," zegt de majoor en spuugt zout water. „Dat zal je ook niet zeggen, als we je over een tijdje in Frankrijk afzetten", antwoordt John. En dan: „Houd je klaar voor een beetje meer bakboord uit, schipper !"

„In orde, mijnheer."

Ze hooren een zwaar geronk van motoren als er een golf bommenwerpers over hun hoofden voorbij dendert. „Ik hoop dat die jongens den mof in barrelen gooien", zegt de schipper als hij naar boven kijkt. „Ik ook," zegt John. „Daar kunnen we alleen maar plezier van hebben."

Een andere golf bommenwerpers trekt over, en nog een, en nog een, en zoo gaat het twee uren achter elkaar door, totdat er zoo veel machines in de lucht zijn, dat je waarachtig niet meer weet wat er aan de hand is. „Lijkt wel een circus", vindt de schipper die dol is op het paardenspul. „Maar laten we blij zijn, dat de lucht bewolkt is. Hoe gaat het met jou, Nobby ?" Dit laatste bromt hij in de „huistelefoon" bij zijn elleboog. „Ik wou, dat ik thuis zat bij moeder de vrouw", komt het antwoord.

„Houd je klaar om met de heele kolom bakboord te gaan, mijnheer" zegt de schipper als de signaallamp van de boot van den flottiljecommandant weer boodschappen door het duister begint te flitsen.

„In orde", zegt John. „Houd West scheep aan. Verdorie, wat 'n weer! Stuur maar liever een paar graad Noord ervan en houd die groepsboot als een arend in de gaten".

Weer werkt de seinlamp van de boot aan bakboord. „Ga over op volle kracht".

„Vol vooruit, mijnheer". De boot schiet voorwaarts. Het gedreun van de motoren wordt sterker. Weer komt er een zeetje over, en John voelt de nattigheid langs zijn ruggegraat naar beneden zakken en krijgt over zijn heele lichaam kippevel. „Het lijkt hier Schotland wel", zegt hij en denkt aan de eindelooze herhalingsoefeningen, die ze daar hebben gehad. Het water zwiept links en rechts over de rollende en stampende boot heen en elke keer, dat er weer een laag komt, hoor je de soldaten zachtjes maar doordringend kankeren.

„Blijf goed uit de buurt van dat blauwe licht", zegt John. „Het beteekent dat er een mijnenveld is".

„In orde, mijnheer", antwoordt de schipper en op dat oogenblik wordt de eerste soldaat ziek en gaat met een wit gezicht in de zee staan kijken. John voelt zich ook al niet zoo goed meer en vraagt zich af, of je ook al zeeziek begint te worden.

Het valt niet mee om den mijnenveger in de gaten te houden omdat zijn heklicht voortdurend achter de golven verdwijnt. Van tijd tot tijd flitst aan den horizon licht op en soms is er een intense oranje gloed te zien.

Dan komt er weer een signaal van de groepsboot.

De landingsbooten zijn te water gelaten en een marine-officier geeft door een scheepsroeper een laatste bevel.

„Weer 'n nieuwe koers”, zegt John als hij het ziet, en dan draait de schipper zijn roer over stuurboord. „Koers Noord 10 graden West, maar je zal niet veel kans hebben 'm daar te houden. Probeer gelijken afstand met de groepsboot van den flottiljecommandant te houden”. Dan keert hij zich tot den majoor. „Het zal nu niet lang meer duren”.

Hij kijkt op zijn horloge. Het is drie uur. „Halve kracht nu”, zegt John als er weer een boodschap van de signaallamp komt.

Zij sturen nu recht op het strand van Frankrijk af en ze kunnen gemakkelijk de wit-gele flitsen van de kustbatterijen zien. De sterretjes van de ontploffende luchtdoelgranaten, de lichtspoorkogels van het lichtere geschut en de felle gloed achter het strand van iets, dat geraakt is, doen de mannen een oogenblik vergeten dat ze op een woelige zee zitten en vlak voor het grootste avontuur van hun leven staan. Als ze naderbij komen worden de explosies van het kanonvuur luider en worden de mondingsvuren beter zichtbaar. Weer flitst de seinlamp aan bakboord.

„Geef stuurboord roer”, zegt John. „We moeten een rondje draaien voor we kunnen landen”. Weer kijkt hij op zijn horloge. Kwart over drie is het nu. Vermoedelijk nog vijf minuten wachten. Hij heeft gelijk. Om 3 uur 20 geeft de groepscommandant het teeken, dat ze positie moeten gaan innemen. Dan draait de mijnenveger er tusschen uit. Die heeft zijn werk gedaan.

„Verspreiden, mijnheer”, zegt de schipper, die de booten aan bakboord in de gaten houdt. Hij zet zijn telegraaf op stop en wacht af, totdat de heele rij landingsbooten in linie komt te liggen, parallel met het strand.

„Langzaam vooruit”, seint de groepsboot en alle vaartuigen glijden langzaam op het land toe.

„Geef 'm er nog een paar klappen bij, anders zijn we onze plaats kwijt”, zegt John. „Begrepen mijnheer. Geef 'm d'r nog een paar bij, Nobby”, zegt de schipper in de „intercom”.

Opnieuw wordt „snelheid opvoeren” geseind en de schipper zet de telegraaf nu op „halve kracht vooruit”. „Koppen dicht”, zegt John. „We komen in de buurt”.

Alle harten kloppen een tikje sneller dan gewoonlijk want ieder weet, dat het er nu op aan gaat [illegible] van den dageraad [illegible]

[illegible] „om op af", zegt John. [illegible] Nobby door de schijven en het geronk van de motoren verdrinkt. Er is een onwezenlijke rust in de atmosfeer. De [illegible] schaduwen der [illegible] glijden geluidloos op de kust toe. De spanning is haast voelbaar, de stilte lijkt [illegible].

Plotseling wordt de rust bij [illegible] verbroken door het gebulder van een kanon aan bakboord, en een granaat ontploft op het strand, een 300 meter voor ons uit.

„Naar de hel met ze, ze beschieten ons!", roept John.

Dan beginnen op het strand machinegeweren te blaffen en de lucht is vol van het gezoem van hun kogels. Soms tikken er een paar aan een harden metaalklank tegen de wanden van de boot. Twee batterijen aan de kustlijn hebben nu het vuur geopend en hun granaten ontploffen langs het heele strand. Er worden ook weer vliegtuigen gehoord. De vurige flitsen en het gedreun van het zware geschut doen John even rillen en hij moet de reling vasthouden. Dan heeft hij zijn kop weer goed bij elkaar.

Een mortier in een van de boeten aan bakboord schiet een rookprojectiel naar het strand. „Rookgordijn leggen", beveelt John en „rookgordijn leggen", herhaalt de man, die dat werkje zal opknappen. Even later puft er een dikke rookwolk op, die de oogen doet prikkelen.

„Gedekt houden", zegt John tot den majoor. En dan, tot den schipper: „Een beetje meer stuurboord!", waarop de schipper langzaam het roer omgooit. „Vasthouden die schuit, zoo, nog een beetje terugdraaien, anders gaat ie teveel stuurboord.

[illegible] dood. Dan klinkt er een luide [illegible], waarop de boten [illegible] het strand raken.

„Deuren open!". De deuren [illegible] open en de soldaten rennen, met [illegible] het water, het strand op. Een paar [illegible] ze zich plat op het natte zand. Het lijken wel spookgestalten in den rook, die om het been kringelt. Een van de soldaten grijpt naar zijn zij en valt om. Dan, een nieuw commando. „Deuren ophalen! Langzaam achteruit". De motoren slaan [illegible] door, als Nobby wat meer [illegible] geeft om de schuit van het strand vrij te krijgen. Zuid 10 graden Oost, is de koers.

Ver van het strand verwijderd, passeeren ze een tweeden zwerm landingsboten van een ander transportschip. Zelf [illegible] ze nu weer troepen gaan halen en alles nog eens opnieuw doen. Maar deze keer zal het gemakkelijker gaan, want er zullen bakens op het strand [illegible]

[illegible]

Op dat oogenblik [illegible] weg op zee, naar schatting van 20 kilometer terug, felle lichtflitsen de grauwe schemering [illegible] en daveren [illegible] salvo's. Hoog in de lucht [illegible] zware projectielen op de kust toe [illegible], even later, op [illegible] plaatsen [illegible] De marine is in actie gekomen!

(Uit „PICTURE POST"
van 24 Juni 1944)

Amerikaansche soldaten schouder aan schouder op weg naar Frankrijk. Krijgsgevangen Duitsche officieren staan verbaasd over den ononderbroken stroom van Geallieerde versterkingen.

LORES" SO

Door A. C. van Beers

verslaggever van de Koninklijke Nederlandsche Marine

„WE GAAN den mof den laatsten slag op z'n bek geven."

Duidelijker had de Commandant van Hr. Ms. kanonneerboot *Flores* de komende invasie niet kunnen aanduiden. Hij keek het verblijf rond, waar de bemanning dicht opeen gepakt stond om te vernemen waarom de *Flores* de bekende ankerplaats had verlaten. Er was geen uitbundigheid onder zijn mannen, maar het gegrijns waarmee deze korte en bondige aankondiging werd ontvangen, zeiden den commandant genoeg. Deze mannen wisten wat oorlog was, — niemand behoefde hen te zeggen wat een invasie beteekende. Wie den strijd in de Middellandsche Zee heeft meegemaakt, die roept niet zoo heel gauw Hoezee!

Maar het was een opluchting om te weten, dat het nu eindelijk ging gebeuren.

. . . Wanneer de aanval begon zou de Nederlandsche vlag in de eerste linie te vinden zijn.

De *Flores* stoomde naar het rendez-vous. Om tien uur in den avond zou men een Britsch kruiser-eskader ontmoeten en zich daarbij aansluiten. Precies op het afgesproken uur kwamen de kruisers ter aanzetten, H.M.S. *Belfast*, *Diadem*, *Argonaut* en *Orion*. De kleine *Flores* schaarde zich tusschen deze machtige schepen, als derde achter *Belfast* en *Diadem*, waarmede zij één bombardementsgroep zou vormen, en in kiellinie ging het om de Zuid.

Zoo ver men zien kon was de zee bedekt met honderden vaartuigen. Daar gleden de grimmige silhouetten van machtige slagschepen, sneden destroyers door de golven, — Amerikanen, Britten, Franschen, Polen: de grootste macht, welke ooit voor een operatie ter zee was bijeen gebracht.

Elk schip van de bombardementsgroep had zijn doel nauwkeurig opgekregen, iedere officier van artillerie wist precies waar hij aan toe was. Het doel van de *Flores* was een 7.5 cm. batterij achter het kustplaatsje Arromanches-les-Bains, ten N.O. van Bayeux. De batterij bestond uit twee stukken en bestreek het strand, waarop één der Geallieerde landingen zou plaats vinden. Zij moest dus zoo snel mogelijk buiten gevecht worden gesteld. Geen kleinigheid, want zij werd door zware betonlagen beschermd en bovendien was de ligging zóó, dat de *Flores* haar vuur onder een scherpen hoek met de kustlijn moest uitbrengen.

Kwart voor vijf in den ochtend van den invasiedag bereikte de *Flores* de haar aangegeven positie. Zij lag omstreeks 14.000 meter van het doel. In de verte, aan stuurboord, drong de groote Amerikaansche aanvalsgroep op de kust in en men wist: de *Soemba*, strijdmakker uit de dagen van Sicilië en Napels, was daarbij.

In die ochtendschemering zag men de hooge kust, die elk oogenblik een helsch vuur zou uitbraken.

Achter de *Flores* brulden plotseling de kanons van de kruisers *Belfast* en *Diadem*. De strijd was begonnen. Duizenden vuurmonden bulderden, en loeiend boorden de granaten zich door de lucht, uiteen berstend op de kust. De vernieuwde vuurmonden van de *Flores* voegden zich daarbij en slingerden hun 15 c.m. granaten op de vijandelijke stellingen.

„Vuur!" Als paarden werkten de stukbemanningen. Nauwelijks waren de drie zware kanons afgevuurd of reeds tuimelden de meter-

Een oorlogsbodem, die wereldvermaardheid begint te verwerven : Het invasie-haantje-de-voorste van onze Vloot : H.M.S. „ Flores " stoomt op naar de Fransche kust.

langs leege hulzen rookend over de dekken. De scherpe stank van kruitdamp joeg over het schip en benam den mannen bijna den adem. In de magazijnen, diep in het schip, tilden sterke kerels de 50 kilo wegende granaten in de liften. Snel werden ze in de kanons geschoven en aangezet. Een belsignaal uit den commandotoren en weer sprongen de dekken onder de voeten der kanonniers omhoog en wiegelde de *Flores* onder het geweld der slagen. Hier sprak de jarenlange oefening van het marine-personeel, hier spraken ook de concentratie en de wilskracht van de stukbemanningen, die zonder op te zien werkten en werkten. Salvo na salvo barstte daar op den wal uiteen. De kanonniers zagen de aanslagen niet, maar ze wisten : Ginds is de vijand. Scheur hem uit mekaar ! "

En terwijl het bombardement voortging, rolde een ontzaglijke grijze golf van honderden landingsvaartuigen op de kust toe. Daartusschen slingerden „ rocket-barges " hun vurige pijlen voor zich uit, die op het strand uiteen spatten en bressen sloegen in de versperringen, waarmede de Duitschers het optrekken van onze troepen trachtten te beletten.

Wel werd er van den wal op dit alles gereageerd en vielen er b.v. in de onmiddellijke nabijheid van de *Flores* zeven granaten, doch niets vermocht de concentratie te verstoren, waarmede de stukbemanningen zich aan hun werk wijdden.

Door haar merkwaardigen bouw viel de *Flores* onmiddellijk op tusschen de overige oorlogsschepen, en Britten, die haar in de Middellandsche Zee hadden ontmoet, herkenden de Nederlandsche ka-

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aanschouwd. De mijnen van het [illegible] [illegible] waren op den [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Door het [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] werd [illegible], over de pijp [illegible]: „Glad is [illegible] je kan. Een [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]: „Zijn er ook Nederlandsche Zeelui aan boord?" [illegible] denkend op de oude vrienden uit de dagen van Sicilië en Napels. Het [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] op [illegible] [illegible] de Franschen [illegible] hoog [illegible] [illegible] van [illegible] de stad. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] zeven uur de [illegible] [illegible] zich [illegible] op de [illegible] verdediging waren, was het [illegible] onmogelijk [illegible] te zien.

De *Flores* naderde dichter op den wal aan en toen om 8.15 uur het vuur geopend werd [illegible], bedroeg de afstand 7000 meter. In deze [illegible] was het doel [illegible] [illegible] te zien. De [illegible] [illegible] tusschen [illegible] [illegible]. Doch al kon deze beschrijving veel verdragen, om 9.02 uur zweeg de batterij en scheen de eerste opdracht van Hr. Ms. *Flores* volbracht. Echter begon om 10.15 uur op een plaats achter de batterij een ander kanon verwoed vuur uit te brengen op het strand, waar de platboomde transportvaartuigen hun tanks afzetten. In zeven minuten tijds zond de *Flores* een dozijn salvo's op dit kanon af, welk vuur de bemanning klaarblijkelijk buiten gevecht stelde. Om 12.49 uur opende het stuk eensklaps weer vuur, doch toen de *Flores* opnieuw begon te schieten, kwam van den wal het verzoek hiermede op te houden, omdat de troepen aan den wal op het punt stonden de batterij te bestormen.

Hiermede was het werk van de *Flores* op den eersten invasiedag ten einde en moest men naar een Engelsche haven terug om den munitievoorraad weer op peil te brengen. In den loop van den ochtend waren 230 granaten afgevuurd. De Koninklijke Marine had haar best gedaan.

Op den derden invasiedag lag de *Flores* een mijl uit de Fransche kust ten anker. In de verte rommelde geschutvuur.

Het viel den mannen van de *Flores* moeilijk om zich voor te stellen, dat de met zooveel zorg tegemoet geziene landing zoo vlot en regelmatig was verloopen. Welk een verschil met Sicilië en Italië! Daar was het hard vechten geweest tegen schier onuitroeibare kustbatterijen, terwijl hier, op den fameuzen Atlantischen Wal . . .

Het beeld, dat de Fransche kust nu bood, verdreef elke gedachte aan den oorlog. Men kon zich op de Maas bij Rotterdam wanen, zoo druk was dit vreedzaam scheepsverkeer, dat geheel gericht leek op opbouw en herstel.

De marinier heeft even tijd voor een sigaret, want . . .

Als rustige politieagenten lagen de oorlogsschepen [illegible] bij de [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], dat de [illegible] verwachtte. Zou er eventueel [illegible] [illegible] zijn, moest de hulp van „de grijsgeverfde meiden" [illegible] [illegible], dat waren de [illegible], de slagschepen, de kruisers . . . enfin . . . ook onze kleine *Flores*. Alleen voor de verbindingsofficieren en de radio-telegrafisten was er geen oogenblik rust. Elk oogenblik van den dag en den nacht luisterden ze op de vastgestelde golflengten, klaar om te decodeeren en eventueele opdrachten snel door te geven.

Voor het kruiser-eskader, waartoe de *Flores* behoorde, kwam deze opdracht tegen den avond. Negentien kilometer het land in verzocht een Britsche jagergroep assistentie van de scheepsartillerie teneinde den vijand uit een bosch te verdrijven. Elk schip kreeg zijn F.O.B. (Forward Officer Bombardment) aangewezen, met wien het voortdurend in radiotelefonisch contact stond. De afstand was groot en derhalve riep de officier van artillerie de assistentie in van de Hoofd-Machinekamer. De kanons moesten een grootere elevatie hebben en het machinekamer - personeel zorgde hiervoor door het overpompen van olie en water, hetgeen de *Flores* een bepaalde slagzij over bakboord bezorgde.

Daar begon het bombardement van de schepen onder de kust. De *Flores* schokte hevig bij elk salvo der 15cm.-ers. Met schuurend geluid boorden de granaten zich door de lucht om 20 km. verder— onzichtbaar voor de mannen aan boord — uiteen te spatten. Na twintig minuten vuur kwam van den F.O.B. het sein, dat het genoeg was en rinkelde bij de kanons van de *Flores* de bel voor den laatsten keer — „ Vast vuren! " Denzelfden avond kwam er een bedankje door voor het nauwkeurig en doeltreffend vuur. Toen was het weer wachten op een volgende opdracht.

(Uit het Londensche "Vrij Nederland" van 17 Juni 1944)

er gaat een vlaggesein uit : „ We zijn finaal door onze granaten heen en gaan nieuwe halen."

De bestorming van de kust

Door den verslaggever van de Gecombineerde Pers, MacNicholl a/b van H.M.S. Hilary

HET kanonvuur van de oorlogschepen is nu tot één rythmisch gedreun geworden; reeksen oranjeflitsen ketsen tegen de vijandelijke kust.

Nu zijn de kleine flottieljes onderweg. Ze gaan vlak langs onze voorsteven en ik kan duidelijk de grijnzende gezichten zien van de stoere Canadeezen. Ze liggen lui uitgestrekt op het dek, of zitten op hun groote Shermann en Churchill-tanks, waarmee ze weldra de Fransche kust zullen bestormen.

Van vèr over zee komen in groote kringen de Bostons aanzweven. Ze leggen een rookgordijn, zóó, dat onze flanken worden gedekt voor het vuur van de kustbatterijen bij Le Hâvre en vanaf het schiereiland Cotentin. De rook legt zich in dikke wolken op het zeeoppervlak en vormt eindelijk één zware donkere deken.

Nog dertig minuten . . . Er is iets niet in den haak. Sommige van onze troepenschepen zijn in het verkeerde vaarwater geraakt. Maar ze liggen weldra weer in het gareel en de landing hoeft slechts 10 minuten te worden uitgesteld.

Nog altijd doet de kustverdediging niets. De escorte Spitfires en Lightnings zijn in actie gekomen en telkens als ze over ons schip jagen klinkt door den luidspreker het eentonige: „Spitfires boven de mast." Een oogenblik lang nemen de luchtdoel-kanonniers dan de vingers van den trekker.

Nog twintig minuten . . . de Forten en Liberators zijn nu boven het doel. Flitsen vuur stijgen omhoog. De kust-batterijen komen nog altijd niet in actie. En waar blijft de Duitsche luchtmacht?

Nu kruipen de geniesoldaten over het strand, om de hindernissen op te ruimen. Het is te ver om ze duidelijk te zien, maar ik weet precies, waar ze mee bezig zijn. Ze maken de „teller" -mijnen onschadelijk, die verstopt zijn in de zware hindernissen. Ze vernielen de oude Fransche granaten, die bij stapels vlak onder de waterlijn liggen. Het is lang geen grapje. Ze moeten over het strand vier banen vrij maken en als dat niet lukt, dadelijk terugkeeren.

Maar het lukt wel. De puinploegen (bulldozers) zijn nu geland en ook de troepenschepen en de machines voor het vernielen van het zware betonwerk. De puinploegen duwen Spaansche ruiters voor zich uit als waren het bosjes tandenstokers. Intusschen spuwen de landingsvaartuigen vuur uit over het vlakke strand.

Nooit hadden de Duitschers kunnen denken, dat wij anders dan bij hoog water zouden probeeren te landen. Weg is nu hun hoop, dat de landingsvaartuigen opengereten zouden worden of in de lucht zouden vliegen op hun listige, vlak onder het watervlak verbor-

Terwijl geschrokken Duitschers een goed heenkomen zoeken, fotografeert een der „Vliegende Oogen" van het Geallieerd Hoofdkwartier de z.g. „Rommel-asperges." Deze hindernissen, alleen bij eb zichtbaar, vertraagden de landing echter nauwelijks.

6 Juni: de stormtroepen rennen uit de landingsbooten naar hun vervoermiddelen.

gen kinderdamen, berekend op een landing bij vloed. [illegible] hoogte dat de hele [illegible] vloot [illegible] vliegtuigen en ver[illegible] de huizen [illegible], [illegible] het strand.

Op ons [illegible] rijzen schepen uit aan den horizon. De mijnenvegers en ook sommige van de troepenschepen gaan al [illegible].

Ik kan zien, hoe de landingsvaartuigen aan den grond worden gezet en de tanks het strand op klimmen. Als nijdige keffende hondjes vuren de torpedojagers op bij elk schot, dat ze van vlak bij afvuren op alle punten op de kust, waar verzet wordt geboden.

Ik hoor van den radiotelegrafist, die aan dek zit te werken, dat alle tanks veilig op de wal zijn gezet. Op de linkerflank zijn drie Canadeesche regimenten infanterie op weg naar hun doel en op de rechterflank twee. De genie heeft drie banen vrijgemaakt op het strand, en ons materieel stroomt door die banen naar binnen.

De eerste lege landingsvaartuigen komen terugvaren. De zee wordt met de minuut kalmer. Over de kleine Fransche stadjes recht voor ons uit hangen dikke slierten vuile rook. De kerktorens steken er nog bovenuit, maar door den kijker kan ik zien, dat sommige van de huizen beschadigd zijn.

Nu en dan schieten uit de haarden van verzet nog bliksemsnelle vlammen op.

Zóó hebben ze dozijnen malen op de Britsche kust geoefend. Nu is het bittere ernst: vanaf de landingsbooten door de zwinnen waadend betreden de eerste Britsche troepen na vier jaar de kust van Frankrijk.

DE NORMANDISCHE HEL

Door W. Stringer, Reuter's correspondent bij de Amerikaansche strijdkrachten

De Amerikanen, die de bestorming van de kust overleefden, zeiden, dat het een hel was geweest. En de stapels lijken, de massa's verwrongen materiaal en de geblakerde stukken kust bewijzen dit duidelijk. De eerste 24 uur op dit strand vormden een nachtmerrie van uiteengescheurde lichamen, ontploffende mijnen, zinkende landingsbooten, barstende granaten — bloed en vuil en dood. Lichamen werden de lucht ingeslingerd door het verwoede Duitsche artillerie-vuur. Vele soldaten, die door de granaten uit hun landingsbooten geslingerd werden, stierven in het water. Sommigen bereikten het strand en kropen een paar meter vooruit over de rotsen, tot ook zij getroffen werden. Ik heb meer dan de helft van deze worsteling om elken duimbreed gronds gezien vanuit een landingsboot, die een mijl uit de kust lag en zijn kanonnen niet aan wal kon brengen tot de troepen meester van het strand zouden zijn. Vanaf zes uur Dinsdagmorgen tot Woensdagmiddag vochten de Amerikaansche aanvalstroepen op dit strand het bloedigste van alle gevechten uit tegen een van de zwaarst versterkte kustsectoren. Zelfs nu het gevecht lang voorbij is, worden er telkens nog lijken uit het water gevischt. Sommige dooden liggen op draagbaren met een deken er over heen, wachtend op hun begrafenis. Wanneer ik de kust afkijk, dan zie ik massa's nu waardelooze rommel; gefrankeerde enveloppen, waarin de een of andere soldaat zijn brief naar huis had willen stoppen; de parade-uniform, die een tweede luitenant gehoopt had in Parijs te kunnen dragen; verrekijkers, schoenen, dekens, sigaretten, reddingsgordels. Uit opengebarste koffertjes zijn doosjes schoensmeer, tandenborstels en handdoeken her en der geblazen over de met bloed bedekte kust.

De kust is geheel omgewoeld door één-mans-gaten, bomkraters en loopgraven. Hier en daar ziet men een hoopje zand met een bajonet erin, waar een doorzeefde helm ophangt. Alleen aan den helm kan je zien of het een Duitsch of een Amerikaansch graf is. Een eind verder op het strand worden de gewonden sa-

Luchtfoto van een wei achter een Normandisch dorp op 6 Juni. Teneinde zich tegen den Duitschen aanval te beschermen wierp elke soldaat zijn eigen borstwering op.

mengebracht voor de terugreis naar Engeland. Een van hen is een sergeant, een genie-soldaat, die licht gewond is door granaatscherven. Het is klaarlichte dag, maar hij ligt op zijn knieën te bidden. „Ik weet niet precies hoe ik moet bidden", zei hij, „ik heb het nog nooit gedaan, maar ik ben er nu mee begonnen". Hij zei, dat hij niet wist hoe hij levend van de kust was gekomen. Hij en zeven anderen waren om 7 uur 's ochtends van den eersten dag op het strand geland. „Plotseling was er een ontzettend lawaai en ik viel plat op mijn gezicht, verblind door een oranje vlam. Toen ik opstond zag ik, dat alle anderen dood waren : ik had alleen wat scherven in mijn rug."

Steeds stroomen nieuwe manschappen en nieuw materiaal aan wal. Over het bloedbevlekte zand en over de heuvels, langs de zwart geblakerde Duitsche mitrailleursnesten trekken zij op naar het front.

Door Leonard Mosley, verslaggever van de Gecombineerde Pers

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DIT is een van die verhalen, die „zichzelf" moeten vertellen — want ik ben te uitgeput, te opgewonden en te opgetogen om meer eenige controle te hebben over wat er op mijn schrijfmachine komt te staan.

Om twee minuten over één kwam ik per parachute Europa binnen, precies zes-en-een-half uur vóór onze troepen van overzee op de Vesting Europa begonnen te beuken. En sindsdien heb ik een hoop gezien, gedaan en ondervonden.

Ik was in de buurt van het strand en ik heb om kwart over zeven de landing van onze troepen vanuit zee kunnen zien, terwijl ik me verborgen moest houden voor patrouilles van de moffen. Ik heb gezien, hoe een paar duizend parachutisten en mannen van de glijvliegtuig-afdeelingen — de dapperste en bekwaamste kerels, die ik ooit heb meegemaakt — meer dan zestien uur het bruggehoofd tegen de Duitsche troepen hielden, ondanks schier onoverkomelijke hindernissen. „Volgens mijn meening is het aan hun prestaties te danken, dat de landingen in dezen sector zoo'n succes werden. De taak van de groep, waartoe ik behoorde, was, een belangrijke kustbatterij tot zwijgen te brengen, die, als ze de kans had, onze schepen aan flarden zou hebben geschoten. En we hebben het ding het zwijgen opgelegd. Een van onze andere belangrijke opdrachten was twee belangrijke bruggen over een kanaal en over een rivier, ten Noorden van Caen, te bezetten om te voorkomen, dat de Duitscher dit zou doen, of dat hij ze in de lucht liet springen. Ook dit is gebeurd. We hebben de bruggen bezet en we houden ze vast. Ze zijn volkomen onbeschadigd.

Laat ik nu beginnen met het verhaal van voren af aan te vertellen. Om 11.20 uur, Maandagavond den vijfden Juni, klom ik in de „Charlie," een grooten, zwarten bommenwerper. Het toestel zette zich in beweging om zijn plaats op den startbaan op een van de grootste vliegvelden van Engeland in te nemen. De andere passagiers waren parachutisten, jongens van Lancashire, Yorkshire en Northumberland, groote, flinke knapen, die hun vak kenden en wisten, hoe moeilijk het ging worden. Ik stak nogal tegen ze af, omdat zij met hoogere [illegible] belemmeren. [illegible] kwam het van de [illegible] en daarmede [illegible] verwachten, [illegible] van [illegible] bruggen te [illegible] de vijand ze in de lucht kon laten springen. Deze parachutisten moesten daarnaa op de bruggen zelf landen, opdat de [illegible] en de parachutisten volkomen verrassend te werk konden gaan, want ook het omliggende land moest worden genomen.

Verrassingsaanval

Het was onze taak om deze mannen binnen een half uur bijstand te verleenen en in een terrein door te dringen van ongeveer 250 k.m.² er om heen, om te voorkomen, dat de Nazi's tegenaanvallen zouden doen. Toen de generaal den vorigen dag over het plan had gepraat, zei hij: „Het voornaamste element van een succesvollen aanval is verrassing. Alleen een dwaas zou in slecht weer een invasie op touw zetten tegen een zwaar beschermd stuk vijandelijk terrein als dit. Wel, ik ga het doen."

Het was vijf minuten voor eenen geworden toen het licht in de machine uitging en een gat in den bodem van den romp werd geopend. We keken er door en konden ver beneden ons de kust van Frankrijk zien liggen. Vroolijk zag het er niet uit, want overal zagen wij de vlammen van de luchtdoelartillerie naar boven spuiten. Groote roode en paarse bollen spatten rond onze machine uit elkaar toen we het kustgebied naderden en in de buurt kwamen van de zone, waar we naar beneden zouden springen. Eerst voelden we ons niets op ons gemak, maar toen het oogenblik kwam, dat we moesten springen, drongen we allemaal tegelijk naar het gat in den vloer, zetten ons een voor een af, en verdwenen in het niets. Terwijl ik naar beneden suisde keek ik uit naar den kerktoren, die mij als herkenningspunt was opgegeven, en naar het bosch, waar we ons moesten verzamelen. Toen kreeg de wind me te pakken en ik werd oostwaarts gedreven. Door flink aan de touwen te trekken kreeg ik mijn reuzenparaplu gelukkig eindelijk in een betere positie.

Verdwaald

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Met een harden klap kwam ik in een boomgaard terecht, maakte de riemen los, veegde het zweet van mijn bruingeschilderde gezicht, en wist, dat ik hopeloos verdwaald was. Terwijl ik tusschen de boomen doorkroop, vroeg ik me voort-

[illegible] af . . . „Moet ik naar de boerderij gaan en om hulp vragen?" Wat het antwoord hierop was zal ik nooit weten, want plotseling ritste er een kogel in mijn parachutisten-pak en ik liet me plat op den grond vallen, toen mitrailleurs begonnen te ratelen. Ineens was het stil en toen dreunden er twee harde ontploffingen. Handgranaten. Wat moet je in 's hemelsnaam doen in een situatie als deze, als je geen wapens mag dragen? Nu zag ik menschelijke gestalten tegen het maanlicht afsteken en ik besloot er van door te gaan. Ik dook door een veld brandnetels heen, vocht me een uitweg door een versperring van prikkeldraad en zette het op een loopen, het vrije veld in. Eensklaps ontwaarde ik, aan het eind van een heg, twee andere gestalten. Ze kwamen op me af, en ik kon zien, dat ze geweren droegen. Weer werd er geschoten. Ik herkende dat geluid! Stengeweren! De twee gestalten zakten geen 15 meter van mij af in elkaar. Vijf mannen liepen op me toe. Ik was weer bij mijn eigen parachutisten terug!

Een slok wijn

Gedurende twee lange, vermoeiende uren trokken we door het land. We moesten ons nu en dan in boerderijen voor Duitsche patrouilles verborgen houden. Een Duitsche auto, die langs ons heen een laan kwam afrazen, schoten we in stukken. Eens, toen we in een greppel aan den rand van een dorpje lagen, kwam er een jochie voorbij met een Duitsche veldflesch vol Normandischen wijn. We dronken. Toen de flesch leeg was leidde het ventje ons langs een omweg de vijandelijke zone uit. Even over drieën kwamen we op de afgesproken plaats in het bosch weer met de anderen tezamen.

Ik liet mijn zwaardere uitrustingsstukken liggen en ging naar de bruggen toe. Hier was het spel al in vollen gang. De beide bruggen over het kanaal en de rivier waren al in handen der onzen en de mitrailleurschutters verdedigden ze met succes. Meer naar het Westen werd ook gevochten. Daar werd een Duitsche tegenaanval afgeslagen en je kon de lichtkogels zien en het schieten hooren.

De situatie was ondertusschen nogal ernstig. We hadden de Nazi's verrast, maar ze wisten ongeveer hoe onze positie was en hun tanks konden elk oogenblik komen opdagen.

De genie aan het werk

Onze commandopost lag in een boschje, vanwaar je op de rivier uitkeek. Daar zaten we te wachten en bestudeerden onze radium horloges. Op het terrein waar we eigenlijk op neer hadden moeten komen — en dat ik gemist had — waren genie-soldaten bezig met het opblazen van in den grond geramde palen en ze deden dit onder het granaatvuur van een Duitsche batterij aan den overkant van de rivier.

Precies om 3.20 uur, slaakte iedere parachutist binnen den Atlantischen muur een zucht van verlichting, toen hij het machtige gedreun van onze bommenwerpers hoorde. Ze sleepten glijvliegtuigen achter zich aan. Daar werden ze losgehaakt. In het maanlicht zagen we ze geruisloos dalen. Een werd er geraakt door een granaat van het afweervuur. Het vloog in brand, wervelde eenige keeren rond en suisde toen naar beneden, als een bal van vuur. We hoorden het gekraak van versplinterd hout als zweefvliegtuigen over den rotsachtigen grond bonkten of tegen nog niet opgeruimde palen botsten. We hadden allemaal wel willen juichen, want uit elk glijvliegtuig, dat den grond bereikte, puilden mannen naar buiten, en „jeeps" en antitankgeschut en veldkanonnen; en we wisten, dat, als de moffen nu met hun tanks kwamen opzetten, ze op een warmen ontvangst konden rekenen.

In het Oosten begon het eerste bleeke licht van den nieuwen dag te gloren. Maar wij keken westwaarts, want in die richting werd een gebrom hoorbaar, dat elke seconde sterker werd en tenslotte aanzwol tot een machtig en onophoudelijk gedreun. Daar waren [illegible] bommenwerpers! Dat beteekende dat binnen eenige oogenblikken de Duitsche kustverdediging murw zou worden gebeukt. En daarna zouden de landingen vanuit zee beginnen. Het was een machtig gezicht: honderden machines in dichte zwermen. Kréng! Daar begon het in de verte te donderen. Wij voelden den luchtdruk van de geweldige explosies. Het zwerk werd in het Westen rood, groen, paars verlicht. Hoera, daar ging de Westwall!

Toen het morgen was geworden gingen we op weg naar de kust, door de Duitsche patrouilles heen. Overal vonden we teekens van de nachtelijke landingen uit de lucht: een brandend lichtje op een koker met wapenen; verderop hing een parachute in de boomen en elders weer het wrak van een versplinterd glijvliegtuig.

In de boomgaard, waar ik was geland, zagen we een gestalte in een boom hangen en gingen er op af. Het was een man van onze ploeg, die kort voor mij uit de machine was gesprongen. Hij was dood; maar de Duitscher, die 't 'm gelapt had, lag een eindje verder, met doorschoten hoofd.

De landingsbooten naderen de kust

Eindelijk bereikten we hoogen grond, vanwaar je de kust kon zien. We wilden blijven rondhangen totdat onze horloges op kwart voor zeven stonden. Maar een paar minuten voordat het zoo laat was, brak er een oorverdoovend, onbeschrijfelijk lawaai los. Dicht onder de kust, onder bescherming van oorlogsschepen, kwamen, al vurende, de landingsschepen aanvaren, langzaam en onweerstaanbaar, als een grijze vloedgolf. Overal gloeiden vurige flitsen, voortdurend donderden de explosies. Boven ons dartelden en buitelden als grauwe doodsvogels de vliegmachines, waarvan het knetterend

Met zwartgemaakte en opgewekte gezichten wachten de parachutisten in het vliegtuig.

geroffel der machinegeweren zich mengde met het gillend geraas der motoren. In uitbundige vreugde schudden we elkaar de hand. De invasie was begonnen!

Het verdere verloop van de landingen hebben we „uit de verte" vernomen, want wij hadden verder ons eigen oorlogje te voeren. Vrij spoedig na onzen aankomst waren de Duitsche versterkingen verschenen. Om tien uur werd het terrein, rond de twee bruggen, omgeploegd door Duitsche granaten van kanonnen en mortieren. Duitsche pantserwagens drongen op; en het wemelde van de Duitsche scherpschutters. Een paar spannende uren waren aangebroken. Overal loerde de dood, want in elken boom zaten vijandelijke scherpschutters op de loer. Ze waren lastig te vinden en moeilijk om onschadelijk te maken, maar onze mannen hebben er heel wat te pakken gekregen. Omstreeks dien tijd zag ik de eerste krijgsgevangenen binnenbrengen. Zij hadden ons stevig bevochten en waren heelemaal niet enthousiast toen we ineens kwamen opduiken.

Welkom

Ik ging het dorp binnen om met den burgemeester een glas Normandischen cider te drinken. „De hemel zij gedankt, dat U nu bent gekomen, monsieur", zei hij. „U was juist op tijd. De volgende week moesten alle mannen in dit gebied opkomen om prikkeldraad te spannen tusschen de palen in de zone, waar U bent geland." De man, die geweldig in zijn nopjes scheen te zijn over onze komst, kwam met eieren en melk te voorschijn, want hij bezat een boerderij. Over betaling wilde hij niets hooren. „Drie van mijn zonen zijn in Nazi-gevangenkampen en ik haat de Boches als de pest", zei onze gastheer. „God weet, hoe lang wij op de bevrijding hebben gewacht." In de straten speelden kinderen, net alsof er een paar kilometer verder geen veldslag aan den gang was.

In een van de hoofdkwartieren sprak ik den generaal, die onze onderneming had geleid. Ik kon hem nauwelijks verstaan door het lawaai van de bommen en de granaten. „Alles O.K.", schreeuwde [illegible] gelijk verdedigen, terwijl verdere troepen hun snelst konden versterken. Dat wonderlijke [illegible] zal ik niet licht vergeten. Het leek [illegible] van harden strijd. Links en rechts lagen de lichamen van Geallieerde en Duitsche soldaten naast elkaar in de modder. Bovenop de brugpijlers drie wrakken van glijvliegtuigen, wier bemanningen de brug bij verrassing hadden veroverd.

De [illegible]

Halverwege zag ik een kreunenden Duitscher liggen. Een van onze mannen stond bij hem. „Uitgeschakeld," zei deze. „Mag blij zijn, dat ie nog leeft. Heeft drie van mijn makkers te pakken gekregen. Het is een scherpschutter." Over de brug floten kogels van verborgen schutters als nijdige vliegen langs mijn hoofd. Ze kwamen van den overkant van het kanaal. De vrienden op de brug hadden het niet makkelijk. Aanval na aanval [illegible] Commando-afdeeling. Om zes uur in den ochtend kwam de groote tegenaanval van de Duitschers. Onze positie werd hachelijker. [illegible] Wij hadden dringend versterking noodig. Waar die vandaan zou komen? Niet van zee, want daar hadden ze het al druk genoeg, maar misschien wel vanuit de lucht. Afwachten maar weer.

De glijvliegtuigen

Men liet ons niet in den steek. Het was negen uur, toen de lucht ineens vol duikende en zoemende jagers stond. Daaronder, een groot vloot van bommenwerpers [illegible] uitlaatlichten van de motoren [illegible] Langzaam kwamen ze naar beneden, je kon [illegible] door den wind [illegible] Het was een prachtig gezicht, waar we van zouden hebben genoten, ook al lag er voor ons niet zoo veel achter. De heele landing duurde een half uur en had plaats onder een hevig kruisvuur, want de Duitschers schoten als razenden om de onderneming tegen te houden. Maar het hielp hun niet. Ik heb maar één glijvliegtuig en één toestel werkelijk gevaarlijk zien raken. En toen herhaalde [illegible] tooneel als in den vroegen morgen: de neuzen van de toestellen klapten open en een stroom van manschappen en materiaal spoot naar buiten.

„Het gaat naar wensch. Alles gaat volgens plan", zei een hooge officier tegen mij. Terwijl ik dit schrijf, gaat het nog steeds volgens plan. En we vertrouwen, dat het zoo zal blijven gaan.

(Uit de „Daily Express" van 9 Juni 1944).

De staart der glijvliegtuigen is afneembaar om materiaal sneller te kunnen lossen.

VLIEGENDE CHIRURGEN

Door den oorlogscorrespondent van de Daily Sketch, LEONARD MOSLEY

Ik heb gedurende de dagen der invasie van alles meegemaakt, dat mijn groote bewondering heeft gewekt; maar misschien heeft nog wel de meeste indruk gemaakt wat ik vlak achter het front heb gezien op een Normandische boerderij. Daar hadden ze al, in den koeienstal een verbandplaats en een keurig ingerichte operatiekamer ondergebracht, en men kon zich haast niet voorstellen, dat alles, van de rijen flesschen, de uitkook-apparaten en zelfs de operatietafel, tot de doktoren toe, met het geneeskundig personeel en hun heele moderne uitrusting per parachute was komen neerdalen.

Zes uur voordat onze landingsvaartuigen verleden Dinsdag de kust bereikten, werden er twee compleet uitgeruste chirurgische ploegen met valschermen neergelaten.

De harde wind joeg menschen en pakken materiaal mijlen uiteen, maar twee uur later hadden ze alles al weer bij elkaar en nog zes uur daarna „werd de zaak geopend", zooals een jonge chirurg zei.

Ik kan U niet precies vertellen, hoeveel patienten ze nu al hebben behandeld, maar twee van de chirurgen hebben samen in drie dagen 60 operaties gedaan, voor het merendeel groote operaties.

Dit is de eerste chirurgische ploeg, die vanuit de lucht in Normandië neerkwam, en tevens de eerste, die op het slagveld penicilline gebruikt. Op den eersten dag der invasie, 's morgens vóór tien uur al, konden de doktors aan een jongen gewonden geniesoldaat een dosis van dit geneesmiddel toedienen.

Terwijl ik met de doktoren stond te praten, was buiten het lawaai van schoten en granaatvuur niet van de lucht. Maar het werk ging rustig door.

Vrijdag waren de Duitschers den

In een tent achter het slagveld wordt een gewonde een bloedtransfusie toegediend

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heelen dag overal in die buurt aan het schieten, maar er werd kalm door geopereerd.

„We hadden het veel te dru[illegible] op het vechten te letten", [illegible] van de chirurgen : „Bijna elke tien minuten werd er weer een nieuwe operatiepatient binnengebracht, en we hadden het even druk met de Duitsche als met de Engelsche gewonden.

Ik kan me zelfs niet meer herinneren, dat ik heb hooren schieten, ofschoon er een granaat op het huis terecht moet zijn gekomen. Eén gedeelte van de boerderij moest zelfs een tijdje dienen als mitrailleurnest."

(*Uit de " Daily Sketch "* van 12 Juni 1944)

(boven) De eerste Amerikaansche verpleegsters, die naar Normandië gingen, komen in Engeland terug met klaprozen, die de Fransche bevolking hun gegeven heeft.
(beneden) Engelsche verpleegsters maken hun slaapgelegenheid klaar in een loopgraaf aan het front.

De Britsche correspondent Ronald Walker bezoekt de NEDERLANDSCHE MITCHELLS

IK was op een vliegveld, vanwaar drie escadrilles *Mitchell*-bommenwerpers zouden opstijgen om als eersten naar Frankrijk te gaan. Een van deze drie escadrilles behoort tot den Nederlandschen Marine Vliegdienst. Men moet het enthousiasme en de vaardigheid van deze Nederlanders zelf hebben gezien, om ze ten volle te kunnen waardeeren. Maandagmorgen werd het kamp opeens „verzegeld". Niemand kon het zonder speciale pas verlaten. Men was opgewonden en maakte allerlei gissingen. De piloten en hun bemanningen wachtten. Het grondpersoneel werkte aan de *Mitchells*. Zoo verliep de dag. Toen kwam het avondmaal. Nog geen nieuws. De zon ging al onder, toen de piloten en bemanningen van het Nederlandsche escadrille als eersten werden bijeengeroepen in de groote tent, die als instructiekamer dienst doet. Electrische lantaarns wezen op de groote landkaarten de doelen van den nacht aan en de te volgen routes. De conversatie, gevoerd in een vreemd mengseltje van Nederlandsch en Engelsch, ebde weg, toen de Commandant het woord nam. Hij zeide, dat de voorbereidingen voor de invasie gereed waren en dat de Luchtmacht haar taak, den weg te banen voor de landingstroepen, meer dan voltooid had. „Uw taak is het", zei de Commandant", „om knooppunten van wegen en spoorlijnen te bombardeeren. Nachtjagers zullen in grooten getale boven het operatieterrein vliegen."

Het was al donker geworden, toen we eindelijk op weg gingen. Van alle kanten hoorde ik het geronk van de motoren en waar je ook keek zag je lichtjes, de vlammen van de uitlaatpijpen. We stegen op. De maan verscheen pas, toen we honderden meters

Een van de vele bruggen over de Seine, die de Geallieerde Luchtmacht vernielde.

hoog waren. We zetten koers naar een punt aan de Fransche kust, ten Westen van Dieppe.

Het was zoo bewolkt, dat ik het Kanaal beneden ons niet kon zien. Om kwart over twee, Maandagnacht, hadden we het doel bereikt. We zochten naar een gat in het wolkendek, om er doorheen te kunnen duiken, maar we zagen er geen. Dan maar naar beneden. Daar gingen we, lager en lager denderde de machine, totdat we op ongeveer 4.000 voet hoogte weer in de open lucht waren. Van den vijand geen spoor. Toen we onze bommen lieten vallen, begon op den grond licht afweergeschut te sputteren.

Het duurde een minuut of twee, en toen trokken we weer op, en zetten koers naar huis.

(*Uit de "News Chronicle" van Juni* 1944)

DE ATLANTISCHE MUUR:
Een ondergrondsche stad van beton

DOOR ALAN MOOREHEAD, VERSLAGGEVER VAN DE GECOMBINEERDE PERS

IK heb één dag doorgebracht in den Atlantischen Muur. Als vesting is deze muur veel geweldiger en veel beter georganiseerd, dan men uit ons snel succes zou opmaken. Ik ben in ongeveer twintig versterkte schuilplaatsen geweest, die alle onder boomen verborgen lagen. Er moeten twee jaren voor noodig zijn geweest om deze ondergrondsche stad te voltooien. Men loopt een houten trap af, die van stukken boomstam is gemaakt en dan staat men omringd door beton en metselwerk. De eetzaal is zoowat 30 meter lang en 7 meter breed. Behalve een piano stonden er 4 radiotoestellen; ook was er een buffet met Duitsch bier, Duitsche jenever, whisky en sigaren. Een stel kasten zat vol met sportartikelen: voetballen, truien en shorts. In een tweede schuilplaats bevonden zich een kantoor met een telefooncentrale, tafellampjes en kasten vol met boeken, documenten, formulieren en allerlei spul, dat je voor den oorlog op een rijk handelskantoor aantrof.

In een derde schuilplaats hingen groote stukken rundvleesch. Een vierde bevatte een stuk of 30 fietsen en een herstelwerkplaats. Een vijfde diende als slaapgelegenheid van de officieren; ze was voorzien van toilettafels, gordijnen, en geriefelijke bedden met lakens. In een stuk of zes voorraadkamers vond ik blikken met varkensvleesch, vruchten en groenten; duizenden patronen van allerlei soort, seintoestellen, vlaggen, geweren en mitrailleurs, alles compleet met reserve onderdeelen. Verder was er een pracht van een keuken met electrische luxe-fornuizen. Dan ondergrondsche stallen voor varkens en ander slachtvee, en ondergrondsche garages voor tanks en vrachtauto's.

In de bijkeukens stond een groote karnton, en op het oogenblik, dat onze aanval begon, waren de Duitschers bezig paketten klaar te maken van 3 pond versche Normandische boter elk, om naar hun familieleden te sturen. Boven op den Atlantischen Muur zwierven legerpaarden rond; de oogen wit van angst wegens de bombardementen. Een stuk of wat hadden hun beenen gebroken en werden door onze officieren doodgeschoten. Zelfs de vogels in deze groene wildernis lagen dood op den grond; sommige met afgerukte vleugels, of uiteengereten door granaatsplinters.

Vanuit het hoofdkwartier gingen loopgraven in alle richtingen. Eén ervan, ongeveer 20 meter diep, liep zigzagswijze over een afstand van 5 k.m. binnen naar zee. Men kan zich indenken wat dit alles gekost heeft aan zweet en geld.

En dit werk van jaren is in één dag verloren gegaan.

(*Uit de "Observer" van 11 Juni 1944*)

De buitenkant van een Duitsche kustbatterij, die ondanks zijn groote kaliber maar een heel klein succes had . . . en de binnenkant met de gesneuvelde bemanning.

Een Amerikaansch soldaat, die wat water wilde drinken in een Normandisch dorp, werd gedood door een mijn, die de Duitschers in de pomp hadden verstopt.

Duitsche soldaten rennen den heuvel op, om zich over te geven.

„Wir fahren gegen Engeland". Ja, in een Geallieerd landingsvaartuig.

Duitsche gevangenen kijken vol verbazing naar Generaal Montgomery, die zonder bescherming over den weg rijdt.

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Lt.-Generaal Von Schlieben en Schout-bij-Nacht Hennecke, worden ondervraagd op het Hoofdkwartier van een Amerikaansch Generaal-Majoor in Cherbourg.

AUX ARMES, CITOYENS!

OPNIEUW heeft Frankrijk zich de groote natie getoond, die het altijd geweest is. Reeds was het verzet er de jaren door machtig gegroeid, maar wat de Fransche patriottenlegers sinds de landing in Normandië op het binnenlandsche front hebben verricht, overtreft zelfs de meest gespannen verwachtingen. Twee dagen na de eerste landingen riep Generaal Emmanuel d'Astier, Commissaris van Binnenlandsche Zaken van de voorloopige Regeering der Fransche Republiek, vanuit Algiers het Fransche binnenlandsche leger te wapen.

Deze „Forces Françaises Intérieures" zijn geen vrijbuiters, zooals de Duitschers het willen doen voorkomen, om een laf voorwendsel te hebben tot terechtstelling van deze patriotten. Zij zijn een legerformatie, die voldoet aan alle volkenrechtelijke voorschriften: zij voeren hun wapenen zichtbaar; zij dragen rond den arm een duidelijk kenteeken (in dit geval een rood-wit-blauwen armband, met in het wit het Lotharingsche Kruis, het oorspronkelijke symbool van de verzetsbeweging, waarvan General De Gaulle de erkende chef is); en zij zijn in groepsverband georganiseerd. Hun onmiddellijke chef is Generaal Koenig, een Elzasser, de held van Bir Hakeim.

Op 8 Juni zei Generaal d'Astier: „Alle vijandelijke verbindingen, ook diep in het achterland, moeten worden doorgesneden. Zorg er voor, dat elke Duitscher in Frankrijk zich persoonlijk in gevaar voelt." Dit bevel werd naar den letter uitgevoerd door de Fransche binnenlandsche formaties, ondanks hun dikwijls deerlijk gebrek aan wapenen en munitie.

Op 24 Juni verklaarde het Geallieerde hoofdkwartier in een officieel communiqué: „De Fransche binnenlandsche strijdkrachten hebben door hun systematische ontwrichting van het vijandelijk verkeer direct bijgedragen tot het succes der Geallieerde operaties in Normandië."

Ook uit latere communiqué's blijkt, dat de Fransche strijdkrachten zich met zooveel vermetelheid en list op den vijand hebben geworpen, dat zij een eerste rangs factor zijn gaan vormen in den slag om Frankrijk. De jaren van geduldige organisatie en onverschrokken optreden dragen nu hun vrucht; straks zullen de Fransche binnenlandsche legers, ondanks hun dikwijls zware verliezen, met trots gewagen van het feit, dat zij de bevrijding niet alleen aan hun Geallieerden te danken hebben, doch ook aan eigen onverschrokken en onontbeerlijken strijd.

Hier volgt een samenvatting der wapenfeiten van het Fransche binnenlandsche leger tot eind Juni. De opdracht was: ontwrichting van het vijandelijk verkeerssysteem door het saboteeren van spoorwegen, wegen en kanalen, en daarnaast offensief optreden tegen Duitsche formaties om hen ter plaatse vast te houden. In het kader der Geallieerde strategie beteekende dit, dat de aanvoer van Duitsche versterkingen naar het front in Normandië zooveel mogelijk moest worden vertraagd.

Gesaboteerd werden o.a. de spoorwegen Bordeaux-La Rochelle, Bayonne-Angoulême, bruggen op den straatweg Bordeaux-Poitiers. De patriotten vielen in dezen streek (Z.W. Frankrijk) tevens een Duitsche pantserdivisie aan, zoodra zij op 6 Juni naar Normandië wilde vertrekken. Deze pantserdivisie is zoo gehavend, dat zij eind Juni nog niet op het front was aangekomen. Twee andere pantserdivisies werden ernstig in hun opmarsch vertraagd.

Op 27 Juni werd bericht, dat het spoorverkeer in Z.W. en O.-Frankrijk dusdanig ontwricht was, dat het verkeer vanaf de Zwi[illegible] grens naar Parijs over [illegible] geleid moest worden. In een departement in Centraal-Frankrijk (waar men aanneemt Corrèze) loopt geen enkele trein meer. Ook in de Rhône-vallei, in Bretagne, langs de Loire, in de streek ten noorden van Parijs en in Opper-Savoye werden spoorwegen doorgesneden. In een departement in de Rhône-vallei beheerschen de patriotten groote streken terrein, waar Duitsche konvooien zich slechts met zware verliezen aan manschappen en materiaal doorheen kunnen slaan. Het bergmassief van Vercors is nog steeds in handen van de patriotten, ondanks Duitsche aanvallen met tanks, artillerie en vliegtuigen. In overeenstemming met de gegeven bevelen ontwijken de patriotten, waar mogelijk, langdurige en kostbare gevechten, en trekken zich terug, na den vijand verliezen te hebben toegebracht. Ook in de Pyreneeën, de Vogezen, de Ardennen, de departementen Marne, Aisne, Creuse, Ain, in de Jura en Opper-Savoye wordt gestreden. In de Jura, de Alpen en in de meeste valleien der Midden-Pyreneeën hebben de patriotten vele plaatsen bezet, waar zij het burgerlijk bestuur uitoefenen. Het vijandelijk telefoon-en telegraafnet wordt met succes ontwricht. Dit geschiedde in het bijzonder dicht achter het front, tusschen Caen, Rouen en Amiens; in Centraal-Frankrijk tusschen Montpellier en Narbonne en tusschen Gap en Briançon in de Alpen.

Aanzienlijke afdeelingen plaatselijke Duitsche troepen en deelen van verschillende mobiele Duitsche divisies worden zoodoende door het Fransche binnenlandsche leger ver achter het front vastgehouden. Het laatste Fransche verslag uit Algiers brengt het moedgevende bericht, dat grootere Geallieerde hulp het mogelijk maakt allengs alle afdeelingen van wapenen te voorzien.

Het groote oogenblik in de kampen van het „Maquis": de vlag wordt gehescht.

Thuis . . . na vier jaren! Fransche matrozen worden door hun landgenooten begroet.

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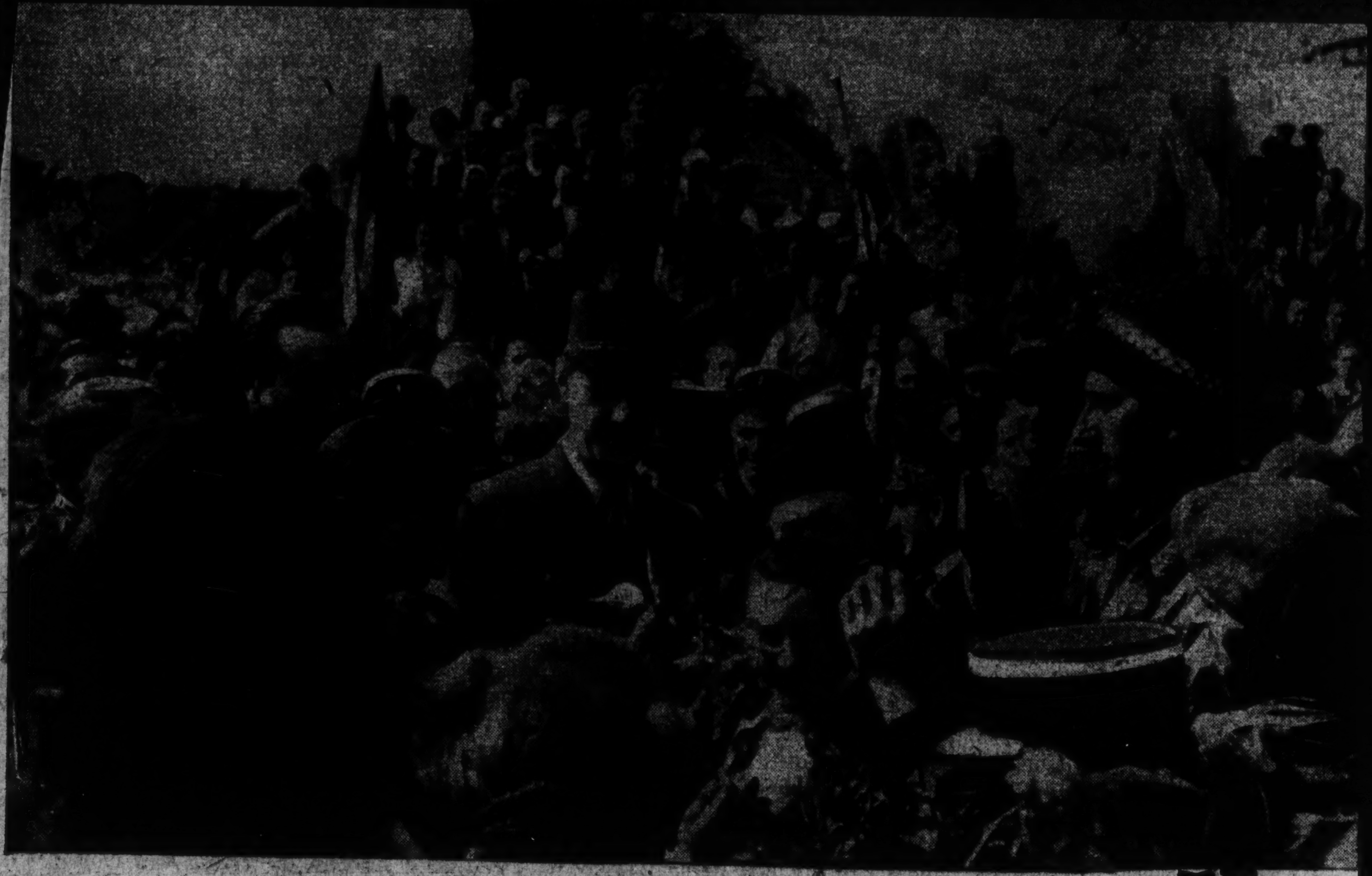
DE BEVRIJDING

„De Geallieerden zijn er" en de burgemeester geeft een verzen Amerikaan, die zijn stadje binnentrekt, de traditioneele accolade terwijl twee Fransche moeders een Amerikaansch parachutist een glas wijn hebben aangeboden om te drinken op een spoedige Geallieerde overwinning. Generaal De Gaulle, de man die den strijd steeds heeft doorgezet, werd met vreugde door de bevolking begroet, die later samenstroomde om te luisteren naar de redevoeringen van enkele Geallieerde officieren, waarbij men zijn instemming betuigde door Churchill's bekende V-gebaar.



RADIO-REDE

ot de Volkeren van West-Europa, op 6 Juni 1944 uitgesproken door

GENERAAL EISENHOWER

VOLKEN van West Europa :

Troepen van het Geallieerde expeditieleger zijn hedenmorgen op de Fransche kust geland. Deze landing maakt deel uit van het gemeenschappelijke plan der Vereenigde Volken voor de bevrijding van Europa in samenwerking met onze groote Russische bondgenooten. Voor U allen heb ik deze boodschap :

Zelfs al heeft de eerste aanval niet in Uw eigen land plaats gehad, toch nadert het uur van Uw bevrijding. Alle patriotten, mannen en vrouwen, jong en oud hebben een rol te spelen bij het behalen van de beslissende overwinning. Tot hen, die lid zijn van een geheime verzetsbeweging binnenslands of van buitenaf zeg ik : Volgt de instructies, die ge hebt ontvangen. Tot de patriotten, die geen lid van een georganiseerde verzetsgroep zijn zeg ik : Brengt Uw leven niet noodeloos in gevaar. Gaat voort met Uw lijdelijk verzet totdat ik U het sein geef om op te staan en den vijand aan te vallen. Er komt een dag, dat ik Uw vereende krachten noodig zal hebben. Tot dien dag aanbreekt moet ik U de harde taak van tucht en zelfbedwang blijven opleggen.

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Deze landing is slechts het eerste stadium van den veldtocht in West Europa. In de toekomst zullen groote veldslagen worden geleverd. Op allen, die de vrijheid liefhebben doe ik een beroep om aan onze zijde te staan. Blijft vol vertrouwen. Onze strijdkrachten zijn vastberaden. Tezamen zullen wij zegevieren.

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Nu de Geallieerde mokerslag neerkomt op Hitler's Atlantic Wall gaat door ons allen een siddering van ontroering. Onze mannen van leger, vloot, luchtmacht en koopvaardij hebben de taak te vervullen, welke aan hen door den militairen opperbevelhebber is toebedeeld. In de harten van ons allen stijgt de dringende bede op tot den Almachtige om hulp en bijstand in dezen voor ons zoo rechtvaardigen strijd. In nauw overleg met den Geallieerden opperbevelhebber geef ik U daarom de volgende orders, waarvan ik verwacht, dat iedere Nederlander, die van goeden wille is, zich zal houden. Mijn orders richten zich niet tot die speciale verzetsgroepen, die hun eigen orders hebben ontvangen en daaraan gevolg zullen geven.

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1. Gij zult geen daden van gewelddadig openlijk verzet plegen. Het zou den wreeden vijand slechts de gelegenheid bieden represailles te nemen, veel en veel bloediger dan ooit tevoren.

2. Zij, die redeneeren, dat zij gaarne hun leven veil hebben en zich dus niet willen laten weerhouden van iederen vorm van directe hulpverleening, zij op het hart gebonden, dat de represailles zich zouden uitstrekken over vele en vele onschuldigen.

Wij kennen den Duitscher en ik herhaal dus met klem : geen gewelddadig openlijk verzet.

3. Wat daarentegen wel geschieden moet is het volgende : overal, waar onzichtbaar en onherkenbaar passief verzet mogelijk is moet dit onverbiddelijk worden geboden.

4. Daarnaast dient ge alles na te laten, wat den vijand van eenig direct of indirect voordeel zou kunnen zijn.

5. De vijand zal geen enkel middel verzuimen om U te provoceeren of te misleiden. Weest overal, waar gij gaat of staat op Uw hoede. Luister alleen naar de aanwijzingen, die wij van hieruit geven.

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LEZEN EN DOORGEVEN

INDEXED

Die Wahrheit über den Friedensputsch

1.—Was ist geschehen?

DIE deutsche Generalität hat erkannt, das der Krieg verloren ist und dass nur die Beseitigung Hitlers und die Herbeiführung eines sofortigen Waffenstillstandes Deutschland vor dem Schlimmsten bewahren kann. Aus diesem Grunde hat die Generalität am 20. Juli einen Putsch unternommen, mit der Absicht, die Staatsgewalt an sich zu nehmen und die Waffenstillstandsverhandlungen einzuleiten. An dem Putsch waren weite Generals- und Offizierskreise beteiligt. Dies ist bewiesen durch die eigenen Erklärungen Hitlers, Goerings, Doenitz' und Guderians.

Es ist nicht wahr, dass es sich bei den Putschisten um „eine ganz kleine Clique” handelt, die mit dem deutschen Heer „nichts zu tun” hat. Goering selbst hat erklärt, dass die Putschisten eine neue Reichsregierung gebildet hatten und Befehle an alle Truppenteile ausgaben. Guderian hat zugegeben, dass aktive Generale an dem Putsch beteiligt waren. Aus der amtlichen Meldung über die Vorgänge in Berlin geht hervor, dass die Putschisten den amtlichen Befehlsapparat des OKH in der Hand hatten.

Es handelt sich also um einen Putsch mit weiten Verzweigungen im ganzen Heer, an der Front und in der Heimat. Dass führende aktive Frontbefehlshaber sich der Friedensbewegung des OKH angeschlossen hatten, zeigt die plötzliche Entlassung Rundstedts und Falkenhausens, das Ausbleiben von Loyalitätserklärungen für Hitler von der Ost- und Südfront, und der Aufruf der 16 Generale der Heeresgruppe Mitte, die sich in den letzten Wochen ergeben haben. In diesem Aufruf fordern die 16 Generale das deutsche Volk auf, Hitler zu stürzen und den verlorenen Krieg zu beenden.

Hitler und Himmler haben den Friedensputsch der Generalität einstweilen niedergeschlagen. Die Aktion gegen das Offizierskorps dauert noch an. Wie sich dieser Aderlass unter den erfahrensten Stabsoffizieren und Truppenführern auf die Kampfkraft des deutschen Heeres auswirken wird, werden die nächsten Wochen zeigen; ebenso, wieviele der bisher noch nicht entlassenen, verhafteten oder erschossenen deutschen Generale und Offiziere insgeheim mit der Friedensbewegung des OKH sympathisieren.

2.—Worum ging es?

Die Männer, die den Friedensputsch vom 20. Juli 1944 unternahmen, sind dieselben Männer, die, längst vor Hitler, mit allen Mitteln die deutsche Aufrüstung betrieben; deren Lebenswerk die neue deutsche Wehrmacht, deren Lebensziel Deutschlands militärische Macht war; die zwanzig Jahre lang auf die Revanche für 1918 hingearbeitet hatten; die das deutsche Heer zu seinen Siegen in der ersten Kriegshälfte führten. Wenn diese Männer jetzt ihr Leben aufs Spiel setzen, um Hitler zu beseitigen und den Krieg zu beenden, so will das etwas besagen. Nur ein Idiot kann glauben, dass sie plötzlich auf ihre alten Tage „Verräter” geworden sind, die im „Dienste des Feindes” stehen. Die Wahrheit sieht anders aus.

Die Frage, um die es am 20. Juli ging, ist sehr einfach die: Soll Deutschland jetzt, da der Krieg verloren ist, seine nationale Existenz in letzter Minute durch Waffenstillstand retten oder nicht? Die Generale beantworteten diese Frage mit Ja. Hitler und Himmler beantworteten sie mit Nein.

Die Generale, die Zugang zu all den Informationen hatten, die das Propagandaministerium der deutschen Oeffentlichkeit vorenthält, wussten, dass der Krieg endgültig, unentrinnbar und unwiderruflich verloren ist. Sie wussten, was es bedeutet, dass der Atlantikwall versagt hat und dass sich jetzt eine anglo-amerikanische Millionenarmee in Frankreich aufbaut; sie wussten, was für Folgen der völlige militärische Zusammenbruch an der Zentralfront im Osten für die deutschen Ostgebiete in den nächsten Wochen nach sich ziehen wird; sie wussten, dass die deutsche Munitionslage bedrohlich, die Treibstoffversorgung katastrophal ist. Sie besassen das militärische Wissen, um die Folgerungen aus dieser Situation zu ziehen. Und sie erkannten: Wenn jetzt nicht ohne Verzug Schluss gemacht wird, dann steht Deutschland das Schicksal Polens und der Ukraine bevor. Deutschland kann durch Fortsetzung des verlorenen Krieges nichts mehr gewinnen; aber es kann noch sehr, sehr viel verlieren.

Daher der Friedensputsch der Generale.

Und warum Hitlers und Himmlers wilder Widerstand?

Nicht etwa, weil Hitler und Himmler, wie sie dem deutschen Volk immer noch erzählen, glaubten, sie könnten den Krieg jetzt noch gewinnen. Solche Idioten sind auch sie nicht. Sondern weil ihnen, im Gegensatz zu den Generalen, das Schicksal Deutschlands vollkommen gleichgültig ist. Hitler hat schon am 8. November gesagt, er würde Deutschland keine Träne nachweinen, wenn es erliegt. Für Hitler und Himmler geht es heute schon längst nicht mehr um das Schicksal Deutschlands, sondern nur noch um ihr eigenes Schicksal. Sie wissen: Wenn Deutschland heute Frieden machte, so würde dies zwar Millionen von Deutschen das Leben und die Existenz retten und Deutschland die Schrecken einer Invasion ersparen; aber ihnen selbst ginge es an den Kragen. Jeder weitere Tag Krieg verlängert ihr Leben. Das allein ist Grund genug für sie, niemals zu kapitulieren.

Für den Augenblick haben Hitler und Himmler die Oberhand behalten.

3.—Was nun?

Der Friendenputsch der deutschen Generalität ist zunächst niedergeschlagen worden. Aber die Gründe, die ihn veranlassten, sind damit nicht aus der Welt geschafft—und werden jeden Tag dringender. Die Russen kommen mit Siebenmeilenstiefeln näher. Der deutsche Widerstand im Osten ist im Erliegen. Im Westen verbluten die Divisionen Rommels in einer Materialschlacht ohnegleichen.

Die alliierten Armeen kommen in jedem Fall. Aber es macht einen Unterschied, ob sie als friedliche Besatzungsarmeen nach einem Waffenstillstand kommen—oder als Eroberer, im Sturm. Besatzungsarmeen schiessen nicht, Sturmkolonnen schiessen.

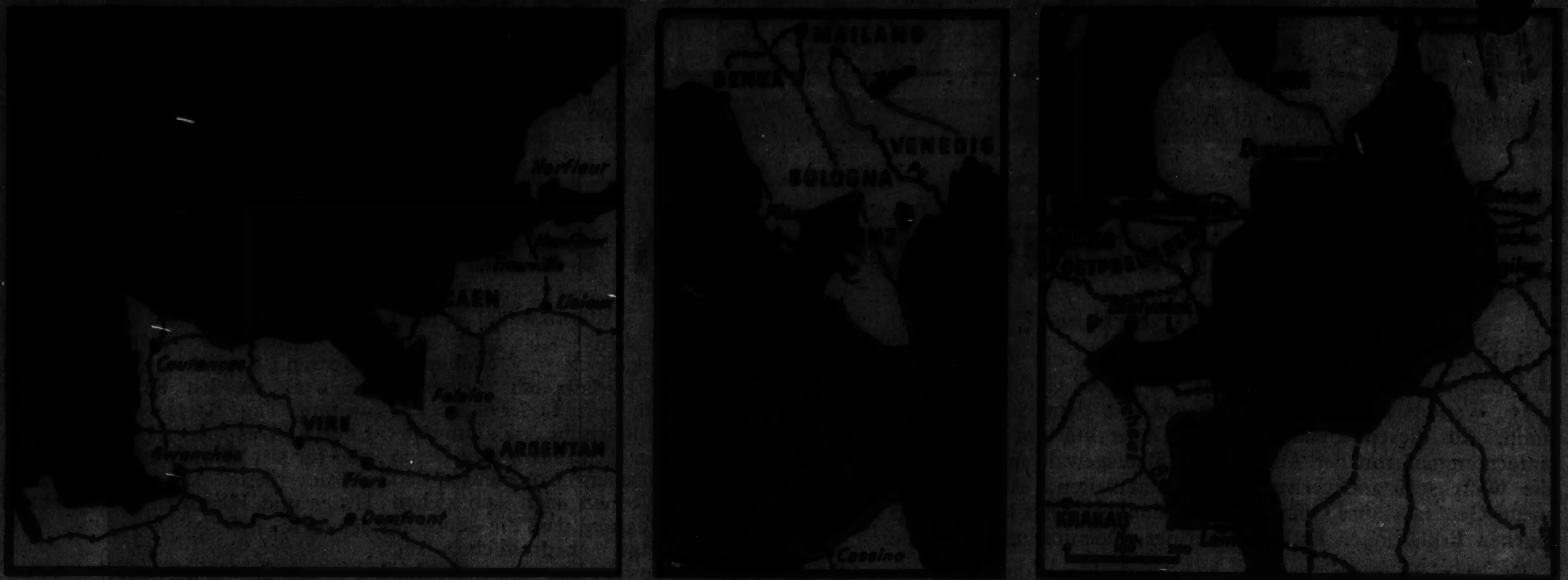
Hitler und Himmler können Rundstedt und Falkenhausen entlassen, aber nicht Rokossowsky und Montgomery. Sie können General Beck erschiessen, aber nicht General Eisenhower. Sie können die deutsche Armee besiegen, aber nicht die russische, britische und amerikanische Armee.

Ostpreussen hört bereits die Kanonen. Bald wird ganz Deutschland Kriegsschauplatz sein. Wo moderne Schlachten gekämpft werden, wächst kein Gras mehr. Wenn die völlige Zerstörung abgewendet werden soll, ist es höchste Zeit. Es gibt nach wie vor nur einen Weg, sie abzuwenden: Sturz Hitlers und sofortigen Waffenstillstand.

Während des Friedensputsches der Generale haben sich weite Kreise des deutschen Volkes wie unbeteiligte Zuschauer verhalten. Das ist eine sehr gefährliche Haltung. Kein Deutscher ist in dieser Frage unbeteiligt. Kein Deutscher ist Zuschauer. Zum ersten Mal seit 1933 hat das deutsche Volk die Möglichkeit, selbständig zu entscheiden und selbständig zu handeln.

Nur Deutsche können Deutschland retten.

60.000 DEUTSCHE SOLDATEN, *die in den jüngsten Kämpfen in Weissrussland gefangen genommen wurden, marschierten am 17. Juli durch Moskau auf ihrem Weg zu einem Gefangenenlager. Das Bild zeigt die Gruppe deutscher Generale, die den Zug eröffneten.*



DIE DREI LANDFRONTEN AM 26. JULI. *Die Karte zeigt das Gebiet, das die Deutschen seit dem Beginn der alliierten Offensiven verloren*

Westfront

IN endlosen Strömen kommen Nachschub und Material für die Alliierten in Nordfrankreich an Land. Die Flugplätze der Alliierten in der Normandie sind bereits vollwertige Stützpunkte, die mit allem Erforderlichen ausgerüstet sind. Alliierte Truppen kommen in grosser Zahl über den Kanal und warten auf den Beginn der grossen Offensive ins Innere Frankreichs.

Ein erster Schlag wurde am 18. Juli geführt. 2.200 alliierte Flugzeuge belegten deutsche Stellungen am rechten Ufer der Orne, in der Nähe von Caen, mit Bomben im Gewicht von 7.000 Tonnen. Dann stiessen britische und kanadische Truppen unter General Dempsey vor, trieben einen tiefen Keil zwischen Rommels Panzerstreitkräfte und brachen in offenes Gelände durch, das Möglichkeiten für einen grösseren Angriff bietet.

Weiter westlich rückten amerikanische Truppen unter General Bradley von der Halbinsel von Cherbourg nach Süden vor und besetzten St. Lo, die wichtige Strassenkreuzung im Brennpunkt des deutschen Verkehrsnetzes in der Normandie.

Am 25. Juli begannen Montgomerys Truppen südlich von Caen einen neuen Vorstoss, dem bald ein weiterer Angriff der Amerikaner bei St. Lo folgte.

In den ersten 45 Tagen seit der Landung in der Normandie setzten die Alliierten über 600 deutsche Panzer ausser Gefecht und nahmen mehr als 60.000 Deutsche gefangen. Gleichzeitig griffen alliierte Flugzeuge die rückwärtigen deutschen Verbindungslinien an; Brücken, Eisenbahnen und Strassen wurden mit Bomben belegt, und Fahrzeuge wurden beschossen. Auch Brennstoff- und Munitionslager waren regelmässige Angriffsziele. Truppen der französischen inneren Armee unterbrachen Verbindungslinien und zerstörten Vorratslager.

Vormarsch in Italien

AM 23. Juli drangen die ersten amerikanischen Truppenverbände in Pisa ein und erreichten damit die westliche Flanke der deutschen Verteidigungsstellung in Italien, die von Pisa nach Rimini an der Küste des Adriatischen Meeres verläuft und unter dem Namen „Gotenlinie" bekannt ist. Seit dem Fall Roms sind die Alliierten ununterbrochen auf diese Linie vormarschiert, und alle Versuche der Deutschen, das Tempo dieses Vormarsches zu verlangsamen, erwiesen sich als erfolglos. Die am westlichen Flügel vordringenden Amerikaner besetzten die wichtige Hafenstadt Livorno und drangen von hier aus zum Arno und nach Pisa vor; gleichzeitig rückten Verbände der britischen Achten Armee immer näher an Florenz heran, während an der Küste des Adriatischen Meeres polnische Truppen die Hafenstadt Ancona besetzten und weiter nach Norden in Richtung Pesaro und Rimini vordringen.

An dem Vormarsch der Alliierten sind Truppen vieler Nationen beteiligt: ausser Amerikanern, Engländern und Kanadiern kämpfen Franzosen, Polen, Inder und Italiener bei den alliierten Armeen. Indische Verbände nahmen Citta di Castello am oberen Tiber. Italienische Truppen marschieren gemeinsam mit den Polen an der adriatischen Küste vor.

Der siegreiche Vormarsch der Alliierten nach Norden hat es möglich gemacht, weitere italienische Provinzen, die bisher von der alliierten Militärregierung verwaltet wurden, der italienischen Regierung zu unterstellen, da sie bereits weit hinter der Front liegen. So sind die süditalienischen Provinzen Neapel, Foggia, Benevento, Campobasso und Avellino am gleichen Tage, an dem die Amerikaner Pisa erreichten, der italienischen Regierung unterstellt worden, und Mitte August werden die Provinzen Rom, Frosinone und Littoria in Mittelitalien folgen.

Schwere Krise in Japan

UNTER der Wirkung der militärischen Niederlagen der Achsenmächte an allen Fronten ist auch in Japan eine Krise zum Ausbruch gekommen, die zum Regierungswechsel in Tokio führte.

Am 16. Juli trat der japanische Ministerpräsident General Tojo mit seinem gesamten Kabinett zurück. Die Schwäche der japanischen Kriegsführung wurde in der amtlichen japanischen Erklärung über den Rücktritt als Grund für diesen Schritt angegeben.

Der Rücktritt Tojos und seiner Regierung erfolgte zwei Tage nach der vollständigen Besetzung Saipans, der Hauptinsel der Marianen, durch die Amerikaner, die nun näher an Japan herangekommen sind als je seit Kriegsbeginn.

Bald darauf gelang es amerikanischen Truppen, auf Tinian, einer anderen Marianen-Insel, und Guam, südwestlich von Saipan, zu landen; Guam war als erste amerikanische Insel im Stillen Ozean von den Japanern nach ihrem Eintritt in den Krieg besetzt worden.

Bei den Kämpfen auf Saipan hatten die Japaner 20.000 Mann verloren, fünfmal soviel wie die Amerikaner.

An der Nordküste Neuguineas, bei Aitape, ist eine japanische Armee von 45.000 Mann eingekesselt. Die der Nordwestküste vorgelagerte Insel Noemfoor, die nur 421 km von den Philippinen entfernt ist, wurde von den Alliierten besetzt.

260.000 deutsche Kriegsgefangene

WESTFRONT:

Vom 6. Juni bis zum 24. Juli **60.000**

SUEDFRONT:

Vom 11. Mai bis zum 24. Juli **42.000**

OSTFRONT:

Vom 23. Juni bis zum 23. Juli **158.000***

* Diese Zahl umfasst nur die Gefangenen, die sich an vier der acht russischen Frontabschnitte ergeben haben.

Luftoffensive

DIE Angriffe der alliierten Luftstreitkräfte in den letzten zwei Wochen haben alle vorhergegangenen Höchstleistungen in den Schatten gestellt.

Die in England und Italien stationierten amerikanischen Flieger haben zwischen dem 16. und 20. Juli wirksame Tagesangriffe auf Ziele in Deutschland, Norditalien und den Balkanländern ausgeführt. Mehr als 5.000 schwere Bomber im Geleit von 3.500 Jägern haben in diesen fünf Tagen Treibstoffanlagen, Flugzeugwerke, Flugzeugmaschinenfabriken, chemische Fabriken, die Startbahnen für Fliegende Bomben an der nordfranzösischen Küste und die Versuchsanstalt in Peenemünde mit Bomben belegt.

Zwischen dem 13. und 22. Juli wurden folgende *Treibstoffanlagen* mit Bomben belegt: Porto Marghere und Triest (Öllager-Tanker und Treibstofflager), Gebiet von Budapest (4 Ölraffinerien), Brod (Ölraffinerie), Ploesti (5 Ölraffinerien, darunter Romano-Americano, Creditul-Minier, Standard Oil und Unies Sperantza, sowie eine Ölpumpstation), Alencon (Treibstofflager), Scholven-Buer und Wesseling (Synthetische Treibstoffwerke), Orleans und Brux (Treibstofflager), Merseburg und Lützkendorf (Synthetische Treibstoffwerke), Homberg und Bottrop-Welheim (Synthetische Treibstoffwerke). Kürzlich wurden auch eine Ölraffinerie in Pardubitz und die synthetischen Treibstoff-Fabriken in Brüx bombardiert.

Unter den wichtigsten *Verkehrsanlagen* und Eisenbahnknotenpunkten, gegen die die Luftoffensive in den letzten zwei Wochen fortgesetzt wurde, befanden sich: München, Saarbrücken, Nürnberg, Wien, Berlin, Nevers, Châlons-sur-Marne und Forêt de Moulière. München wurde am 11., 12., 13. und 16. Juli mit insgesamt 4.000 schweren Bombern heimgesucht.

Sowjetoffensive gegen Warschau

WAEHREND des ersten Monats der Offensive im Osten ist die Rote Armee schneller vormarschiert als irgend ein anderes Heer unter modernen Kriegsbedingungen. In einigen Abschnitten sind die Russen 500 km vorgestossen. Die deutschen Verluste in diesen Wochen betragen 381.000 Gefallene und 158.480 Gefangene, darunter 22 Generale, die sich im Widerspruch zu Hitlers Befehlen ergeben haben.

Im Baltikum haben die Deutschen zuerst Ostrow, dann Pleskau verloren und damit den Russen den Weg nach Südestland und Nordlettland freigegeben. In Litauen wurde der Bahnknotenpunkt Panevesch von den Russen erobert und Dünaburg auf drei Seiten eingeschlossen. Nach der Einnahme von Wilna nähern sie sich Kowno.

An der ostpreussischen Grenze stehen die Russen nach der Eroberung von Grodno und der Überschreitung des Njemen nur noch 50 km vom Boden des Reichs entfernt.

Von Weissrussland aus sind die weissrussischen Truppen der Roten Armee tief in Polen eingedrungen. Bialystok und Brest-Litowsk sind umgangen, und der Bug ist überschritten. Westlich und südwestlich von Brest-Litowsk, wo auch Lublin in russische Hände gefallen ist, standen die Russen nach 4 Wochen etwa 80 km vor Warschau; in der fünften Woche der Offensive ist diese Entfernung bereits halbiert. Von Lublin aus sind die russischen Streitkräfte im Anmarsch auf die Weichsel.

In Galizien hat die Rote Armee den San erreicht und steht nördlich von Przemysl nur noch 275 km von Hindenburg (Oberschlesien) entfernt. Die Bahn zwischen Lemberg und Przemysl ist durchschnitten; Lemberg ist damit unhaltbar geworden. Östlich Lemberg hat der Verlust von Brody die Deutschen 17.175 Gefangene gekostet, darunter General Ludwig, den Kommandeur der 454. Sicherheitsdivision.

An der 800 km langen Ostfront werden die Deutschen zurückgeworfen und sind nicht mehr imstande, die Russen am weiteren Vordringen zu hindern. Die Zahl der Gefangenen übersteigt bei weitem den Durchschnitt der letzten Kriegsmonate im Jahre 1918.

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Page 1, Columns 1, 2, 3 and 4.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE PEACE PUTSCH.

1.--What has happened?

The German Generals have recognized that the war is irrevocably lost and that only the removal of Hitler and the bringing about of an immediate armistice can save Germany from the worst. For this reason on 20th July the Generals attempted a putsch with the intention of seizing power and of starting negotiations for an armistice. A large number of Generals and Officers were involved. This is proved by the statements of Hitler, Goering, Doenitz and Guderian themselves.

It is not true that the putschists only consisted of "a very small clique" which had "nothing to do" with the German Army. Goering himself stated that the putschists had formed a new Reich Government and had issued orders to all units of the troops. Guderian admitted that Generals on active service had taken part in the putsch. It is clear from the official announcements about events in Berlin that the putschists had seized control of the official commanding machinery of the OKH.

It was then a putsch with wide ramifications in the whole army both at the front and at home. That leading commanders serving at the front had joined in the peace movement of the OKH is shown by the sudden dismissal of Rundstedt and Falkenhausen, by the non-appearance of declarations of loyalty to Hitler from the East and South fronts, and by the appeal drawn up by 16 Generals of the Army Group Center who had surrendered to the Russians during recent weeks. In the appeal, the 16 Generals called upon the German people and army to overthrow Hitler and bring the irrevocably lost war to an end.

Hitler and Himmler have suppressed the Generals' peace putsch for the time being. Action against the Officers' Corps is continuing. What effect this blood-letting among the most experienced staff officers and field officers will have on the fighting strength of the German Army, the coming weeks will show; they will also show how many of the German Generals and Officers not yet dismissed, imprisoned or shot sympathize in secret with the peace movement of the OKH.

2.--What was it about?

The men who on the 20th July, 1944, attempted the peace putsch are the same men who long before Hitler worked for Germany's rearmament by every means; whose life's work was the German Army, whose life's purpose was Germany's military power; they were the men who had worked for 20 years to avenge 1918; men who led the German Army to its victories during the first half of the war. If these men now risk their lives to get rid of Hitler and end the war, this is deeply significant. Only an idiot could believe that they have now suddenly turned traitor, and stand "in the service of the enemy". The truth is very different.

The question on the 20th July was simply this: shall Germany now, when the war is lost, save her national existence at the 11th hour by an armistice, or not? The Generals answered this question with "yes". Hitler and Himmler answered it with "no".

The Generals, who had access to all the information which the Propaganda Ministry holds back from the German public, knew that the war is definitely, inevitably and irrevocably lost. They knew what it means that the Atlantic Wall has failed and that now an Anglo-American Army millions strong is being built up in France; they knew what consequences the complete military collapse of the Central Front in the East would have for the eastern districts of Germany during the next weeks; they knew that German munition situation is endangered and that the supply of fuel is in a catastrophic state. They possessed the military knowledge to draw the conclusions from this situation. And they recognized that

The truth about the
Peace Putsch (continued)

if the war is not ended swiftly now, then Germany will face the fate of Poland and the Ukraine. By continuing the lost war Germany can win nothing more; but she can lose very much more.

That is the reason for the Generals' peace putsch.

And why are Hitler and Himmler putting up such intense resistance?

By no means because Hitler and Himmler believe that they could still win the war as they tell the German people. They are not such fools as that. But because, in contrast to the Generals, they are quite indifferent to the fate of Germany. As early as November 8th 1943, Hitler declared that he would shed no tear for Germany if she should give way. For Hitler and Himmler, it has for a long time been not a question of Germany's fate but only of their own personal fate. They know that if Germany made peace to-day, this would certainly save the lives and existence of millions of Germans and protect Germany from the horrors of an invasion; but it would cost them their own lives. Every day more of war lengthens their lives. And that is reason enough for them not to capitulate.

For the moment Hitler and Himmler have retained the upper hand.

3.--What Now?

The peace putsch of the German Generals has been suppressed for the moment. But the reasons which caused it have not been eradicated. Every day they become more urgent. The Russians are approaching with seven-league boots. German resistance in the East is at its last gasp. In the West, Rommel's divisions are being bled in an unprecedented battle of attrition.

The allied armies will come to Germany in any case. But it will make a difference whether they come as peaceful armies of occupation after an armistice or whether they storm in as conquerors. Armies of occupation do not shoot. Attacking forces do shoot.

Hitler and Himmler can dismiss Rundstedt and Falkenhausen but not Rokossovsky and Montgomery. They can shoot General Beck but not General Eisenhower. They can defeat the German Army, but not the Russian, British and American armies.

East Prussia already hears the approaching guns. And soon the whole of Germany will be a battlefield. Where a modern battle is fought the grass does not grow again. If complete destruction is to be avoided, this is the time to act. There is now, as there has always been, only one way to prevent it: the overthrow of Hitler and an immediate armistice.

During the Generals' peace putsch, large sections of the German people have played the part of disinterested spectators. That is a very dangerous attitude. No German can be disinterested in this question. No German is a spectator. In the first time since 1933, the German people have the chance to decide for themselves -- and act on their own.

Only Germans can save Germany.

Page 1, Columns 2 and 3.

Picture Caption.

60,000 German soldiers who were captured in the recent battles in White Russia, marched through Moscow on their way to a prisoner of war camp on July 17th. The picture shows a group of German Generals heading the procession.

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Map Caption.

The three land fronts on July 26th. The map shows the territory lost by

Page 2, Column 1.

WESTERN FRONT.

In endless streams, Allied supplies and materiel are being landed in Northern France. The Allied airfields in Normandy are already fully equipped air bases. Allied troops cross the Channel in big numbers building up a striking force the moment the big offensive into France starts.

A first blow was struck on July 18th. 2,200 Allied planes bombed German positions on the right bank of the Orne, near Caen, and dropped 7,000 tons. Then British and Canadian troops under General Dempsey drove forward, cutting a deep wedge into Rommel's tank forces, and broke through into open country suitable for a major attack.

Farther west American troops under General Bradley advanced from the Cherbourg peninsula southward and occupied St. Lo, an important road center in the focus of the German communications system in Normandy.

On July 25th Montgomery's troops started a new drive south of Caen, followed soon by an American attack near St. Lo.

During the first 45 days after the landing in Normandy the Allies knocked out over 600 German tanks and captured over 60,000 Germans. At the same time, Allied planes attacked the German communications in the rear; bridges, railways and roads were bombed, and vehicles were strafed. Oil and ammunition dumps were also regular targets. French forces of the Interior attacked communications and destroyed supply stores.

Page 2, Column 2.

ADVANCE IN ITALY.

On July 23rd the first American units penetrated into Pisa and thus reached the western flank of the German defensive position in Italy running from Pisa to Rimini at the Adriatic coast known as the "Gothic Line". Since the fall of Rome the Allies in Italy have ceaselessly advanced towards this line, and all German attempts to slow up this advance proved to be unsuccessful. The Americans advancing at the western flank occupied the important port of Leghorn and advanced from there to the Arno at Pisa; at the same time units of the British Eighth Army steadily approached Florence while Polish troops at the Adriatic coast occupied the harbour town of Ancona and advanced farther north in the direction of Pesaro and Rimini.

Troops of many nations take part in the Allied advance: besides Americans, British and Canadians there are Frenchmen, Poles, Indians and Italians fighting with the Allies armies. Indian units took Citta di Castello on the upper Tiber. Italian troops are marching with the Poles on the Adriatic coast.

The victorious Allied advance towards the north made it possible to hand over to the Italian government more Italian provinces so far under the administration of the Allied Military Government, since they are already far behind the front. Thus the South Italian provinces of Naples, Foggia, Benevento, Campobasso and Avellino were returned to the Italian government on the day the Americans reached Pisa, and the provinces of Rome, Frosinone and Littoria in Central Italy will follow in the middle of August.

Page 2, Columns 1 and 2.

SERIOUS CRISIS IN JAPAN.

Under the influence of the military defeats of the Axis powers on all fronts a crisis has broken out in Japan too and led to a change of government in Tokyo.

On July 16th the Japanese Prime Minister General Tojo resigned with his whole cabinet. The weakness of the Japanese conduct of the war was given as the reason for this step in the official Japanese announcement of the resignation.

Serious crisis in Japan
(continued)

The resignation of Tojo and his government took place two days after the complete occupation of Saipan, the main island of the Marianas, by the Americans who have now come nearer to Japan than ever since war broke out.

Soon after, American troops succeeded in landing on Tinian, another island in the Marianas and the island of Guam, southwest of Saipan; Guam was the first American island in the Pacific occupied by the Japanese after they entered the war.

In the fighting on Saipan the Japanese lost over 20,000 men, five times as many as the Americans.

On the north coast of New Guinea, near Aitape, a Japanese army of 45,000 men is encircled. The island of Noemfoor off the northwest coast of New Guinea, only 421 km. from the Philippines, was occupied by the Allies.

Page 2, Column 3.

260,000 GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

WEST FRONT:	
From June 6th to July 24th	60,000
SOUTH FRONT:	
From May 11th to July 24th	42,000
EAST FRONT:	
From June 23rd to July 23rd	158,000 =

= This figure includes only the prisoners who have surrendered on 4 of the 8 active fronts.

Page 2, Column 3.

AIR OFFENSIVE.

The attacks of the allied air forces during the last two weeks have put into the shade all previous record achievements.

American fliers stationed in England and Italy have made effective daylight attacks, between July 16th and 20th, on targets in Germany, Northern Italy and the Balkans. In these five days more than 5,000 heavy bombers escorted by 3,500 fighters bombed fuel installations, airplane plants, air engine factories, chemical works, the launching bases of Flying bombs on the coast of Northern France, and the experimental station at Pennemuende.

Between July 13th and 22nd. the following fuel installations were bombed: Porto Marghere and Trieste (oil storage tanks and fuel storage), area of Budapest (4 oil refineries), Brod (oil refinery), Ploesti (5 oil refineries, among them Romano-Americano, Creditul Minier, Standard Oil and Uniera Sperantza, also a pump station), Alencon (fuel storage), Schelven-Buer and Wesseling (synthetic oil plants), Orleans and Bruz (fuel storage), Merseburg and Luetzkendorf (synthetic oil plants), Homberg and Bottrop-Welheim (synthetic oil plants). Recently bombed were also an oil refinery in Pardubice and synthetic oil plants in Bruex.

Among the most important communication centers and railroad centers, against which the air offensive was continued during the last two weeks, are the following: Munich, Saarbruecken, Nuremberg, Vienna, Berlin, Nevers, Chalons-sur-Marne, and Foret de Mouliere. Munich was bombed on July 11, 12, 13 and 16, by a total of over 4,000 heavy bombers.

Page 2, Column 4.

SOVIET OFFENSIVE AGAINST WARSAW.

In the first month of the offensive in the East the Red Army was moving westward faster than any army in modern war. In some sectors they had advanced 500 kilometers. On the major fronts the Germans lost 381,000 in dead and 158,480 in prisoners, among whom were 22 generals who defied Hitler's orders and surrendered.

In the Baltic States: The Germans lost Ostrov, then Pskov, opening the way for the Red Army into southern Estonia and northern Latvia. In Lithuania, the rail center of Panevezh was lost and Dvinsk was outflanked on three sides. After capturing Vilna, Soviet troops advanced toward Kaunas.

On the East Prussian border: Grodno was in Soviet hands; less than 50 kilometers remained to the soil of the Reich. The Niemen was crossed.

From White Russia: The White Russian Armies of the Red Army were deep into Poland. Both Bialystok and Brest Litovsk were outflanked and the River Bug crossed. West of Brest Litovsk and southwest, where the Red Army captured Lublin, the Soviet forces were about 80 km. from Warsaw; this distance was again halved in the fifth week of the offensive. From Lublin the Red Army forces pushed on towards the Vistula.

In Galicia: The Red Army reached the River San and were due north of Przemysl, about 275 km. from Hindenburg. The railway between Lvov and Przemysl was cut and Lvov was outflanked and has therefore become untenable. East of Lvov the loss of Brody cost the Germans 17,175 men in prisoners, including General Ludwig, commander of the 454th Security Division.

All along the 800 kilometer Eastern Front the Germans were being forced back and showed no signs of being able to stem the advancing Red Army. Prisoners were being taken at a faster rate than in the closing months of 1918.

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THE RAINBOW NO. 22

Friday, July 28th, 1944

Distributed by the Allied Air Forces

ILLUSTRATIONS

1. Cartoon: "I alone decide the policy of Germany". - Hitler, 1941.
2. General Juin, of the Free French Expeditionary Corps, talks with Lt. General Sir Oliver Leese, commander of the 8th Army in Italy.
3. Place du Château, market day opens in Cherbourg.
4. Italians cheer the British infantry as they follow up the enemy.
5. Fl./Lieut. R. van Lierde, who holds the record for shooting down flying bombs - 27 up to date.
6. This is the "Gay Viking", one of the little ships which ran the German blockade to bring valuable war materials from Sweden.
7. Typical of the dash and speed of the Red Army. Soviet troops force a river crossing near Lvov.
8. 21st July, 1944, in London: A Belgian delegation headed by MM. van Cauwelaert, de Schrijver, Hoste and General van Strydonck de Burckel, at the Belgian plot of the cemetery at Kensal Green.
9. British troops attack from a roadside near Cagny in the Normandy break-through.

HÖLLE HITLER

Attacking the Axis on its most feeble and sensitive spot, namely Italy, the United Nations did not take long to remove from the orbit of this Axis the peninsula reigned over by Mussolini.

Now shocks can be observed in the Eastern extremity of the Axis, that is to say in Japan, as well as in its Western extremity - in Germany.

In order to succeed in its projects of world domination, the Axis had first of all to explore all its resources and to conduct its military campaigns in a common theatre of operations.

To do this the German and Italian armies and navies would have to join hands with the Japanese land and sea forces. That is to say, Rommel would have had to conquer Egypt, and crossing Asia Minor, take India from the West, while Paulus, capturing Stalingrad, descended by the Volga on the Caspian Sea.

That is what, according to secret agreement, Japan was waiting for before attacking Russia in the Far East.

But this grandiose plan was not able to develop, because the Wehrmacht was incapable of fulfilling the rôle assigned to it. The Russian armies annihilated von Paulus's army before Stalingrad. British forces pushed Rommel's army out of Egypt into the Tunisian vice, where, in its turn, it was annihilated.

This German incompetence rendered both Italy and Japan powerless. The latter country particularly, could not find a field of action for its numerous divisions - Siberia - sufficiently near to its naval and military bases: the Russians were able to maintain too powerful an army at Vladivostock.

As for Italy, she was only invaded because the defeat of Rommel allowed the Allied armies, supreme in the Mediterranean, to attack the peninsula at any point. In this way she became indefensible.

The military and political blows in Berlin rebounded on both the military and political fields.

In Italy, the deflation of Mussolini, the surrender of Italy, and finally her declaration of war on the Reich, was followed by the liberation of the greater part of the country.

In Japan, the German defeats coincided with defeats inflicted by the Americans in the Mariana Islands. Together they had grave repercussions on the morale of the army, the navy, and the nation. And thus was produced the fall of the biggest Fascist of all the Japanese men of State, General Tojo, Prime Minister.

In addition, the Japanese do not allow themselves to be carried away by Wagnerian dreams, the speciality of the Nazis and Hitler in particular. The Japanese are realists. That is why they got rid of Tojo.

But the day will come when the German soldier will also become a realist, and on that day, instead of saluting and saying "Heil Hitler", he will do it yelling "Hölle Hitler" - "To Hell with Hitler".

THE GOVERNMENT CRISIS IN JAPAN

On Monday, July 17th, Tokyo Radio announced that Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, had handed in his resignation. But a few hours later, the Domei Agency acknowledged that Shimada had been "relieved of his post" in view of the grave war situation of Japan.

The next day, July 18th, Tokyo Radio announced that the Japanese Prime Minister, General Tojo, had left his post as Chief of the Army General Staff, which he held concurrently with that of Prime Minister. Broadcasting the same day, General Tojo said:

"The U.S. and Great Britain have gradually intensified their counter offensive and have finally advanced to the Marianas. For us this war is to decide whether the Empire stands or falls. The time for the battle for decision has come. It is time to smash the Anglo-American counter-offensive."

Without doubt these warlike words of the Japanese Prime Minister, although they came from the mouth of the most ardent of Japanese Statesmen, do not satisfy either public opinion, intellectual circles or the Emperor, for on Wednesday, July 19th, the official Japanese News Agency made it known that the entire Japanese Cabinet had resigned.

Actually the dictatorial governments are even more discerning than the democratic governments in the rear of the battle fields.

THE ATTACK ON HITLER

After an interval of a few days one can begin to form a considered opinion on the attempt made on Thursday, July 20th, in Hitler's headquarters.

First of all, it has now been established that three of the people with the Fuehrer died of their wounds - and of these three people, two were generals - and that the attack was directed against the German dictator and his most immediate military advisers.

The personality of the author of this attempt, Colonel Count von Stauffenberg, an officer attached to the German H.Q., leads one to believe that it was not "a clique of dismissed generals" but the German staff officers as a whole who wanted to get rid of Hitler and his disastrous military intuitions.

What were their motives?

Realising that Germany could no longer win the war, the German generals wanted to take a decision of the same nature as that suggested in the autumn of 1918 to the Emperor William II by Marshal Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, and to which he agreed; to profit by the disappearance of Hitler to negotiate a peace immediately with the Allies, and if necessary to capitulate.

The German generals wanted, as in November, 1918:

1. To preserve German soil from invasion and a decisive defeat near the frontiers of the Reich.
2. To save what they could of German manpower and resources.
3. To be able to bring back the troops to Germany, as in 1918, with triumphal arches bearing the words: "To our undefeated army". Thus they could preserve the myth of the invincible Germany Army.
4. To plot a third war of German conquest.

Why do the Nazis want to continue a hopeless war?

Because they know they have been judged by the world and condemned. Because they know that they cannot survive this war. This is why the Nazis are seeking to drag down with them all their compatriots and even the occupied countries.

Henceforward Germany is divided against itself - Realists v. Gangsters.

THE RUSSIAN AVALANCHE

At the time that the Germans ended their preparations for world war and passed on to attacking Poland, the head of the government at Moscow declared to some of his immediate associates:

"The Germans will attack Russia and invade the Ukraine: but I will seize it back from them and I will proceed to Berlin!"

The Soviet forces are fulfilling this prophecy and doing this by the most direct route and means; by Warsaw and by the destruction of the German armies.

Since June 23rd, the day when Stalin launched the Russian armies' summer campaign, the armies have passed exactly half the distance separating them and their starting-off bases from Berlin.

When the day arrived, that is to say, scarcely one month after the start of the operations, the Russians broke through the German positions on a front of 1,500 km. and a depth of 700 km. The distance from Sarrebruck to Nantes or from Karlsruhe to Marseilles is 700 km.

The seven Russian armies which are advancing towards the West and which are no more than 225 km. from the valley of Higher Silesia, equal in importance to that of the Ruhr, are pushing forward at a much greater speed than the armoured German divisions achieved in 1940 across Holland, Belgium and France.

Already the Russian divisions have reached the San, the Eastern tributary of the Vistula, which forms the second line of the German defence across Poland.

Lublin, advanced defence before Warsaw, has fallen into Russian hands; so has Lvov. The outskirts of Brest-Litovsk have been reached. By seizing Yaroslev Soviet troops have bypassed the well-fortified stronghold of Przemysl. To sum up, the Russians have broken into all the positions between the strongholds and have encircled the garrisons of the entrenched camps.

Many prisoners

On the whole front of the seven Russian armies, the total of prisoners amounts to 158,480, the number of killed to 381,000. Regarding the booty and material destroyed, the figures are even more impressive: 630 aeroplanes, 2,735 tanks or armoured cars, 8,702 guns of all calibres, and 57,152 lorries.

The Cossacks are sweeping down on the Vistula with armoured cars of the advance units. Riga is only 112 km. away.

91

The railways from Lvov to Przemysl and from Brest-Litovsk to Warsaw are cut.

The important German forces grouped between Lvov and the Carpathians are without direct communications with the enemy retreating on Warsaw. They are obliged to give up the difficult railway lines and the few roads crossing the Carpathians for their food supplies.

No natural obstacle, after the Vistula, is to be found between the Russians legions and the Reich territory.

Yes, Stalin's prophecy is being accomplished: the Cossacks are on the road to Berlin!

MESSAGE FROM MR. EDEN

"In the name of the British Government and of the British people, I send you, on the occasion of your National Day, this message of encouragement for the people of Belgium, who, for more than four years, have lived and suffered under the barbaric tyranny of a hated enemy.

In Great Britain we have admired the indomitable spirit of resistance which has inspired so many of you to acts of heroism accomplished without regard for their price. Last year the enemy redoubled his efforts to enrol the manpower of your country for the benefit of his war-machine. But he has encountered the combined opposition of all sections of the population. Thousands of you have preferred to leave your homes and to take refuge in the woods and hills rather than work for Germany. Braving the rigours of winter, these men have kept faith valiantly, and they continue to hurl their defiance at the enemy. Many of you, in every kind of social condition, have made this supreme sacrifice. Others have been taken as hostages. Nothing, however, that a brutal enemy has done has been able to dim the ardour of your patriotism.

The liberation of your country is approaching, and with it the day of punishment for criminals who, for the second time in a generation, have violated your frontiers and brought death and destruction to your beloved country. At this supreme hour, the powerful armed forces of the Allies are closing in on Germany on all sides. Your Government, with whom we are in close contact, has established with the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Forces plans for the rapid restoration of law and order immediately after your liberation. Your King, who has recently been taken to Germany, will be freed. But allow me to give you a warning: the Nazi beast, though at bay, is still in a state to deal severe blows in its despair. The final struggle for its destruction, which has just begun, will be fierce. The greatest courage and devotion to duty and a perfect unity of view in our ranks will be necessary in order to arrive rapidly at our final goal - complete victory and lasting peace."

BIG AMERICAN SUCCESS IN NORMANDY

While a desperate battle was going on between British and American troops to the south of Caen, the Americans threw in their heavy tanks, followed by infantry disposed to the south and west of St. Lô. Success was complete. The enemy front was broken. On Thursday the Americans were 8 kilometres from Coutances, had entered Lessay and Périers and taken 2,400 prisoners. Taken on the flank, the enemy retreated further towards Coutances.

The battle raged all day on July 25th in the two principal sectors of the Normandy front: that of Caen and that of St. Lô.

At Caen, Canadian and British troops launched an attack in order to widen their positions into a semi-circle - positions which they captured last week to the south of the town and which have an average width of at least 8 kilometres.

At this point, the situation of the Allied troops can be compared with that which faced the IInd British army in the sector of Ypres during the last war.

Caen is on a level with the sea. The ground rises rather abruptly from the direction of the south in a succession of terraces formed of hills and ridges. 32 km. to the south-west of Caen is Mount Pincon which rises to a height of 365 metres and commands the whole region.

The Americans, owners of St. Lô, are in much the same situation as the British, but the object of their attack was to break out to the south of St. Lô and to make sure of capturing the first section of the roads which radiate from St. Lô, especially part of the road St. Lô - Périers.

In the two sectors the Germans, owing to the unevenness of the ground, occupy excellent defensive positions. Their howitzers in particular take cover behind the undulations of the land and thus keep themselves almost entirely sheltered from enemy fire.

Units for counter-attacks, including tanks, can equally well conceal themselves quite easily from observation, all the more since the country is divided up by numerous hedges and is dotted with copses.

The Allied air forces can play a large part in attacking and dislodging troops concealed in this way. Yet the weather must be sufficiently good for aerial attacks to be made from a low altitude and with clear observation.

But, up to the present, the weather has been decidedly unfavourable to the Allies.

On Tuesday, however, the Allied Air Forces were able to operate, and British troops were able to progress in spite of a huge concentration of German guns and tanks and in spite of extremely violent counter-attacks, which resulted in the recapture of the two small villages of Tilly-la-Campagne and May-sur-Orne, which British and Canadian troops had seized that morning.

As for the Americans, they achieved a big success.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE

The King of England has visited the battlefield in Italy.

+ + +

Sixteen German generals, prisoners of the Russians, have broadcast an appeal to the troops of the Wehrmacht, asking them to refuse to obey Hitler's orders and to cease fighting.

Among them are the following:

General (Infantry) Voelkers, commanding the 27th corps; General (Infantry) Gollwitzer, 53rd corps; Lieutenant General Hoffmeister, 41st tank corps; Lt. General Baron von Luetzow, 35th corps; Lt. General Travt, 78th assault division; Major General von Steinhalle, Feldhernhalle division; Major General Konradi, 36th infantry division; Major General Trowitz, 57th infantry division; Major General Engel, 45th infantry division; Major General Machaelis, 95th infantry division; Major General Mueller-Buelow, 246th infantry division; Major General Gier, 707th infantry division; Major General Gottfried von Erdmandsdorf, ex-commander at Mogilev; and Major General Schmidt, commander of the engineers of the 9th Army.

+ + +

A Belgian Pilot has shot down 27 robot planes

Up to the 21st July a Belgian pilot, René van Lierde, was at the head of the Allied airmen detailed to shoot down the German robot planes over the sea or the fields of Southern England. At this date he had 27 of these "dogs of Hell" to his credit. For the moment this is a record.

René van Lierde entered the Belgian airforce in 1935. He is 28 years old. During the campaign of May 1940, he was shot down over the fort of Naelhem and wounded. As soon as his wounds had healed, he escaped from Belgium and succeeded in reaching England.

Attached to a fighter squadron of the R.A.F. he specialised in low level attacks. Before taking on the robots he had destroyed 18 locomotives, several barges, and shot down seven enemy planes. Lt. René van Lierde has the D.F.C. and the Belgian Croix de Guerre with six palms.

Belgian airmen are taking an active part in the operations in Normandy and behind the front. They have shot down three enemy aircraft, seriously damaged five and have probably destroyed many others. A Belgian fighter pilot has been killed. Six other fighter pilots are reported missing, and three belonging to bomber squadrons.

+ + +

AMERICAN BREAK-THROUGH IN NORMANDY

After the capture of Marigny and St. Gilles the Americans suddenly split their attack. While one column pushed right through along the St. Lo - Percy road, another swung round in the direction of Coutances. Their advance already covers 20 km. Periers and Lessay have fallen, Camprond is within reach. In 2 days 3,000 prisoners were taken.

General Bradley's First American Army at the Western end of the front, has realised what the Second British Army has done at Caen.

With one mighty blow General Bradley has pushed the Germans back past Saint Gilles and Marigny, securing more freedom of movement.

Saint Lo was in American hands, but not the surrounding territory.

Saint Lo, even more than Caen, was under constant enemy artillery fire.

This has now been changed.

Caen and Saint Lo were the hubs of 15 principal roads. A hub, with spokes only in the upper half, is not worth very much. A wheel must have spokes everywhere.

The process of putting the wheels into working orders is now well under way.

On the Second Army front the line is now running from Caumont, over Maltot and Bourguebus towards Troard. On the First Army front it runs from Lessay to Marigny and Saint Lo. In between lies the Boccage, terrain preferable encircled, then frontally attacked, owing to the position in which it favours the enemy.

The two sectors, from Saint Lo to Lessay, and from Caumont to Troarn, are defended by the Germans with a violence which gives the idea that they really want to fight it out in Normandy.

They have tremendous advantages, such as wooded and broken country, numerous inundations and positions prepared in advance.

Assisted by nature and their cunningly built fortifications the Germans have dug themselves in to be able to hold the Army of Liberation, and to deny it space, and the entry to more advantageous terrain.

The Wehrmacht is wearing itself out in the process.

The day is coming when the formidable Allied superiority in the air, and their strength on land can be fully deployed. Then the German crack will be near at hand.

Systematic advance towards the Gothic Line.

The last but one phase of the assault on the formidable German fortifications across Italy draws towards its end.

The 5th Army occupies positions along the Lower-Arno, and holds part of Pisa. New-Zealand troops, who have relieved the French forces of the 5th Army are marching on Florence. They took San Gasciano, 15 kms. south-west of the beautiful town. British troops of the 5th Army are marching on Florence from the south-east. The Poles are advancing along the coast after having taken numerous prisoners and innumerable booty at Ancona.

Fighting elsewhere is heavy and extenuating. It is a process of driving the Germans from one hill, only to find them ensconced on another. This is only an introduction to the real battle, the battle for the Gothic Line which bars the way to Northern Italy and more favourable terrain.

German crimes in Italy are past counting.

Fortunately they have been prevented from carrying out one which might have surpassed all the others. In the Abbey of Sant 'Ubaldo, which blocked the way in the same manner as did the Cassino Monastery, they had shut in 200 civilians. The German commander intended using them as hostages. "If the Allies attack me," he said, "you will die with us."

The British however, encircled Sant'Ubaldo, and put an end to the crazy commander's resistance.

The attempt on Hitler's life

Smoke-screens will not help

The Naxis have made extravagant efforts to draw a smoke-screen round the attempt on Hitler's life. The German people must not know, and neither must the world, know what has happened and what is at the background.

Let us have a look at the facts.

On July 20th an attempt was made on Hitler's life.

It occurred at Hitler's Headquarters.

It was organized by a group of generals who had realized the inevitability of Germany's defeat. They wanted to put an end to the war, cut the losses and spare Germany the invasion of the avenging Allied Armies.

The plot miscarried and many who were immediately implicated were arrested and shot.

Hitler's speech, as well as that of Goering and others, made in the early hours of the morning proved how badly they were shaken.

Once the immediate danger had been overcome, Nazi explanations started full throttle. It was a conspiracy of a small clique. Many significant events, passed over altogether by the stringent and incoherent measures of the first hours, belied their words.

In the first place, sixteen generals, prisoners of war in Russia, who could speak without fear or apprehension of the Nazis and presumably speaking on behalf of most of their colleagues in captivity, made an appeal to the German army and people to put an end to the Nazi regime and to the war.

In the second place, the Nazis themselves have in their uncertainty been trying out different lines in their appeals for loyalty. Ley, with a view to keeping the workers meek, threatened the whole officer class with extinction. Guderian invoked the memory of Hindenburg in an endeavour to keep the officers loyal. Such was the state of uncertainty and apprehunsion that anything could happen.

In the third place the events on the Russian front prove that the generals' estimate of the situation was correct and the army knows this.

Between Lwow and Bialystok the front has collapsed altogether. The Wehrmacht there is already beginning to put into effect the policy of its traditional leaders. And the Nazis, to ward off that danger, return to their demagogic and inconsistent policy of the period prior to their coming to power.

Let the facts speak. And let us conclude with Foreign Secretary Eden: "While we may justly draw encouragement from the recent news, it should spur us on to further activity to ensure Germany's defeat in the field at the earliest possible date."

Astonishing Russian advance towards East-Prussia, Silesia and Czechoslovakia.

July 27. - Narva, an extremely strong fortress has been captured: So is Dvinsk.

The Russians at Panavesk are some 100 kilometers from Riga.

Brest-Litovsk, in a gigantic pocket 50 kms. deep in the north, has been by-passed some 150 kms. to the south.

The Weichsel has been reached on a stretch of 80 kms. and Warsaw is less than 90 kms. from the Red Army.

The river San has been reached and crossed at several points.

Lwow is captured.

The Russians are nearing Przemysl, the great gate leading to Czechoslovakia.

Such is the astonishing result of the Russian victories on the eastern front.

The one spot where the Wehrmacht is relinquishing its hold only foot by foot is between Kovno (Kaunas) and Byalistock. This is on the main road to East Prussia. However the Russians are not far from Suwalki, the triangle which Hitler annexed to East Prussia in 1939.

Elsewhere the Russians are steadily advancing with astonishing rapidity. The strongest positions are falling - inclined to say - like ninepins. Nevertheless, it is easy. German resistance is, generally, speaking, bitter and heavy, but it is not co-ordinated and it is not consistent. The mighty war machine of the Red Army is overcoming the bitter opposition with such brio, that it would almost appear to be on a war parade!

The most striking progress was made when the Russians advanced from the Bug to the Weichsel in 5 days. They forced the Bug and covered 120 kms in 120 hours! The question now is, can the Weichsel hold them up for long? The river at this point is 150 meters wide, and Germany lies a good 200 kms further on. Breslau, the large Silesian town is some 300 kms. distant.

The fall of Brest-Litovsk is likely to be near at hand. This would bring the Russian victory on the centre front to a climax at the self same not to be forgotten place where the Germans said the great Russian summer offensive was to be expected. The threat on Przemysl means that ten passes in the Carpathians are within reach of the Russians, in other words, the liberation of Czechoslovakia is drawing near.

Another very significant victory is the capture of Narva at the northern end of the front. Narva was tremendously strong, protected to the north by the Gulf of Finland, and to the south by Lake Peipus. This bottleneck was more strongly fortified than any other strip of land. Narva fell and Finland suffered a nervous shock, and the Red Army thus acquired more freedom of movement. Above all, the Baltic countries which Berlin said would never be relinquished, are nearing liberation.

The Russians now no longer have to look back. It is now advance upon advance.

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All the former Russian territory is freed. The borders of the Baltic states are all over-run. The territory east of the Curzon line is completely in Russian hands. The Polish 1941 border has been crossed at different points.

Indeed, the Red Army now faces the slopes of the bastions that Germany built to defend the Fatherland. From now on we need not reckon how far the Russians have progressed in their advance through freed Russians' towns, but we can now reckon how far they are still from Germany herself, and soon, how far they have penetrated into German territory.

From Bad to Worse.

For both the Axis partners it is going from bad to worse.

Both Japan and Germany are feeling the Allied hold tighten.

They had no scruples, they had literally piled violations of right upon barbarities to secure as much territory as possible for the purpose of shielding their own countries. After becoming all but masters in their own skies, they now see the avenging armies of the United Nations marching towards their frontiers.

Dire need in each of these countries has caused an internal crisis.

In the course of one week the Mikado dismissed his Government by simply waving his finger, some German officers tried to remove Hitler from the German Government with a mine.

These events might go to prove, at any rate in internal politics, that Japan is more civilised than Germany.

The Mikado removed the Tojo Government because it was loosing the war.

The German officers made an attempt on Hitler's life because he is losing the war.

They did not try to do away with Hitler when all was going well - going well in the German sense of the word of course. When countries were raped, populations murdered, states plundered, ancient peoples reduced to slavery, they followed Hitler when he gave them concessions and tips, and when it looked as if he was going to realise the "Deutschland uber alles". The Nazi strategy failed, just as the Kaiser strategy failed. The officers of the Wehrmacht are doing exactly what the officers of the Deutsches Heer did. They are trying to throw in the sponge before the knock-out, with the hope of being able to start it all over again for the third time.

The Mikado and the German officers will be the victims of a delusion.

It is not Tojo and it is not Hitler who are losing the war for Japan and Germany.

It is the United Nations who are winning the war for the sake of the whole of humanity. They are winning the war thanks to their ever growing might which nothing can stem, and thanks to the will of free men to establish peace through victory over the aggressors, plunderers and oppressors.

Short and Concise

During the week of July 16 to 22, the American Air Force sent 6,431 bombers with 14,500 tons of bombs against targets in Germany. 5,043 fighters escorted the bombers from bases in England and Italy. This up to now, is the American record for one week.

The R.A.F. attack on Kiel during the night of July 23/24 was the heaviest hitherto made on this German naval base. Bombs rained down at the rate of 150 tons a minute. In 60 seconds as much high explosive fell as is contained in 336 flying bombs.

In the Lessay-Periers sector the Americans are having to fight in the wettest corner of the whole of France. 85 cm. of rain falls per year, and is evenly spread over the 12 months. Not only is there the rain and the mud, but there is also the mud and the rain. Up to now the weather has been unfavourable for us. As General Eisenhower said, even the English are finding the weather bad...

On July 22, the Bretton Woods Conference came to a close. President Roosevelt had invited representatives of the 44 United Nations to this conference to discuss monetary problems which will arise after the war.

The Monetary Conference has reached agreements between the representatives of 44 countries concerning the setting up of a Stabilisation Fund and the institution of an International Bank.

As the delegates do not have plenary powers the proposals must have the approval of their respective countries. This was a fact which was mentioned in the invitation.

The Stabilisation Fund will grant short term credits to countries with insufficient foreign balance, while the International Bank will make long-term credits possible. If these proposals are brought into force, two more stones will be placed on the edifice to Peace and Prosperity.

It is reported that a further 33 British prisoners of war have been killed in Germany, and, according to Berlin, this took place also during attempts to escape.

The Wilhelmstrasse appears to have found an easy, all too easy, remedy for avoiding further explanation concerning these tragedies. They declare that Mr. Eden's behaviour is preposterous when he states that the R.A.F. officers were cold bloodedly murdered. Consequently the Reich Government refuses to impart any further information on the matter.

In a July 21st message to Prime Minister Pierlot, President Roosevelt gave his assurance to the complete overthrow of the common enemy, and the resurrection of a free Belgium. President Roosevelt also said that the Belgian people, inspired by their historic devotion to the principles of freedom and justice, will continue to provide great and traditional contributions to the cause of Freedom.

27 flying bombs in twelve sorties. This is the record for all the pilots of the Allied air forces, and it is a Belgian who holds it.

We now have the permission to give the name of this Belgian pilot who last week received a bar to his D.F.C. (Distinguished Flying Cross).

It is Squadron Leader, or Captain Remy van Lierde, known as Mony. He is 28 years old and has been attached to the Belgian Air Force since 1935. He was shot down and wounded over Fort van Waalhem. He succeeded in escaping from Belgium in 1941, and entered the R.A.F. as a fighter-pilot. He has already 18 locomotives, several merchant vessels and seven enemy planes to his credit. He has been mentioned many times in orders of the day, and is a holder of the D.F.C. with bar, and the Oorlogskruis with six bars.

Squadron Leader van Lierde is a specialist in the shooting down of flying bombs. His total is already 27, a considerable increase over the 10 mentioned in last week's issue of De Regenboog.

INDEXED

[redacted]

LE 28 JUILLET 1944

Apporté au Peuple Belge par l'Aviation des Nations Unies

No. 22

L'AVALANCHE RUSSE

Au moment où les Allemands terminaient leurs préparatifs de guerre mondiale et allaient passer à l'attaque de la Pologne, le chef du Gouvernement de Moscou déclara à quelques uns de ses collaborateurs immédiats: "Les Allemands attaqueront la Russie et envahiront l'Ukraine; mais je la leur reprendrai et j'irai à Berlin!"

Une photo qui permet de se rendre compte du mordant et de la vitesse des soldats russes. Voici comment on passe une rivière, près de Lvov.

Ziet met welke doortastendheid en snelheid de Russen den vijand opjagen. Een batterij steekt een rivier over nabij Lvov.

Les forces soviétiques sont en train d'accomplir cette prophétie et cela par la voie et par les moyens les plus directs: par Varsovie et par la destruction des armées allemandes.

Depuis le 23 juin, jour où Staline a déclanché la campagne d'été des armées russes, celles-ci ont franchi exactement la moitié de la distance séparant leurs bases de départ de Berlin.

A l'heure actuelle, c'est-à-dire à peine un mois après le début des opérations, les Russes ont enfoncé les positions allemandes sur un front de 1.300 kilomètres et sur une profondeur de 700. Sept cents kilomètres, soit la distance de Sarrebruck à Nantes ou de Karlsruhe à Marseille.

Les sept armées russes qui avancent vers l'Ouest et ne sont plus qu'à 225 kilomètres du bassin de Haute Silésie, égal en importance à celui de la Ruhr, progressent à une vitesse plus grande que les divisions cuirassées allemandes sur le front, en 1940, à travers la Hollande, la Belgique et la France.

Déjà des divisions russes ont franchi le San, cet affluent oriental de la Vistule qui formait la deuxième ligne de défense allemande à travers la Pologne.

Lublin, défense avancée de Varsovie, est tombée aux mains des Russes. Lvov est encerclé. Dvinsk, Narva et Stanislavov aussi. Les faubourgs de Brest-Litovsk sont atteints. En s'emparant de Yaroslav les troupes soviétiques ont dépassé la puissante place forte de Przemysl.

Nombreux prisonniers

Sur le front de quatre des sept armées russes, le total des prisonniers s'élève à 158.480, celui des tués à 381.000. Quant au butin et au matériel détruit, les chiffres en sont plus impressionnants encore: 630 avions, 2.735 tanks ou canons sur châssis automobile, 8.702 canons de tout calibre, et 57.152 camions.

La Vistule voit surgir les Cosaques et les autos-blindées d'avant garde. Riga n'est plus qu'à 112 kilomètres.

Les chemins de fer de Lvov à Przemysl et de Brest-Litovsk à Varsovie sont coupés.

Les importantes forces allemandes groupées entre Lvov et les Carpathes sont sans communications directes avec l'armée qui se replie sur Varsovie. Elles doivent emprunter les difficiles voies ferrées et les rares routes traversant les Carpathes pour leur ravitaillement.

Et aucun obstacle naturel, après la Vistule, ne se trouvera entre les légions russes et le territoire du Reich.

Oui, la prophétie de Staline est en voie de s'accomplir: les Cosaques sont en route pour Berlin!

Le major-aviateur Remy van Lierde qui, avec 27 "victimes" à son actif, détient le record de la destruction d'avions-robots.

Majoor-Vlieger Remy van Lierde die, met 27 schroefjes, recordhouder is in de vernieling van vliegende bommen.

Pilote belge à l'honneur

C'est un pilote belge, Remy van Lierde, qui était, au 21 juillet, en tête des aviateurs alliés chargés d'abattre par dessus la mer ou les campagnes d'Angleterre du Sud, les avions-robots allemands. Il avait, à cette date, 27 de ces "chiennes d'enfer" à son actif. C'est pour l'instant, un record.

Remy van Lierde est entré à l'aviation belge en 1935. Il est âgé de 28 ans. Au cours de la campagne de mai 1940 il avait été abattu au dessus du fort de Waelhem et blessé.

Affecté à une escadrille de chasse de la R.A.F. il s'était spécialisé dans les attaques à ras du sol. Avant de s'en prendre aux robots, il avait détruit 18 locomotives, plusieurs péniches et abattu 7 avions ennemis. Le major Remy van Lierde est titulaire de la D.F.C. avec barre et de la Croix de Guerre belge avec six palmes.

Les aviateurs belges prennent une part très active aux opérations de Normandie et en arrière du front. Ils ont abattu 5 appareils ennemis, en ont gravement endommagé 5 et probablement détruit de nombreux autres. Un pilote de chasse belge a été tué. Six autres aviateurs de chasse belges sont portés manquants, ainsi que trois appartenant aux escadrilles de bombardement.

Un gros succès américain en Normandie

Pendant que se livrait une bataille acharnée entre Britanniques et Allemands au Sud de Caen, les Américains lançaient leurs tanks lourds, suivis d'infanterie portée au Sud et à l'Ouest de St. Lô. Le succès fut complet. Le front ennemi fut rompu. Jeudi les Américains étaient à 8 kilomètres de Coutances, entraient à Lessay et à Périers et capturaient 2.400 prisonniers. Pris en flanc, l'ennemi battait en retraite au delà de Coutances.

La bataille a fait rage toute la journée du 25 juillet dans les deux principaux secteurs du front de Normandie: celui de Caen et celui de St. Lô.

A Caen, les troupes canadiennes et britanniques ont déclenché une attaque pour élargir les positions en demi-cercle qu'elles ont enlevées la semaine dernière au sud de la ville et qui ont une profondeur moyenne de 8 kilomètres.

En cet endroit, la situation des troupes alliées est comparable à celle qu'occupait pendant l'autre guerre, la IIème armée britannique dans le secteur d'Ypres.

Caen est au niveau de la mer. Le terrain monte assez brusquement dès qu'on se dirige vers le sud, en une succession de terrasses formées de collines et de crêtes. A 32 kilomètres au Sud-Ouest de Caen, se trouve le Mont Pinçon qui s'élève à 365 mètres et domine toute la région.

Les Américains, maîtres de St. Lô, se trouvent à peu près dans la même situation que les Britanniques, mais leur attaque avait pour but de se donner de l'air au sud de St. Lô et de s'assurer la possession d'un premier tronçon des routes qui rayonnent de St. Lô et tout particulièrement d'une partie des routes St. Lô-Périers et St. Lô-Coutances.

Dans les deux secteurs, les Allemands, grâce aux ondulations du terrain, occupaient des positions défensives excellentes. Leurs canons-obusiers notamment pouvaient se défiler derrière des mouvements de terrain et se mettre ainsi presque totalement à l'abri du canon ennemi.

Les unités de contre-attaque, tanks compris, pouvaient également se dissimuler assez facilement aux observations, d'autant plus que le pays est coupé de nombreuses haies et parsemé de boqueteaux.

L'aviation alliée peut jouer un rôle considérable dans l'attaque et le débusquage des forces ainsi dissimulées. Encore faut-il que le temps soit suffisamment clair pour que les attaques aériennes puissent se faire de faible altitude et avec observation directe.

Mardi cependant l'aviation alliée a pu quelque peu donner, et les troupes britanniques ont pu progresser malgré une concentration énorme de canons et de tanks allemands et des contre-attaques excessivement violentes qui ont réussi à reprendre les deux petits villages de Tilly-la-Campagne et de May-sur-Orne dont Britanniques et Canadiens s'étaient emparés le matin.

Quant aux Américains ils remportaient un important succès.

Parachutistes allemands faits prisonniers par les Américains près de St. Lô.

Duitsche parachutisten, door de Amerikanen krijgsgevangen genomen nabij Saint Lô.

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L'axe en Ciel
Hölle Hitler !

[illegible]

Il fallait pour cela que les armées et les marines hitlériennes et japonaises puissent donner la main aux forces terrestres et navales nippones. C'est-à-dire, que Rommel conquît l'Egypte et allât, à travers l'Asie Mineure prendre les Indes à revers, tandis que Paulus s'emparant de Stalingrad descendît par la Volga sur la mer Caspienne.

C'est ce qu'attendait, conformément à des accords secrets, le Japon pour attaquer la Russie en Extrême Orient.

Mais ce plan grandiose ne put se développer, parce que la Wehrmacht fut incapable de remplir le rôle qui lui avait été dévolu. Les armées alliées anéantirent les deux armées allemandes chargées de ce plan.

L'incapacité allemande frappa d'impuissance à la fois l'Italie et le Japon. Ce dernier pays notamment n'osa pas attaquer les 60 divisions russes restées en Sibérie.

Quant à l'Italie, elle fut envahie parce que la défaite de Rommel permettait aux forces alliées, maîtresses de la Méditerranée, d'attaquer la péninsule en n'importe quel point.

Les échecs militaires et politiques de Berlin eurent leur contre-coup à la fois sur le terrain militaire et politique.

Au Japon, les fiascos allemands vinrent se joindre aux défaites infligées par les Américains dans les Mariannes. Ensemble ils eurent une grave répercussion sur le moral de l'armée, de la marine et de la nation. Et c'est ainsi que se produisit la chute du plus [illegible] de tous les hommes d'Etat japonais, à savoir du Premier Ministre Tojo.

Les Japonais, en somme, ne se laissent pas [illegible] dans des rêves [illegible] [illegible] C'est pourquoi ils se sont débarrassés du général Tojo.

Mais ne leur viendra-t-il [illegible] au lieu de saluer en disant "Heil Hitler!" ils le font en hurlant "Hölle Hitler!"

Le marché national a repris, place du Château à Cherbourg.

[illegible] Cherbourg. Plaats del Chateau.

L'attentat contre la vie d'Hitler

Avec un recul de quelques jours on peut commencer à porter un jugement réfléchi sur l'attentat commis le jeudi 20 juillet dernier au quartier-général d'Hitler.

Tout d'abord, il s'avère, maintenant que trois des personnes qui se trouvaient avec le Fuehrer ont succombé à leurs blessures—et parmi ces trois personnes, deux généraux—que l'attentat était dirigé en même temps contre le dictateur allemand et contre ses conseillers militaires les plus directs.

La personnalité de l'auteur de cet attentat, le colonel comte von Stauffenberg, officier attaché au Grand Etat-Major général allemand fait également présumer que c'était non point "une clique de généraux [illegible]" mais bien les cercles [illegible]

Quels étaient les motifs qui les poussaient? Les voici:

Partant du principe que l'Allemagne ne pouvait plus gagner la guerre, les généraux allemands voulaient prendre une décision de même nature que celle que suggérèrent, au cours de l'automne 1918, le maréchal Hindenburg et le général Ludendorff à l'Empereur Guillaume II et à laquelle celui-ci se rallia, à savoir [illegible] d'Hitler pour négocier [illegible] la paix avec les Alliés et au besoin capituler.

Les généraux allemands voulaient, tout comme ce fut le cas en novembre 1918:

1) préserver le territoire allemand d'une invasion succédant à une défaite décisive à proximité des frontières du Reich.

2) sauver le plus possible du matériel humain et des ressources de l'Empire.

3) pouvoir faire rentrer les troupes allemandes en Allemagne, comme en 1918, sous des arcs de triomphe portant ces mots: "A notre armée invaincue." Ainsi ils pouvaient continuer à entretenir le mythe de l'invincibilité allemande.

4) préparer une troisième guerre de conquête mondiale.

Et pourquoi les Nazis veulent-ils continuer, malgré tout, la guerre?

Parce qu'ils savent que le monde entier a jugé et a condamné ceux qui font partie de ce parti et qu'ils ne survivront pas à la guerre. C'est pour cela que les Nazis cherchent à entraîner dans le même précipice qu'eux tous leurs compatriotes et même ceux des Nations occupées. L'Allemagne est désormais divisée en deux: les réalistes et les desperados.

Message de M. Eden

Au nom du Gouvernement Britannique et du peuple de Grande-Bretagne, je vous adresse, en ce jour de votre Fête Nationale, un message d'encouragement pour le peuple de Belgique qui, depuis plus de quatre ans, vit et souffre sous la tyrannie barbare d'un ennemi exécré.

En Grande-Bretagne nous avons admiré l'indomptable esprit de résistance qui a [illegible] sans égard à leur sort. L'ennemi [illegible] d'efforts pour [illegible] la main-d'œuvre dans votre pays, au profit de sa machine de guerre. Mais il s'est heurté à l'opposition concertée de tous les secteurs de la population. Des milliers d'entre vous ont mieux aimé quitter leur maison et se réfugier dans les bois et les collines que de travailler pour l'Allemagne. Bravant les rigueurs de l'hiver, ces hommes ont vaillamment tenu bon, et ils continuent à lancer leur défi à l'ennemi. Beaucoup d'entre vous, représentant toutes les conditions sociales, ont fait le sacrifice suprême. D'autres ont été pris comme otages. Rien cependant de ce qu'a fait un ennemi brutal n'a pu diminuer l'ardeur de votre patriotisme.

La libération de votre pays approche et avec elle l'heure du châtiment des criminels qui, pour la troisième fois dans l'espace d'une génération, ont violé vos frontières et apporté la mort et la destruction à votre pays bien-aimé.

La crise au Japo

Le lundi, 17 juillet, la radio de Tokio [illegible] l'amiral Shigetaro Shimada, Ministre [illegible] avait donné sa démission. Mais quelques [illegible] l'agence Domei, avouait que Shimada av[illegible] de ses fonctions en raison de la gravité [illegible] militaire du Japon.

Le lendemain, 18 juillet, on annonçait au Palais de Tokio que le Premier Ministre japonais, le général Tojo, abandonnait les fonctions de chef d'état-major de l'armée qu'il cumulait précédemment avec la charge de Premier Ministre. Devant le micro du poste de T.S.F. le même jour, le général Tojo déclarait:

"Les Etats-Unis et la Grande-Bretagne ont graduellement intensifié leur contre-offensive et sont arrivés finalement à prendre pied dans les Mariannes. Pour notre Empire, cette guerre est une question de vie ou de mort. Le moment est arrivé de livrer la bataille décisive. Il est temps d'écraser la contre-offensive anglo-américaine."

Sans doute ces paroles belli-

[illegible]

Le Général Juin, chef du Corps Expéditionnaire Français, en conversation avec le lieutenant-général Sir Oliver Leese, commandant la 8me armée en Italie.

Generaal Juin van het Fransche Expeditiekorps, in gesprek met Luitenant-Generaal Sir Oliver Leese, Commandant van het Achtste Leger in Italië.

"C'est moi seul qui décide la politique à suivre par l'Allemagne."—(Hitler, en 1940).

[illegible]—(Hitler, 1943).

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Een hoofd van de [illegible] der Britten op [illegible] voor een Italiaansch dorp.

Les habitants d'un village italien [illegible] des soldats britanniques à la poursuite des Boches.

KORT EN BONDIG

★ Tijdens de week van 16 tot 22 Juli zonden de Amerikaansche Luchtvloot 6.431 bommenwerpers uit tegen doelwitten in Duitschland, met 14.300 ton bommen. 3.043 jagers begeleidden de bommenwerpers, vertrokken van basis in Engeland en Italië. Dat is, tot op heden, het Amerikaansche record over één week.

★ De RAF-aanval op Kiel in den nacht van 23 op 24 Juli was de zwaarste toenogtoe op deze Duitsche vlootbasis. Bommen regenden neer à rato van 150 ton elke minuut. In 60 seconden zooveel springstoffen als vervat in 300 vliegende bommen.

★ Aan den zoom Lessay-Périers hebben de Amerikanen [illegible] in den [illegible] hoek van heel Frankrijk.

[illegible]

maken. Minister Eden heeft zich op een ongehoorde wijze gedragen, hield het, door te verklaren dat de RAF officieren in koelen bloede werden vermoord. De Rijksregeering weigert dientengevolge elke verdere mededeeling.

★ In een 27 Juli-boodschap aan Berlijn. Minister Pierlot sprak President Roosevelt zijn vertrouwen uit in de volledige en totale nederlaag van den gemeenschappelijken vijand, en in de heropstanding van een bevrijd België.

★ 27 vliegende bommen in 22 sorties. Dat is het record van alle piloten der Geallieerde Luchtmachten. En het is een Belg die het haalt.

We zijn thans veroorloofd den naam te geven van dien Belgischen piloot, die verleden week een palm kreeg bij zijn D.F.C.

[illegible]

Van kwaad naar erger

[illegible]

Boodschap van M. Eden

[illegible]

De Regenboog
Rookwolken zullen niet helpen

[illegible]

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28 JULI 1944 Aan het Belgische Volk gebracht door de Luchtmacht der Vereenigde Natiën No. 23

Verbazende Russische Vooruitgang

Naar Oost-Pruisen, Silezië, Tsjecho-Slowakije

27 Juli.—Narva gevallen, een ongehoord sterke forteres.

Dvinsk veroverd, en de Russen aan Panevezh enkel 100 km. van Riga.

Brest-Litovsk in een reusachtigen zak, langs het Noorden 50 km. en langs het Zuiden 150 km. voorbijgestoken.

De Weichsel bereikt over een lengte van 80 km., Warschau op enkel 50 km. van het Roode Leger.

De rivier San bereikt en op menige plaats overgestoken.

Lvov gevallen en naar het Westen 100 km. voorbij.

De Russen nabij Przemysl, dat is aan de groote poort leidend naar Tsjecho-Slowakije.

Zulks is de verbazende balans der Russische zegepralen aan het Oostelijke front.

De eenige plaats waar de Wehrmacht enkel voet voor voet terrein opgeeft is tusschen Kaunas (of Kowno) en Byalistok, dat is te zeggen aan de directe route voor Oost-Pruisen. Niettemin staan de Russen er niet ver van Suwalki, de driehoek die Hitler in 1939 bij Oost-Pruisen voegde.

Overal elders gaan de Russen steeds vooruit met een verbazende snelheid. De sterkste stellingen vallen, men is geneigd te zeggen als kegelen. Het is evenwel niet zoo gemakkelijk. Duitsche weerstand is doorgaans zeer bitter en hevig. Doch, hij is niet meer saamgeordend; hij hangt niet meer aaneen. Die machtige oorlogsmachine, het Roode Leger, overwint bitteren tegenstand met zoo'n brio, dat het er naar lijkt of het enkel op krijgsparade is.

Hoe vlug het er toegaat

De meest treffende vooruitgang is die welke de Russen in vijf dagen van de Boeg naar de Weichsel bracht. Zij forceerden de Boeg en legden 120 km. af in 120 uren! De vraag rijst nu: zal de Weichsel hen lang kunnen ophouden? De stroom is daar 450 m. breed. Duitschland ligt enkel een goede 200 km. vandaan, en Breslau, de groote stad in Silezië, enkel 300 km.

De val van Brest-Litovsk is nabij. Dien van Lvov plaatste een orgelpunt achter de Russische zegepraal op het middenfront, men vergete het niet, op de plaats waar de Duitschers zegden het groote Russische zomer-offensief te verwachten. Przemysl bedreigd, dat wil zeggen een tiental passen der Karpathen in Russisch bereik, met andere woorden Tsjecho-Slowakije het begin der bevrijding nabij.

Legerstroffing in het Veld

Een andere, zeer beteekenisvolle zegepraal is de herovering van Narva, aan het Noordelijke einde van het front. Narva was reuzesterk, ten Noorden gedekt door de Golf van Finland, ten Zuiden door het Peipus—meer. De landnek was versterkt als schier geen enkele andere stuk grond. Narva viel—Finland krijgt er een zenuwschok van, want de Roode Vloot krijgt weer meer bewegingsvrijheid. Maar vooral, de Baltische landen, die Berlijn zegde niet te zullen opgeven, zijn de bevrijding nabij.

De Russen hebben nu geen eens meer achteruit te blikken. Het is nu vooruit, en enkel vooruit. Al het oude Russische grondgebied is vrij. De grenzen der Baltische staten zijn allemaal overschreden. Het gebied ten Oosten van de Curzon-lijn is schier heelemaal terug in Russische handen. De Poolsche grens van 1941 is overschreden op verschillende punten.

Werkelijk, het Roode Leger heeft nog enkel de glooiingen vóór zich, die Duitschland opwierp ter bescherming van de Heimat.

Voortaan rekenen we niet meer hoe ver de Russen gevorderd zijn voorbij eenige bevrijde Russische stad, maar hoe ver ze nog staan van Duitschland zelf, en weldra hoever ze reeds op oud Duitsch grondgebied doordongen.

Britten stellen zich op in een gracht, gereed voor een aanval op het Normandische front.

Des troupes britanniques prennent position dans un fossé avant de partir à l'assaut en Normandie.

AMERIKAANSCHE DOORBRAAK IN NORMANDIE

Na Marigny en Saint Gilles te hebben veroverd, splitsten de Amerikanen plots hun aanval. Terwijl eene kolom rechtdoor stootte langs de baan Saint Lô-Percy, zwenkte een andere in de richting van Coutances.

Hun vooruitgang bereikt reeds tot 20 km. Périers en Lessay vielen, Camprond is bereikt. In twee dagen werden 3.000 krijgsgevangenen gemaakt.

Aan dezen sector van het front heeft Generaal Bradley's Amerikaansche Leger nu gedaan wat het Tweede Britsche deed aan Caen, en zonder dralen een stap verder gezet.

Hij heeft de Duitschers met een machtigen stoot terug geworpen tot voorbij Saint Gilles en Marigny, en aldus meer bewegingsvrijheid gekregen. Vervolgens is hij met zijn tanks door de Duitsche lijnen gebroken.

Saint Lô was in Amerikaansche handen, maar niet het omliggende gebied. Nog meer dan Caen was het onder vijandelijk vuur.

Dat is nu gedaan.

Caen en Saint Lô waren als de naven van 15 groote wegen. Een naaf met enkel spaken naar boven is niet veel waard. Wil het wiel bollen, dan moeten ook de andere spaken aangebracht en de band gelegd.

Dat proces is goed op weg voltrokken te worden.

Aan het front van het Tweede Britsche Leger loopt de gevechtslijn nu van Caumont langs Maltot en Bourguébus naar Troarn. Aan het front van het Eerste Amerikaansche Leger is er voor het oogenblik van geen vaste lijn sprake. Tusschen in ligt de Bocage, terrein dat beter omvangen dan in front aangevallen wordt, zoo gunstig is het voor de Wehrmacht.

De twee strooken, die van Saint Lô tot Lessay en die van Caumont tot Troarn, werden door de Duitschers verdedigd met een verwoedheid die reden geeft te veronderstellen dat ze het willen uitvechten in Normandië.

Zij beschikken over enorme voordeelen: Beboscht en gebroken terrein, overvloedige overstroomingen, op voorhand opgebouwde stellingen.

De Duitschers zetten zich schrap om het Bevrijdingsleger opgesloten te houden, ruimte te ontzeggen, evenals toegang tot meer geschikt terrein.

De Wehrmacht wordt daarbij erg uitgesleten en uitgeput.

De dag komt dat de Geallieerden hunne formidabele overmacht in de lucht en hun sterkte te land volkomen kunnen ontplooien.

Aan den Amerikaanschen sector is zoo 'n schitterenden dag aangebroken. Weldra volgt de Britsche sector. Twee vuisten, één lichaam.

STELSELMATIG VOORWAARTS NAAR DE GOTHEN-LIJN

De voorlaatste phase van den aanval op de formidabele Duitsche versterkingen doorheen Italië loopt ten einde.

Het Vijfde Leger nam posities in aan de Beneden-Arno en heeft Pisa gedeeltelijk in handen.

Nieuw-Zeelanders, die de Franschen van het Vijfde Leger hebben afgelost, rukken gestadig op naar Florentië. Zij staan op 15 km. ten Zuid-Westen van de overschoone stad. Britsche troepen van het Achtste Leger naderen Florentië van het Zuid-Oosten.

Langsheen de kust veroveren de Polen, die bij de verovering van Ancona vele krijgsgevangenen en overtalrijken buit maakten.

De gevechten zijn overal zwaar en uitputtend. Het is kwestie van de Duitschers te verdrijven van een berg, om ze ingenesteld te vinden op een andere.

Dit is enkel de inleiding voor den werkelijken slag: dien om de Gothen-lijn, de grendel op Noord-Italië.

De wandaden der Duitschers in Italië zijn zonder tal.

Zij zijn gelukkiglijk verhinderd geworden er éene te voltrekken die de meeste andere zou hebben overtroffen. In de Abdij van Sant' Ubaldo, die den weg der Geallieerden versperde zoowat lijk het Klooster van Cassino, hadden zij 200 burgers opgesloten, grijsaards, vrouwen, kinderen. Vallen de Geallieerden mij aan, dan sterft gij met mij, was de stelling van den Duitschen commandant.

De Britten geraakten evenwel rond Sant' Ubaldo en kregen den waanzinnigen commandant zóó onder den knie.

SLIK BYGGET tyskerne minesperringer på peler for å hindre landgangs båter å komme inn til stranden, men det nyttet ikke! Infanteriet stormer op på strandbredden. 102

„— verdenshistorien kjenner ikke til noe annet foretagende så glimrende undfanget, så storslått anlagt og så mesterlig utført!" — Stalin.

Da infanteriet strømmet i land på strendene i Normandi

EN krigskorrespondent som var med over i den første invasjonsbølgen mot Normandi gir denne skildringen av infanteriets landgang på strendene:

Så langt øyet kunne se var sjøen fylt av store og små skip med tropper. Tusener av soldater [illegible] over [illegible] på transportskipene, ned [illegible] langs skipssidene og opp i [illegible].

Like [illegible] av [illegible] [illegible] av invasjonsfartøyene å [illegible] mot land. [illegible] sto tett i tett i båtene og ventet på signalet. Fartøyene hevet og senket seg i sjøen og vugget fram og tilbake på de [illegible] bølgene. I en [illegible] [illegible] de opp i linje med baug inn mot stranden. „Her dette, her dette" kaller skipets høyttaler: „Stå klar, alle tropper. Stå klar, alle tropper!"

Noen steder var det ingen motstand i det hele tatt, men [illegible] kilometer kunne en se at det [illegible] harde kamper andre steder [illegible] de tyske batteriene. I [illegible] stormende flere og flere soldater i land beskyttet ved rakettskytere, granatkastere, torpedoer til å sprenge piggtrådhindrene, lange stiger med [illegible] av [illegible] i den ytterste enden og flammekastere. Nå og da gikk et fly [illegible] mot bakken. De ble der [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] bord [illegible] de fulgte flyet med øynene.

Mange av soldatene hadde vært sjøsyke under overreisen. Men de kom seg snart — hjulpet av spesielle piller mot sjøsyken.

Etter hvert [illegible] [illegible] inne fra land. En [illegible] roper at de første [illegible] har fått [illegible] under bakken. Vi ser flere og flere soldater vade i land og rykke inn over grønne marker langs om 300 meter. Denne sektoren omfatter også Caen, som nå er i brand, men vi kan bare se våre egne menn og tanks. Ingen tyskere noen steder. En ung soldat hopper i land, ikke han sier: „Jeg har [illegible] [illegible] ikke for!". Han og [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] nakken.

Bølge på bølge av skip kommer mot land. Lange rekker av tankskip og alle andre av troppetransportskip for mekanisert utstyr i sjøen innover mot kysten. Små angrepsfartøyer [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for å nå land og [illegible] troppene. Det kommer også mange flere gode nyheter. De britiske troppene er på plass og holder viktige broer nord for Caen og [illegible] [illegible] at alle troppene er i land.

Gjennom de [illegible] sundene og skogene som dekker de [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] en [illegible] av 40 kilometer lang [illegible] til de britiske og amerikanske troppene som nylig [illegible] i land fra landgangsbåtene og som har trengt seg gjennom fra stranden og fram til [illegible]. Her [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] i [illegible]. De [illegible]. Denne viste [illegible] av [illegible] betydning for [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] i [illegible] og [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] de kjørte inn i landet i 5 km. bredde.

Den første angrepsbølgen som gikk i land på Cherbourg-halvøya, møtte ikke en eneste tysker i den første timen, men de [illegible] [illegible] i [illegible] og fjerne de tyske [illegible]. De [illegible] en [illegible] av jernbanen, sprengte den i luften med dynamitt og laget en åpning som en tank-avdeling kjørte fram til [illegible] gjennom — alt i overensstemmelse med planene.

Det ble [illegible] en kraftig ild til tyskerne fra våre egne destroyere. En av dem gikk til ankers like ved land for å skyte sikrere, og en annen — en [illegible] — [illegible] 13 fulltreffere fra 4,7 tommers kanoner like inn i en tysk stilling.

Dette hjalp kanadierne i land og [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] de [illegible] første [illegible]. En av [illegible] — en [illegible] — så at den første [illegible] [illegible] til [illegible] av de [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at av [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] opp i lufta, [illegible] [illegible] til [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] på [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] tyske skip som var senket like i [illegible]. En utkikk på en [illegible] et plutselig at tre i en skog [illegible] seg. Han rapporterte og et par skudd fra skipet fikk et helt kompani av skogen til å flykte. Det var tyske soldater som var kamuflert. Nå begynte granatene å springe blant dem. Det ikke noget tilbake av den kolonnen.

Våre tropper strømmet i land i endeløse rekker, selv om der var mange tap blant dem, for det meste på grunn av tyskernes granatkastere. Soldatene stormet fram over strandene som snart var borte, mens de gikk.

Kong Haakons budskap til det norske folk på invasjonsdagen

Dette budskapet leste Kong Haakon i kringkastingen tirsdag morgen 6. juni:

LANDSMENN,

Som ledd i den store strategiske plan, som tar sikte på frigjøring av Europas undertrykte folk, er krigen fra vest i dag gått inn i en ny fase. Denne meldingen har vi alle mottatt med en dyp følelse av glede og takknemlighet, fordi den innebærer visheten om at de allierte styrker nå har ført oss et godt stykke lenger fram på veien mot seiren og friheten.

I gleden over denne utvikling må ikke vårt folk gå til noen forhastede og uoverlagte handlinger. Men i tiden framover blir det av enda større betydning enn før å legge fienden alle tenkelige hindringer i veien. Det må skje på en slik måte, at man ikke ved uforsiktighet utleverer seg selv eller andre. Medlemmene av de organisasjoner, som samarbeider med de alliertes militære autoriteter, står i en særstilling. De har fått sine bestemte oppgaver å løse, og de vil få nye ordrer. De vil utføre dem i full tillit at når de trenger skjulested eller mat eller liknende hjelp, vil de alltid få den. Også på den måten kan mange i stillhet komme til å yte en meget verdifull innsats i frihetskampen.

Jeg og min regjering sender en varm hilsen til alle landsmenn, som står rank på sin post, og som offervillig og tillitsfullt ser fram mot stadig mer krevende oppgaver. De allierte styrkers øverstkommanderende vil til enhver tid si fra om hva han venter av alle, som står under hans kommando, og gjennom kringkastingen eller på annen måte vil vårt folk vedbli å stå i nær kontakt med sine konstitusjonelle myndigheter.

Vi hyller de styrker, som nå er gått ut i kamp, og vi følger dem i tankene med de varmeste ønsker. Vi vet at de ikke vil svikte vår tillit, og vi lover at vi aldri vil svikte dem.

Landsmenn ! Hold sammen og vær beredt !

Leve De Forente Nasjoners sak !

Leve friheten !

(sign.) HAAKON R.

(sign.) Johan Nygaardsvold.

Sammen skal vi nå fram til seier —

Tropper av de alliertes ekspedisjonsstyrke gikk iland på den franske kyst imorges. Landstigningen er ledd i de Forente Nasjoners felles plan, som er lagt sammen med vår store russiske allierte og som tar sikte på å befri Europa.

Jeg har dette budskap til dere alle. Selvom det innledende angrepet ikke er blitt gjort i deres eget land, så nærmer befrielsens time seg.

Alle patrioter, menn og kvinner, unge og gamle, har en innsats å gjøre når den endelige seir skal vinnes. Til medlemmer av motstandsbevegelser, enten de får sine ordrer hjemmefra eller utefra, sier jeg, „Følg de instrukser dere har mottatt". Til patrioter som ikke tilhører organiserte motstandsgrupper sier jeg, „Utsett ikke deres liv for unødig fare, men fortsett deres passive motstand inntil jeg gir signalet til reisning og til å slå til mot fienden." Den dag vil komme da jeg skal trenge all deres styrke". Inntil den dagen pålegger jeg dere den harde oppgave å vise disiplin og tilbakeholdenhet.

6. juni 1944

(sign.) DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
De allierte ekspedisjonsstyrkers
øverstkommanderende.

Fallskjermtroppene som startet INVASJONEN

„De tapreste og kaldeste hardhauser jeg har kjent", sier krigskorrespondenten som fulgte dem over

Normandi,

tirsdag 6. juni 1944

DETTE er en av de historiene som får skrive seg sjøl; for selv er jeg altfor utmattet, oppskaket og opprømt til å ha noen kontroll over hva som kommer ut av denne skrivemaskinen. Jeg hoppet ut i fallskjerm over Europa to minutter over ett i natt, seks og en halv time før den store invasjonen sjøveien begynte.

Jeg var nær byen, i skjul for nazi-patruljer, da jeg så våre første styrker gå i land kl. 7,15. Jeg har sett noen tusen fallskjermtropper og tropper fra glidefly som jeg nå setter opp som de tapreste menn og kaldeste hardhauser jeg har kjent, holde brohodet i over 18 timer mot Hitlers armeer, tiltross for at disse hadde de aller største sjanser. Jeg tror at det er de ting de har gjort, som nesten helt og alene er å takke for at vår invasjon ble så vellykket i denne sektor.

Det er en saga som skulle ha vært skrevet om hva våre flytransporterte tropper har gjort, og jeg skulle ønske at jeg kunne ta meg sammen så meget at jeg kunne fortelle den i sammenheng. En av grunnene til at jeg ikke kan det, er at det er en helvetes skyting rundt omkring her, så mens jeg skriver, og kuler, granatkastere og granater — for ikke å snakke om et par snikskyttere — gjør det så broket omkring meg at dette er intet passende sted å tenke og skrive på. Og det er ikke lettere slik som skrivemaskinen min oppfører seg. Jeg hoppet med skrivemaskinen festet til brystet under det andre utstyret, og den fikk seg en lei knekk da jeg veltet ovenende under landingen.

Noen maskingevær knitret. Så ble det plutselig stillhet, fulgt av to eksplosjoner. Håndgranater denne gangen. Hva skal en gjøre i en slik situasjon når en selv ikke har lov å bære våpen? Jeg kunne se noen figurer i måneskinnet, jeg stupte gjennom nødekrattet, banet meg vei gjennom piggtrådsperringen og kom ut på jordet på den andre siden. Der var det to figurer til, og de kom rett imot meg. Jeg kunne se de hadde geværer. Hva som kunne ha hendt, er et „hvis" i min egen private historie; men så lød det noen smell fra en stengun, og de to figurene falt sammen bare femten meter fra meg. Over jordet kom fem menn snikende — og jeg var sammen med våre egne fallskjermsoldater igjen.

Like før kl. 3 var vi på møtestedet, og jeg fant veien til brua. Her var kampen slutt. Våre maskingeværfolk holdt overgangene både over elva og kanalen. Bare langt borte mot vest kunne en se sporlyskuler og høre slaglarmen mens et nazistisk motangrep ble slått tilbake.

Men situasjonen var uhyggelig

PÅ FRANSK GRUNN! Kroppene til disse „Horsa"-gliderne er ikke ødelagte men delt for lossingens skyld.

Det var ingen tvil om det da vi kom tilbake til hovedkvarteret. „Vi hadde overrasket tyskerne. Men nå visste de hva som hendte, og vi kunne vente dem tilbake hvert øyeblikk.

Kl. 3,20 kunne de allierte fallskjermtroppene bak Atlanterhavsvollen trekke et lettelsens sukk da vi hørte bombeflyene komme brummende inn, med glidefly på slep. Vi så dem i det bleke månelyset og flak-glimtene, hvordan de kastet los og stupte brått ned mot bakken. Ett av dem ble truffet av flak; det kom i flammer og fløy rundt trefire minutter til som en ildkule. Vi hørte det knuste i treverket da glideflyene støtte mot bergknauser eller mot en av de mange stengene som var satt opp på alle jorder; våre folk hadde ikke rukket å få [illegible] alle. Men det var vanskelig å holde [illegible] tilbake; for ut av hvert eneste glidefly strømmet de, menn, jeeps, antitank-kanoner og feltkanoner — og vi visste at selv om tyskerne kom, skulle vi holde dem stangen.

Og så, akkurat mens det begynte å lysne i himmelranden i øst, vendte vi øynene mot himmelen og mot vest. For der kom en dur som snart vokste til en torden som aldri stoppet. Vi visste at klimaks i Fase I av invasjonen nærmet seg. Her kom bombeflyene som bisvermer for å gi det nazistiske kystvernet den siste oppmykingen før folkene våre landet fra sjøen. Og for et syn det var! Vi var omkring 3 kilometer unna; men eksplosjonene løftet oss opp fra jorden.

I den hagen hvor jeg hadde landet, så jeg en skikkelse i et tre og gikk bort til den. Det var en mann som hadde hoppet fra vårt fly, like før meg. Han trengte ikke lenger hjelp — nazistiske maskingeværskyttere hadde sørget for det. Men det gjennomhullede liket av en ung nazi noen få meter unna viste at han ikke hadde dødd uhevnet. Det var risikabelt å gå omkring her, for det var fullt av nazipatruljer, og en gang var det en patrulje bare noen få meter fra oss; men vi gjemte oss i et [illegible] og lot dem passere.

Til slutt visste vi at broene var godt sikret og ventet til klokka var 7,15. Noen få minutter før hadde det vært et øredøvende brak som rystet jorden under våre føtter. Under dekke av krigsskipene kom invasjonsfartøyene stevnende inn mot franske kysten. Det var en fortærlig spenning, som må ha kunnet føles. Så begynte skipene å fyre seg fram mot stranden, og vi tok kontakten i [illegible]. Nå visste vi at invasjonen virkelig var begynt.

Siden da har jeg hørt lite om hvordan den invasjonen har foregått; for vi har ført vår private krig. Morgenen bød på intens spenning; for nazisene rykket seg inn i våre stillinger med panservogner, lynlette kanoner og svermer av snikskyttere. Kl. 10 fikk vi en overhaling med granater; for å komme fra ett hus til et annet måtte vi løpe for livet og passe oss for snikskytterne som hadde gjemt seg i trærne. Patruljene våre var på jakt etter dem; men de var vanskelige å finne og drepe.

Borgermesteren i den lille landsbyen bød oss et glass vin og tilbød seg å skaffe oss egg og melk; han ville ikke høre om betaling. „Jeg har tre sønner i nazifangenskap, og jeg hater le boche", sa han. „Vi har ventet så lenge på befrielsens time." Barna lekte i gatene, uten å tenke på krigen som raste bare noen få meter unna.

For like utenfor byen, på veien til Caen, var våre fallskjermsoldater midt opp i en desperat kamp mot nazistiske panservogner og to Panthertanks. Inne i hovedkvarteret kunne man knapt nok høre et ord for de granater og kuler som falt rundt om oss. Men generalen sa: „Det går fint. Alt går etter planen. Bare ikke bry Dem; vi skal holde dem."

Jeg snek meg tilbake til broene. Hver meter av veien luktet død og forråtnelse; for tyskere og briter lå i teigen, side om side der de hadde kjempet i mørket om broene. Halvveis kom jeg over en nazisoldat som ynket seg for et sår i magen. [illegible] av en av snikskytterne. Han skjøt to av kameratene mine i dag morges, men vi fikk da has på ham til slutt."

Veien til broene var risikabel på grunn av snikskytterne; men det var likevel ingenting mot hva den fallskjermavdelingen var utsatt for som holdt brohodet. Der kom det motangrep med få minutters mellomrom. En regn av prosjektiler fra granatkastere og kanoner skapte en konsentrert terror. Men gutta holdt ut, og skjønt de ble færre og færre, ville de forsøkt holde ut. Helt til over middag var vi imidlertid fremdeles isolert. Endelig sluttet motstanden fra nordvest, og til våre folks store lettelse kom de stampende fram i en lang rekke — de berømte Commandos med de grønne baretene.

Det var ingen tvil om at det ville bli flere motangrep; flere panseravdelinger og kjørbare kanoner samlet seg på vår sydlige flanke. Motangrepet nådde full styrke omkring kl. 6 i kveld. Alle våre avdelinger var i heftig kamp. I hovedkvarteret falt det granater tett og stett, og tre offiserer ble alvorlig såret mens de snakket med generalen. Og vi spurte oss selv: Kommer ikke unnsetningen? Vi kunne ikke vente unnsetningen fra sjøen ennå; den måtte komme gjennom luften.

Og de slo ikke hånden av oss. Klokka var nesten 9 da himmelen igjen var fylt av jagerfly, og under dem kom en stor flåte av bombefly med glidefly på slep etter seg, langsomt seilende hen over hodene på oss. Strømmen varte en halv time. Og så var de der på bakken. Flere folk og flere kanoner kom strømmende ut.

En general sa til meg: „Dette går helt tilfredsstillende. Alt sammen går etter planen."

Og det gjør det ennå mens jeg avslutter denne meldingen. Vi har full tillit til at det fremdeles skal gå etter planen.

LEONARD MOSLEY.

„Slik lurer vi tyskerne i NORMANDI"

Av vår norske korrespondent

REKKEN av biler og transportvogner var endeløs og overveldende. På hundrer av veier og gater bølget og brumte kjøretøyer sydover fra London til kanalkysten. Det var morgen den fjerde juni i det historiske året 1944. Dagen var [illegible]. Sol skinnet over marker og lauvskog. England var kledt som til fest.

Men fra veiene steg en summende lyd mot himmelen. Og der oppe fra [illegible] senket en annen lyd seg og blandet seg med den første i en himmelrungende og under tiden overdøvende larm-symfoni. Svære lastebiler og små vevre jeeps, tunge firemotors bombefly og ville jagere ytet hver på sin måte bidrag til orkestret.

— Det ser ut til å være noe i lufta, bemerket min sidemann i bilen.

— „Noe til veien" er vel noe av et engelsk understatement, mente jeg.

I havnebyene var det om mulig ennå travlere enn på veiene.

— Det ser ut til å være noe i gjære også, konstaterte min venn.

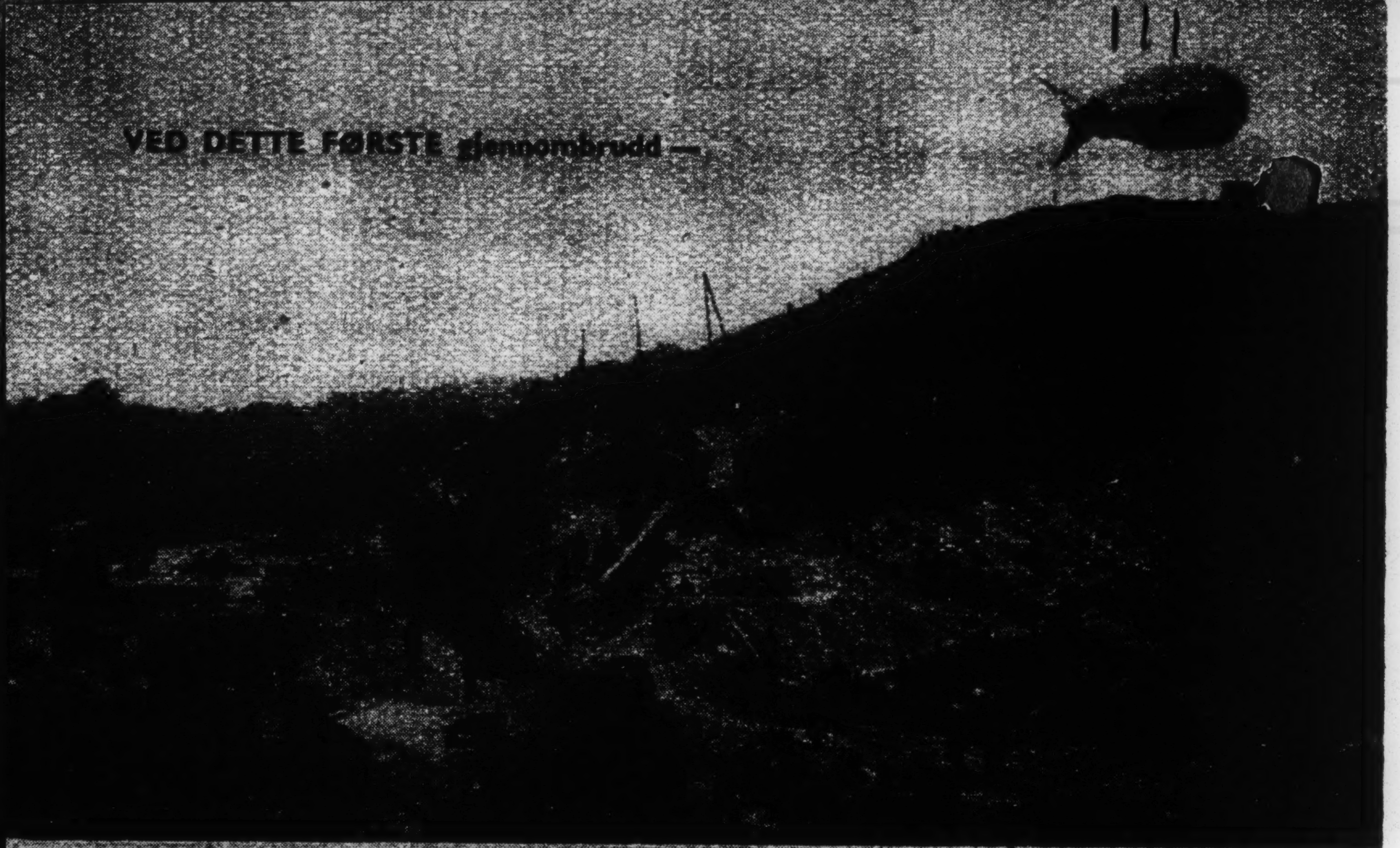
Det var noe i gjære. Et par timers rundtur i dokkene fortalte tydelig om det. En flytende maurtue i kjempeformat. Bil etter bil, fartøy etter fartøy, skip etter skip kom inn til kaien og lastet — soldater. Soldater i titusenvis. Aldri har verden sett slike mengder av forunderlige fartøyer samlet på ett sted. Her var lange smale prammer på flat bunn og med landgangsport framme i baugen. Her var kystfartøyer og lastebåter og passasjerskip i alle størrelser. Her var krigsskip i varierende format fra motortorpedobåter til slagskipene. Her var bare [illegible].

Jeg ble satt ombord i en norsk korvette. Den skal være mitt hjem og oppholdssted i de nærmeste dagene framover. I denne tiden skal jeg se invasjonen — åpningen av den annen front ...

Norsk flagg, norske skip og norske sjøfolk og marinegaster i ganske anselig antall skal være med og tilføye Tyskland de siste avgjørende slag for å befri Europas folk fra tyranniets herredømme. Noen av skipene er i de siste ukene blitt spesialinnredet med denne oppgaven for øye.

Flagget vårt vaier fra mastene.

NORSKE SKIP I NORMANDI: I den store landgangsarmada var også mange norske skip som dette.

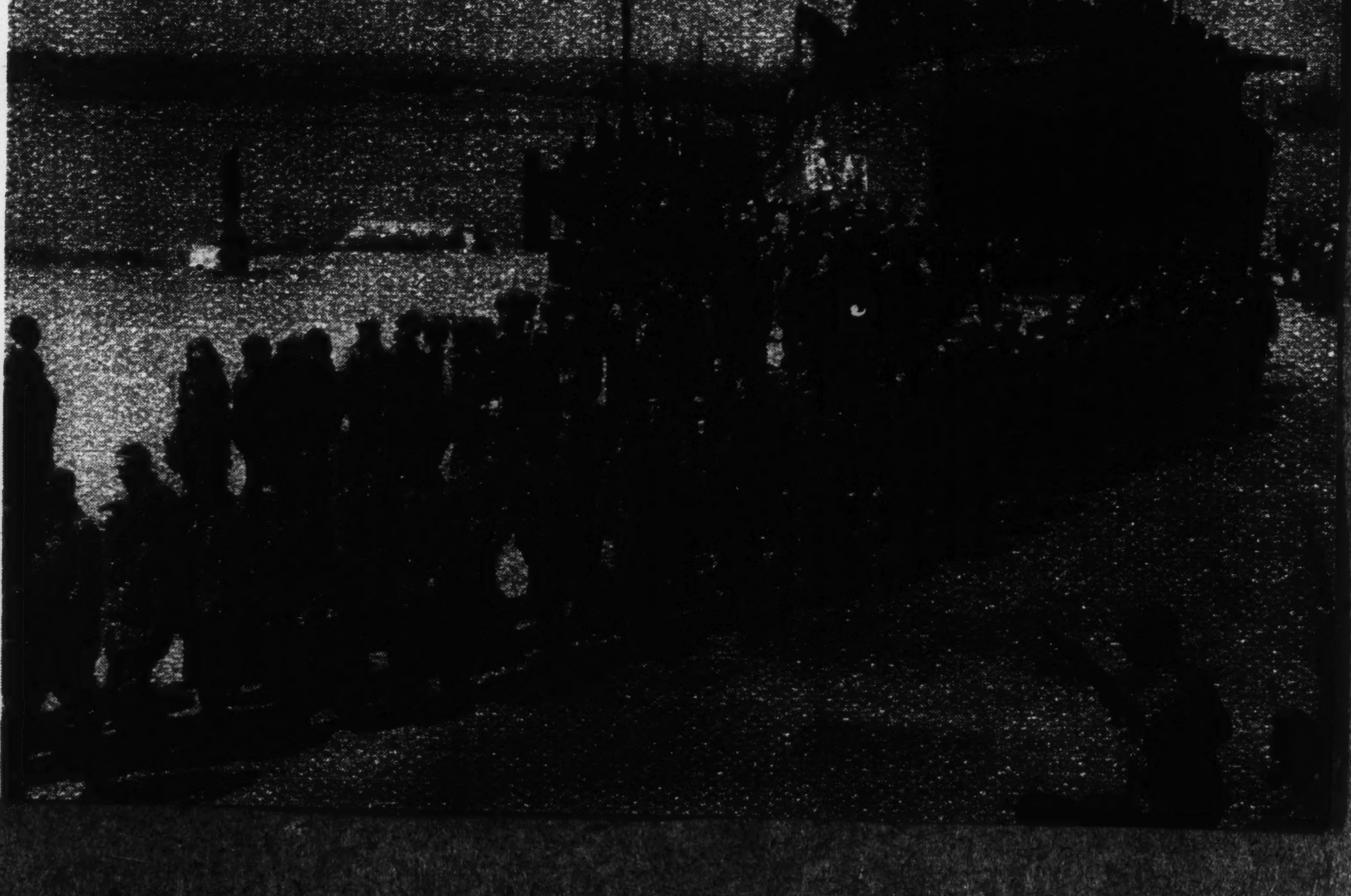


VED DETTE FØRSTE gjennombrudd —,

VI INN —

var tapene mindre enn ventet.

DE UT”



Det samme flagget vaiet over Kanalen også i hine junidager for fire år siden — å, hvor det nå synes lenge siden ! — da en slått og [illegible] britisk hær stod på stranden ved Dunkerque og ventet på dødsstøtet. Dødsstøtet uteble. For over sjøen strømmet skipene, fiskebåter og lystbåter, skip for å hente Englands sønner hjem. Og sjøen og skipene ble ikke bare Storbritannias men hele verdens redning.

Nå skal skipene tilbake over Kanalen igjen. I sitt kjølvann vil de bringe frihetens gave til Europas ulykkelige millioner. Først til Frankrike. Snart også til Norge. Ja, snart også til Norge. . .

Hvor ufattelig flegmatiske engelskmennene er. Aldri har deres flegma slått meg sterkere enn i dag. Om noen timer kanskje vil verdenshistoriens største kombinerte sjø-, land- og luft-krigsoperasjon begynne, en operasjon som kan komme til å bestemme menneskehetens skjebne for århundrer fremover. Men er noen i stand til å „tenke i århundrer" på en dag som denne ? Vil ikke den nervøse intensitet som preger virksomheten på havnen og den intense nervøsitet som naturlig vil gripe den enkelte i disse timene før startsignalet gis, utelukke enhver form for filosofisk kontemplasjon ? En skulle tro det. Og likevel — hva sa den dokkarbeideren jeg snakket med i stad ?

— Dette er da ikke noe nytt her i havnen, sa han. I dag — well, det er bare en post på programmet. Dette er en engelsk krigshavn, sir. Got some tradition, sir.

Mandag kommer med ruskvær. Det blåser ganske hardt og sjøen er urolig. Ikke særlig innbydende for invasjon.

Intet går langsommere enn ventetid. Denne mandagen er som en evighet.

Men ellers skal jeg ikke klage. Vi lever godt på båten. Stuerten er gammel hvalfanger — hvilket er ensbetydende med at kostholdet er kongelig. Skipperen og styrmannen er også hvalfangere. Det skal mere til enn en invasjon for å bringe disse karene fra konseptene. Man er heller vant med [illegible] og [illegible] til [illegible].

Tirsdag morgen. Ja, vinden har løyet seg noe. Været kunne vært bedre, men det kunne vært verre også. Vi letter anker.

Eisenhower har altså gitt startordren.

Først går landingsfartøyene, dernest eskorteskipene, krysserne og de større krigsskip, og så lastebåtene. Men de aller første var minesveiperne hvis jobb det er å feie sjøen ren for tyske miner. Sveiperne har nå staket veien opp for oss tvers over Kanalen og helt inn til franskekysten. Med jevne mellomrom ligger bøyene bortover havflaten og viser oss rett kurs og trygg led. Vi seiler hele tiden etter bøyene. Det er lett som fot i hose.

Bokstavelig talt, det er lett som fot i hose. Det hele er så trygt. Hvordan skal jeg beskrive bildet ? Båter så langt øyet kan se. I jevn glidende strøm. Fullstendig som trafikken på Piccadilly eller Broadway i fredstid, bare så meget tryggere. For her har vi enveiskjøring. Ingen fare for kollisjoner trass „kjøretøyenes" mangfoldighet.

Ingen fare fra luften heller. Det er det utrolige — og uventede. Her går vi ut fra England i fullt dagslys, strømmende mot franskekysten — og ikke et tysk fly å se hele dagen ! Hvor i all verden holder Luftwaffe seg ?

Luftwaffe glimrer med sitt fravær. Men det er *andre* fly i luften — våre fly. De allierte flygerne danner fullstendig paraply over konvoiene denne dagen og i de neste dagene. Vi seiler trygt under deres beskyttende dekke. Vi sover rolig under deres sterke vern.

Jeg går til køys i kveldingen og sover som en stein til jeg blir purret ved frokosttid [illegible] fra Warspite og [illegible] som de [illegible] — [illegible] krever også sine ofre. Om natten hører jeg dunk i skipssiden fra dypvannsbomber som eksploderer. Det er krig.

Og likevel. Mannene på denne norske hvalbåten har vært ute i verre ting enn dette. „Det er i grunnen ikke så farlig å være med på denne store regatta," sier min venn hvalfangeren. — „vi har da vært ute i langt farligere saker under krigen." Jeg er i grunnen enig. Farten over Kanalen i juni 1944 er rene barnemat sammenliknet med Atlanterhavsfarten for et år eller to siden.

Klokken fem er vi helt inne ved franskekysten. Nå smeller det løs ! Straks vi kommer inn til havnen begynner tyskerne å bombe litt, nærmest på måfå. Luftvernilden fra invasjonsflåten er simpelthen forferdende i sin vælde. Braket fra skytset overdøver trommehinnene ; trass jeg står like ved kanonene på båten vår, er det meg helt umulig å si når vi gir ild. Tordenen fra de hundrer kanonmunningene forener seg i et eneste sammenhengende og stigende crescendo.

Det varer imidlertid ikke lenge. Lenger ute ser vi — en mile — fra [illegible] ligger slagskip og kryssere og destroyere og bombarderer Atlanterhavsvollen uten pause. Vi får beskjed om å ankre. Dette er i grunnen lettere sagt enn gjort ; å finne vei gjennom dette myldret av båter og fartøyer er ingen amatørs sak. Men hvalfangerne vet hva godt sjømannskap kan utrette i en snever vending, og snart ser vi et par [illegible] „ducks" legge til ved skipssiden for å hente den første last som skal i land ; post og brever til soldatene.

Når denne invasjonens historie [illegible] skal skrives i sin fulle [illegible], tror jeg kapitlet om de alliertes teknikk for ødeleggelse av tyskernes landminer vil bli det ikke minst interessante. Foreløbig må jeg innskrenke meg til å si at metoden er både hurtig og effektiv og forbausende enkel. Det tok utrolig kort tid å legge „gater" innover de tidligere mine-spekkede sandstrandene der biltrafikken kunne gå uhindret og glatt som på den fineste moderne betongvei.

Noen kilometer inne i landet går fronten. Der raser kampen. Om dagen hører vi den. Om natten ser vi ildglimt fra bakketoppene der inne.

Landsbyene her ute ved kysten er forlengst på de alliertes hender. Fiendtlige snikskyttere, ofte sivilkledte tyskere, herjer imidlertid fremdeles fra bakhold, så en viss forsiktighet er påkrevd. Noen snikskyttere som holdt til i denne landsbyens kirketårn måtte til slutt „opereres" vekk med temmelig hardhendte midler. En kanon ble rettet mot tårnet, som ble skutt i småbiter med hele sitt innhold, snikskytterne iberegnet. Krigen kan undertiden gjøre slike metoder nødvendig.

Hvor det gjør godt i en nordmanns hjerte å se tyske soldater som krigsfanger! Her kommer de gående og marsjerende i flokker på ti og tyve, vel voktet av britiske og amerikanske „Tommies" og „Doughboys". Hvilken kontrast når jeg tenker på hvordan jeg siste gang så tyskerne — som gatens herskere i min norske hjemby. Nå er rollene skiftet. Nå henger Fritz med hodet.

Enkelte av disse tyskerne må jeg i sannhetens navn innrømme ser ganske friske og brune ut i ansiktet.

MED RIFLENE KLARE! I mange av de franske byer og landsbyer hadde tyskerne snikskyttere som voldte en del besvær. To amerikanske soldater leter her etter slike i byen St. Mere Eglise som ble erobret av amerikanske tropper den 10. juni 1944.

Andre er meget trette og bleke og deprimerte. En ung korporal som jeg veksler noen ord med buser nokså åpenhjertig ut med hjertesproget:

— Vi lå tre dager på vår post uten mat og uten forsyninger. Vi bad om forsyninger, og våre overordnede lovet — og lovet at forsyningene skulle komme. Men som det alltid går — de holder aldri sine løfter!

Korporalen er sint.

En annen tysker tar situasjonen med større elastisitet. Ikke før er han tatt til fange før han tilbyr seg å hjelpe med å laste kasser på en engelsk bil. Og han på til verket med sann tysk tjenesteiver!

Tyskerne innrømmer at de ventet invasjonen. „Men vi ventet ikke at den ville komme akkurat her, og heller ikke at den ville komme så fort"

Og franskmennene! De er lykkelige. Å, de er lykkelige! Endelig er befrielsen kommet. Hvor lenge det var å vente. Hvor tunge de siste årene har vært. Kan det virkelig være sant at marerittet er slutt? Det blander seg litt engstelse i gleden. Kan de føle seg sikre på at les boches ikke vil komme tilbake? En middelaldrende kone stiller spørsmålet til meg. Bombingen har tatt på nervene. Er det helt visst at tyskerne ikke kommer igjen?

Jeg peker med hånden ut mot invasjonsflåten. „Er ikke dette garanti nok, madame," sier jeg. „Ajo, det er deilig, det er deilig!", roper madame med ærlig jubel i stemmen.

På vertshuset får jeg et glass herlig fransk sauterne av årgang 1929. Santé! Skål for snarlig seier over les boches!

De tyske flyene holder seg [illegible]deles borte så lenge dagen varer. I nattemørket våger ett og annet fiendtlig fly seg over oss, og da er fyrverkeriet fra stranden og skipene uforglemmelig i prakt og velde. Å se et slagskip når det spiller opp med fullt orkester av luftskyts og sakskyts, er en opplevelse for livet. Strålene reiser seg som skinnende slanke søyler fra for- til akterdekk, for å møtes i et samlende brennpunkt mange hundre meter over skipet. Det minner om et gigantisk og overdådig illuminert juletre.

At tyskerne ikke forsøker å bombe oss i dagslys er nesten ufattelig. Båtene ligger så tett ved hverandre her langs stranden at det vil være praktisk talt umulig å unngå å treffe et eller annet

VIDERE FRAMOVER! Etter erobringen av St. Mere Eglise rykket amerikanerne videre. Svære tanks ruller her gjennom de trange gatene — på vei mot fronten. Brohodet i Europa skal utvides, så det store framstøt kan bli utført!

BLOMSTERHILSEN FRA DET UNGE FRANKRIKE. To små franskmenn rekker blomster til to offiserer i R.A.F.

krigsviktig mål så lenge det er lyst av dag. Men dagene går uten at noe hender. I de seks døgn fra vi forlot England og til vi stevner inn i engelsk havn igjen etter fullført reise, ser jeg faktisk ikke et eneste skip bli torpedert eller bombet av fienden.

Av andre inntrykk som sitter igjen i minnet fra disse dagene er kanskje synet av de norske destroyerne det jeg setter størst pris på. Her er „Glaisdale'' som blant flere bedrifter på invasjonsdagen kan regne bombardementet og ødeleggelsen av en sterkt befestet tysk stilling på franskekysten. Her er den sagnomsuste „Stord'' hvis oppgave det var å legge et røkteppe beskyttende rundt slagskipseskadren. Begge destroyerne løste oppgavene sine med glans.

Jeg minnes gravleggingen av tyske og allierte soldater som var falt i de første hete timene under og etter landsettingen. De blir lagt til hvile i fransk jord. Over gravene hvelver seg Normandi's blå junihimmel.

I mens raser kampen i bakkeskråningene lenger syd med uforminsket kraft. Slaget om Frankrike er allerede inne i sin annen fase. Første fase, „the battle of the beaches'' er alt et tilbakelagt — og for de allierte et lykkelig tilbakelagt — stadium.

Jeg minnes menns ansikter. Britiske og amerikanske soldater som haster sørover til ilddåpen, — de er preget av stundens dype alvor. Om noen timer vil de være midt oppe i Hilds harde lek — og de vet hva *det* innebærer.

Marinegastene og handelsflåtens menn har lettere for å smile. For dem er det første klimaks i kampen allerede over, og de kjenner sitt hav, sitt dekk og sin skipskanon godt nok til å kunne se situasjonens videre utvikling i møte med sjømannens egne uanfektede ro.

Hvor de er *rolige* disse menn, sier jeg til meg selv.

Den samme uforstyrrelige ro preger havnebilledet i den engelske kystbyen da vi kaster anker søndag etter en begivenhetsløs tilbaketur over Kanalen. Menneskene i denne byen har sett verdenshistorie bli skrevet lenge før navnet Hitler fant veien til avisspaltene. De minnes større og herligere navn i sin bykrønike: Drake, Blake, Rodney, Howe, St. Vincent, Nelson, Jellicoe, Beatty. Got some tradition, see. Dokkarbeiderne i britiske havner hører muligens ikke til de mest boksprengte i samfunnet, men når det gjelder the British Navy og alt hva dermed er forbundet har de historikerens instinktive evne til å tenke i århundrer. Og da blir en invasjon som denne bare å betrakte som en post på programmet.''

Men *for* en post!

FRIE BYER I FRANKRIKE! Borgerne i Bayeux samler seg her om en talerstol hvorfra allierte offiserer taler til dem. Denne byen ble tatt etter harde kamper den 8de juni. Da ble den tyske motstand i selve byen brutt men tyskerne ytet hard motstand utenfor byen. Men de kunne ikke stoppe de allierte styrker, som gikk videre fram og befridde nye franske byer. Innbyggerne her løfter hendene og gjør „V"-tegnet. Et tegn som før ble brukt for å betegne en sikker tro på seieren, men som her også blir en velkomsthilsen til Montgomerys landgangsstyrker.

Hvorledes invasjonen ble forberedt

Fire års intenst arbeid gikk forut for 6. juni 1944

DA de første allierte fallskjermtropper natten til 6. juni dalte ned bak de tyske stillinger i Normandi og da de første allierte soldater slo seg igjennom Hitlers Atlanterhavsvoll på franskekysten, betydde det den første virkeliggjørelse av de planer som de britiske hær-, flåte- og flystaber hadde arbeidd uavbrutt med i fire år—helt siden Dunkerque — i fire lange år da *det* var den eneste, altoppslukende tanke : Å komme tilbake til kontinentet og slå tyskerne der.

I mer enn et år etter Dunkerque gjorde imidlertid den store forskjell mellom de ressurser av menn og materiell som den britiske hær hadde, og de ressurser fienden var i besiddelse av, at studiet av offensive operasjoner mot kontinentet ikke kunne bli stort mer enn akademiske drøftelser.

Men så forandret de to store begivenheter i 1941 det arbeid på lang sikt som stabene arbeidde med.

Først, i juni, kom den tyske offensiven mot Sovjetsamveldet — en begivenhet som betydde at en stor del (og endog, det viste seg senere, den største del) av den tyske hær ikke kunne brukes til forsvar mot en invasjon fra vest.

Den andre nye faktor var at De Forente Stater kom med i krigen etter det japanske angrepet på Pearl Harbour 7. desember ; fra da av kunne man regne med en alliert strategisk reserve så den forberedende planlegging for et felttog i Vest-Europa kunne begynne.

I slutten av 1941 fikk øverstkommanderende for Home Forces (styrkene i Storbritannia), som den gang var Sir Bernard Paget, øverstkommanderende for Fighter Command, den gang Air Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas, og admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, som da var sjef for Combined Operations, ordre av de britiske stabssjefer om å utarbeide planer som innenfor rekkevidden av det praktisk oppnåelige skulle trekke tyske styrker bort fra østfronten og tilslutt skape den trusel for Tyskland som den tyske overkommando alltid har fryktet — to-fronts-krigen.

I 1942 ble det gjort meget arbeid i generalstaben med å undersøke alle de mange faktorer som spilte inn ved valget av områder hvor man kunne sette seg fast. Men dessto mer man studerte de ressurser man hadde av menn og materiell til et angrep, til å kunne bygge det opp og opprettholde det, dessto mer uimotståelig ble den konklusjon at selv om man kunne sikre seg bruhoder, hadde man ikke tilstrekkelig visshet for at de kunne opprettholdes mot motangrep av større fiendtlige styrker, og enda mindre for at man kunne utvide dem slik at det ville ha noen nevneverdig innflytelse på krigen.

Midtsommers, etter konferansen mellom statsminister Churchill og president Roosevelt i Washington, ble det besluttet at av hensyn til de allierte ressurser som var for hånden, ville det være strategisk sundere og mer hensiktsmessig å sette *først* på listen operasjoner i Middelhavet. Denne konklusjon ble ytterligere bestyrket ved den nye trusel mot Egypt som Rommels motangrep og framrykning så langt som til El Alamein tidligere på sommeren hadde skapt.

At man måtte forsterke den britiske 8. armé for den seierrike offensiv som begynte under general Montgomery ved El Alamein i oktober 1942, og sende den britiske 1. armé sammen med det amerikanske 2. korps til fransk Nord-Afrika, betydde uvegerlig en utsettelse på lang sikt med planene om en ny front i vest.

Den forberedende planlegging som var utført av de tre sjefer, Paget, Douglas og Lord Mountbatten (admiral Sir Betram Ramsay fra marinen og kommanderende general for den amerikanske armé i Europa hadde forøvrig sluttet seg til dem i arbeidet), var langtfra spilt.

Det var den gang klart nok at det var umulig å legge detaljerte operasjons- eller administrasjonsplaner. Taktisk hadde man imidlertid lært meget av mindre raidangrep som tidligere hadde vært utført under ledelse av sjefen for Combined Operations, og meget mer var lært av den kombinerte operasjon i større skala ved St. Nazaire i mars 1942 og i Dieppe i august.

Videre hadde etterretningsstabene samlet en uhyre mengde opplysninger om „Atlanterhavsvollen", forsvaret langs den og topografien videre inne i landet. Meget arbeid var også gjort med å forberede de nødvendige kart for operasjoner på kontinentet. Mengden av det arbeid dette krevde, får en et inntrykk av når en hører at det måtte lages mange millioner kart-ark som dekket alle de deler av Vest-Europa som kunne tenkes å komme innenfor rammen av operasjonene. For å kunne gjøre dette, måtte oppmålingskontoret i Krigsdepartementet bruke praktisk talt alle de firmaer i Storbritannia som hadde utstyr for karttrykking. Samtidig måtte det tas sikkerhetsforanstaltninger, slik at ingen enkelt karttegner eller trykker kunne vite om han arbeidde med et område som var utsatt for angrep.

Ved Casablanca-konferansen tidlig i 1943 ble det bestemt først og fremst å rydde sjøveien gjennom Middelhavet og å forsøke å slå Italia ut av krigen ved operasjoner mot Sicilia og Italia.

Det var klart at Storbritannias

ressurser av spesialbygde landgangsbåter for den aller største del ville gå med til disse operasjoner. Den gang senket ubåtene ennå så mange skip i Atlanterhavet at det var nødvendig å begrense bestillingene på slike spesialbygde landgangsbåter hos skipsverftene.

Det ble derfor erkjent at åpningen av den nye front måtte utstå til 1944. Men samtidig ble det bestemt at aktive forberedelser skulle begynne øyeblikkelig.

Resultatet av disse avgjørelser var at et nytt kapitel i forberedelsene for åpningen av den nye front begynt i slutten av mars 1943. En britisk general med en amerikansk general som stedfortreder ble oppnevnt som stabssjef hos den vordende allierte øverstkommanderende.

Han fikk en planleggingsstab bestående av både britiske og amerikanske offiserer fra alle tre våpen, fikk et overslag over de ressurser som kunne skaffes til tidlig på året i 1944, og fikk ordre til å legge fram planer for hvorledes de allierte skulle sette seg effektivt fast på kontinentet under visse betingelser.

Det første skritt den kombinerte stab gikk til, var å velge det mest gunstige områder for en slik landgang.

Man måtte også ta i betraktning den fysiske kapasitet Storbritannia hadde som konsentrasjonsbasis for troppestyrkene og til de britiske havners innskipnings-kapasitet; for selv om de alliertes ressurser av menn og materiell kunne komme opp i det nesten uendelige, satte denne kapasitet — sammen med tallet på landgangsbåter — visse grenser for hvor store styrker som kunne brukes for hver enkelt landgang.

Planen ble oversendt de britiske og amerikanske stabssjefer og ble endelig godkjent av statsminister Churchill og president Roosevelt i Quebec-konferansen i august 1943.

Etter dette fikk stabssjefen instruks om å fortsette med aktive forberedelser til å sette planen i verk i påvente av at øverstkommanderende skulle bli utnevnt.

Den plan den kombinerte stab hadde utarbeidd, måtte naturligvis endelig revideres og godkjennes av general Eisenhower, som overtok stillingen som øverstkommanderende i januar 1944. De opprinnelige overslag fra 1943 over ressursene ble likeledes gransket og revidert.

På dette endelige og faste grunnlaget arbeidde så hærens staber ut sine detaljerte planer i samarbeid med de tilsvarende flåte- og flystaber. I de siste få måneder før invasjonen ble den endelige og intime samarbeiding av alle tre våpens aksjon fullført til minste detalj.

Det mål administrasjonsstaben måtte ha for øye, var å sette angrepsstyrkene i stand til å angripe fienden og å sikre at det samtidig kom en jevn strøm av forsterkninger av menn og materiell. For å nå dette målet — forutsatt at forsyninger av våpen, ammunisjon, kjøretøyer og proviant var organisert på forhånd sammen med den nødvendige skipstonnasje — krevdes det en planlegging og organisering som faller i fire faser:

1. Avdelingene måtte samles i et område som var i rimelig nærhet av de steder hvorfra de skulle utskipes. Dette område måtte i en viss grad ryddes for sivil befolkning.

2. De tropper som var samlet, måtte så inn i et „skifte-område," hvor de ble oppdelt i angrepstropper, første og annen forsterkning, og hvor de deretter ble oppsatt i avdelinger og båtlaster for ombordstigning.

3. Angrepsavdelingene og de neste bølger av forsterkninger måtte så transporteres sjøveien til målet.

4. Den styrke som sikret bruhodet, måtte støttes ved en stadig strøm av ammunisjon, forsyninger og utstyr av alle slag.

Det viktigste ved den administrative planleggingen var å sikre en regelmessighet i alle forflytninger og unngå sammenstuinger og opphopninger. Dette avhang igjen av framsyn og organisasjon både med hensyn til kapasiteten på bruhodet (og her spilte flo og fjære en stor rolle) og til den transportevne [illegible] kunne oppnåes, idet det [illegible] hensyn både til den tonnasje som var for hånden og til jernbanenes og havnenes kapasitet ved basene i Storbritannia. Bare innlastingen av skipene krevde en omhyggelig gjennomtenkt organisasjon: Hvert skip måtte ha en blandet last — så meget ammunisjon, så meget sambandsmateriell, så meget fra intendanturens lager og så meget vann og medisin — og man måtte ikke glemme at hæren var ansvarlig for det materiell R A F ville trenge på de flyplasser, de overtok eller bygde.

Alle former for sjøtransport har vært tatt i bruk under invasjonen, og det sier seg selv at de alliertes handelsflåte har spilt en overordentlig stor rolle. Den første natten var det tusen handelsskip, bemannet med 50.000 sjøfolk, med i den umåtelige armadaen som krysset Kanalen for første gang. Det norske flagget vaiet over mange av skipene — norske sjøfolk var med i Nord-Afrika, på Sicilia og i Italia, og de har heller ikke forspilt sin sjanse denne gangen.

De sjømenn som har deltatt ved invasjonen ombord i et handelsskip, er alle frivillige og har for mange måneder siden underskrevet en spesiell V-erklæring og har fått stemplet V (V for Volunteer, frivillig, men også V for Victory, seier) i passet sitt. Denne innskrivningen som frivillige har vært nødvendig for at folkene skulle kunne overføres fra et skip til et annet uten ny påmønstring i hvert enkelt tilfelle.

De spesielle landgangsbåtene som ble brukt, er ikke av så helt ny dato — en type viste seg bl.a. i Lofoten i mars 1941 — men de er senere utviklet videre og noen er så veldige at de kan ta de aller største tanks.

En særlig rolle har de små „ducks" — endene — spilt; de er små lastebiler som like lettvint tar en tur til sjøs som de suser avgårde på landeveiene. De ble i stor utstrekning brukt til transporten mellom skipene og land.

Da det var klart at invasjons[illegible]n ikke kunne gjøre regning [illegible] bruke noen havn, men måtte sette i land sine kjøretøyer — tanks, panservogner, speidervogner og lastebiler — i en fjære hvor de kanskje kunne komme opp i både en og halvannen meter vann, ble det gjort foranstaltninger til å gjøre dem motstandsdyktige overfor sjøvann. Saltvann i motoren er jo ikke av det gode! Under Dieppe-toktet prøvde man en metode til å gardere seg mot denne ubehagelighet, men den falt ikke heldig ut, og eksperimentene fortsatte til de lyktes. Selv om man nå kjører en tank ut i sjøen så motoren er oversvømmet og føreren bokstavelig talt såvidt har hodet over vannet, kjører tanken som om intet var hendt.

Da metoden var uteksperimentert og alle invasjonskjøretøyene skulle gjøres „waterproof" i tide til den store dagen, ble hele den britiske valseverksindustrien satt på, og 280 fabrikker arbeidde på spreng dag og natt. De *ble* ferdige, men så hadde de gjort jobben på fjerdeparten av den tid en normalt kunne regne med.

Norsk jagers utmerkede innsats invasjonsdagen

300 salver på 40 minutter mot tyske stillinger. "Glaisdale" får rosende omtale

Spesialkorrespondent Desmond Tighe har sendt Reuters Byrå en melding fra den norske jageren „Glaisdale" hvor han var ombord dagen etter invasjonen. ‚Den Kongelige Norske Marines jagere hamrer løs på de sterke tyske stillinger på Normandiets kyst" telegraferer korrespondenten. Og særlig er det et lite skip „Glaisdale" som leverte en fin kamp under de innledende bombardementer på invasjonsdagen, fortsetter han. I løpet av 40 minutter hamret det over 300 salver fra sine fire-tommers kanoner inn over land og ødela og satte i brand en tysk befestet stilling og gav to 75-millimeters kanonstillinger en hard tørn. Befolkningen i Yorkshire kan føle seg stolt av „Glaisdale"s innsats — for jageren er adoptert av byen Bingley og har fått navn etter det berømte jaktfelt „Glaisdale".'

Mange norske handelsskip deltok i INVASJONEN

Etter hva Det Norske Skipsfartsdepartement 15. juni meddeler offisielt, har en *hel del norske handelsskip* vært med under invasjonen i Nord Frankrike.

Noen mere detaljert opplysning om antallet inneholdes ikke i den offisielle melding, men observatører i Kanalen og på den franske kyst har sagt i sine skildringer at det norske flagg — såvel fra handelsskip som fra marinefartøyer — kunne observeres over alt fra første dag.

Skipsfartsdepartementet meddeler videre at etter de opplysninger som hittil foreligger, er ingen norske sjøfolk som deltok i invasjonen kommet til skade.

Endelig gir Skipsfartsdepartementet den gledelige melding i tillegg, at siden 6. april iår er intet skip av den norske handelsflåten senket av fienden.

VÆR BEREDT!

Den 19. mai begynte en rekke kringkastingsutsendelser av et medlem av general Eisenhowers stab. Hensikten med disse utsendelsene er å gi befolkningen i de okkuperte land råd og vink om hvorledes den kan hjelpe til å bringe seieren i havn så hurtig og smertefritt som mulig, når angrepet setter inn for alvor. Vi skal gjenta det viktigste av det som hittil er blitt sagt.

Legg merke til fienden

Legg merke til alt som angår tyskerne. Legg merke til hvor mange de er, hva slags kjøretøyer de har, og hvor mange. Lær å kjenne regimentsmerker og alle slags merker på biler. Legg spesielt merke til store forflytninger og nøyaktig datum for disse. Det er også av stor viktighet å legge merke til høyere offiserers og sivile lederes utseende. Hvis mulig få tak i navnene. Forsøk å finne ut hvor fienden har sine lagre av alle slag og hvor hovedkvarterene ligger. Hold også et øye med broer og viktige knutepunkter for vann og lys, som hvis de blir ødelagt, vil skape virvar i vann- og lysforsyningssystemet. Legg merke til steder hvor fienden legger miner eller sprengladninger. Spesielt viktig er det å merke seg selvskudd han legger ut.

Lokalkjennskap

Det er meget viktig at alle kjenner nøye til sine omgivelser. Allierte styrker vil stadig trenge opplysninger og kjentfolk. Det er meget viktig at opplysningene er nøyaktige og at veivisere er helt sikre på veien såvel om natten som om dagen.

Det neste er elvene. Hvor dype er de? Er bunnen gjørmet? Er elvesidene bratte? Er broene over dem sterke nok til å bære tunge lastebiler? Er det noen badesteder, og i så fall, er det mulig for biler å kjøre over?

Steder hvor fly kan tenkes å kunne lande, er også viktige å vite om. Ethvert stykke flatt land som er over 400 meter langt og ikke har hindringer så som trær eller høye hus på den siden hvor flyene kan tenkes å komme inn, normalt vil det si den siden som er motsatt av den vanligste vindretningen, må tas i betraktning.

Etterretninger

En feltherres disposisjoner avhenger i stor utstrekning av de opplysninger han kan få om fienden. Det er viktig at opplysningene er *nøyaktige*, for unøyaktige opplysninger er ubrukelige. Det er meget lett å glemme ut uhyre viktige deler som for eksempel retningen av en bilkolonne.

Hvis det blir kamper i ditt distrikt

Når de væpnete styrker kommer, kan det bli kamper i ditt distrikt. Det er på det tidspunktet at du kan yte dine allierte den største hjelpen, eller ved ikke å adlyde instruksjonene, gi dem de største vanskeligheter og hindre deres framrykning.

Det sikreste stedet under bombardement er et eller annet sted under jorden. Kjelleren er det sikreste stedet i et hus, men det må være to utganger, og det må ikke være fare for oversvømmelse. Hvis du bor i en by, bør du gå inn i et hus hvis du hører skytning. Se ikke ut gjennom vinduene. En dyp smal grøft, som ikke er mere enn en meter vid oventil, er den sikreste form for tilfluktsted. Det beste er å dekke den til for å holde regnet unna. Skoger med tykk skogbunn er sikre steder. Gå imidlertid ikke langt hjemmefra.

Brannvern og førstehjelp

Med tyskernes fulle samtykke har dere sivile luftvernorganisasjoner. Kontroller at alle de redskaper dere har, er i orden, og vær klar til å hjelpe disse organisasjonene. I kampområdet er det stor fare for branner. Forsikre deg [illegible] at alle kar og bøtter er fylt [illegible] vann, og at alle redskaper er for hånden, og at alle vet hvor de kan finne dem.

Førstehjelp er også meget viktig. Alle skulle være i stand til å gi seg selv eller sine kamerater førstehjelp i tilfelle av et uhell eller om noen blir såret. Hvis forholdene tillater det, burde også førstehjelpsorganisasjoner dannes. Frisk opp alle dine kunnskaper om førstehjelp! Man burde samle sammen, eller i verste fall vite hvor man kan få tak i førstehjelpsaker. Den hjelpen du kan gi til allierte soldater som blir såret i nærheten av ditt hus, kan redde livet deres.

Forbered deg nøye

Din evne til selvhjelp og hjelp til de allierte soldater vil bli meget større hvis du på forhånd tenker ut hva du vil gjøre, når tiden kommer, og forbereder deg på det. Du er ikke alene. Du er omgitt av venner som tenker og føler på samme måte som du. Det er fienden som føler seg ensom. Du skulle nå vite hvem du kan stole fullt og fast på. Samrå deg med noen ganske få av dem, og tenk ut hva dere vil gjøre, enten det nå er sivilt luftvernarbeid, førstehjelp, iaktta fiendens bevegelser eller spre nyheter fra London.

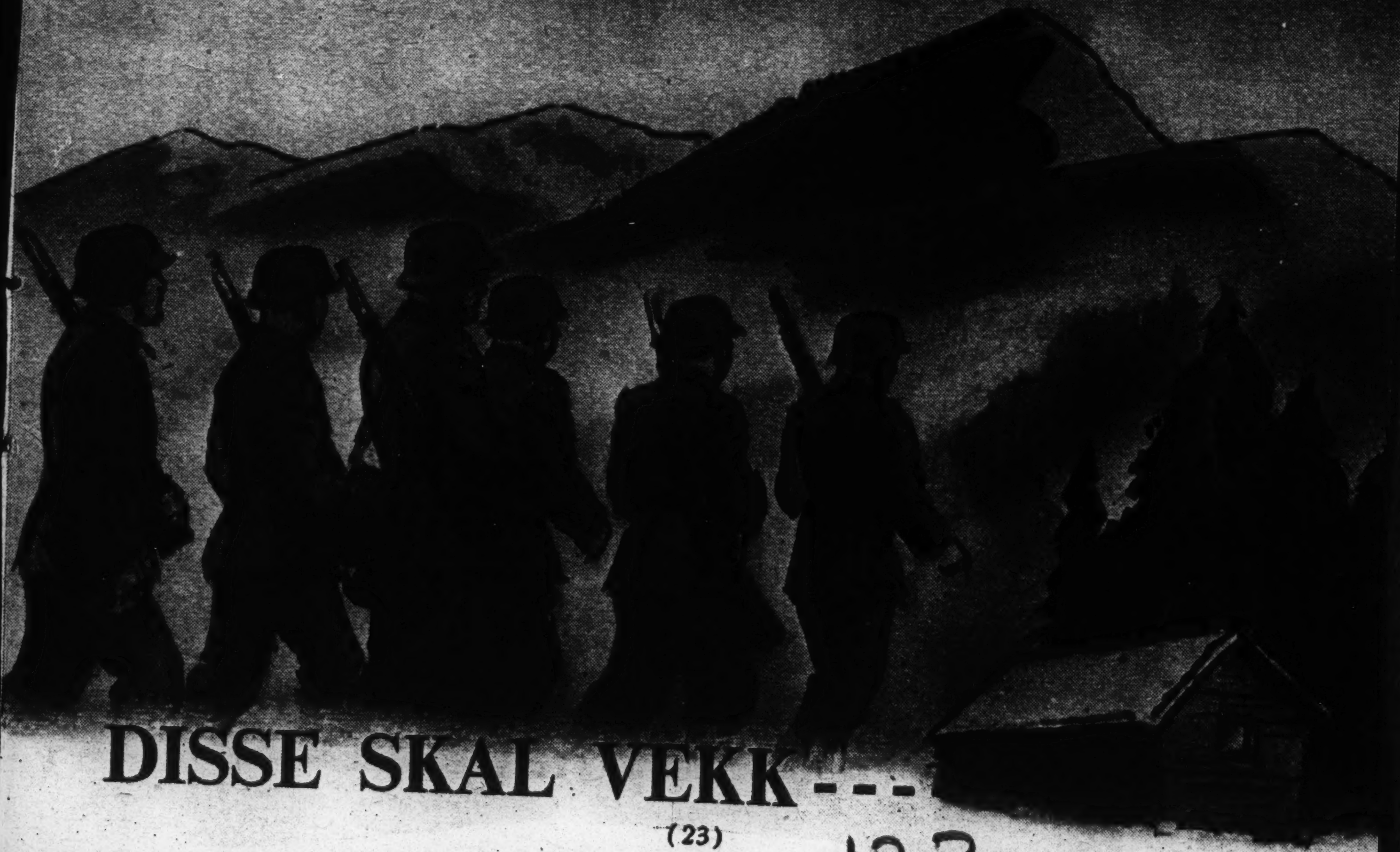
For sikkerhets skyld er det best at gruppen er så liten som mulig. Det mulig at du allerde har en vennekrets på en ti, tolv som du stoler helt på. Hvis du kjenner dem godt, er det bra, men som regel er det bedre å danne en mindre gruppe på en fire, fem medlemmer, som siden, når tiden kommer, kan slutte seg til andre. Glem ikke å ta med et medlem som kan lytte til radioen på et fremmed språk. Det kan være meget nyttig hvis tyskerne setter inn med forstyrrelser.

Disse utsendelsene vil forsette i framtiden og det er viktig at man gjør seg kjent med innholdet.

VARSKO

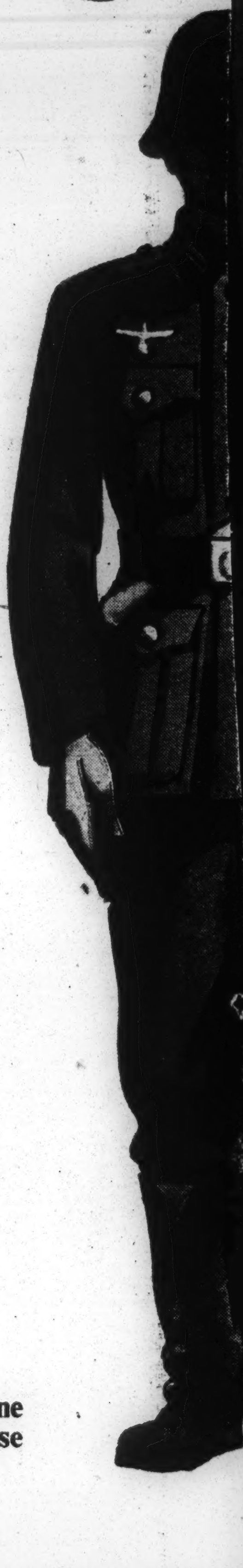
DEN 20 mai sendte general Eisenhower ut et opprop til de undertrykte folk i Europa. Et medlem av hans stab leste oppropet i den britiske kringkasting og ba folk følge nøye med fiendens troppebevegelser, og legge merke til troppenes alder og offiserenes utseende og grad. Fienden skal no være under stadig observasjon.

Særskilte grupper har hatt — og har fremdeles som oppgave å følge med dette, men no da sluttkampen er begynt er det meget viktig at alle bruker ører og øyne så godt de kan. For å hjelpe dere å huske de viktigste av fiendens uniformsmerker har vi laget dette tillegget.

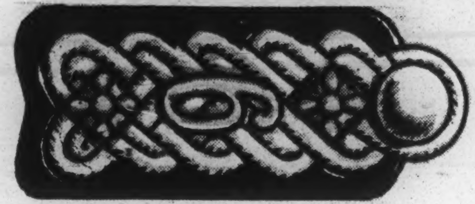


DISSE SKAL VEKK- - -

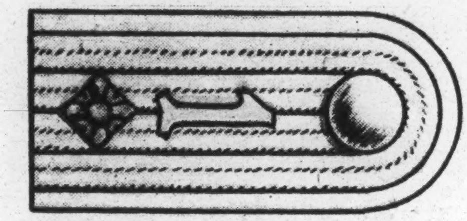
FIENDENS DI



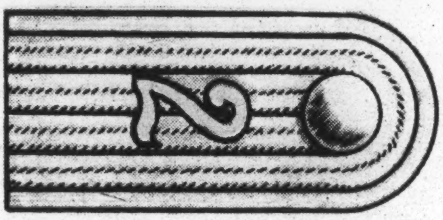
SKULDERKLAFFER



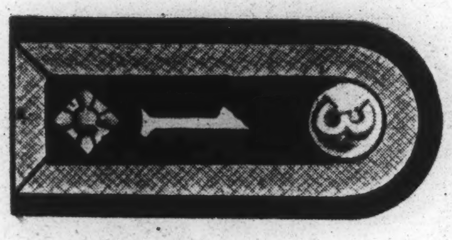
Oberst (Artillerie)
Oberstleutnant (I gullknapp)
Major (Ingen gullknapp)



Oberleutnant (Infanterie)
Hauptmann (2 gullknapper)

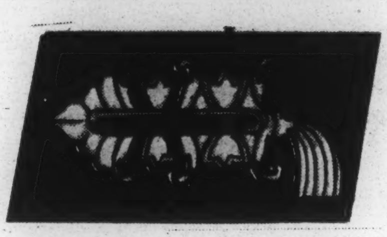


Leutnant (Nachrichten Truppe)

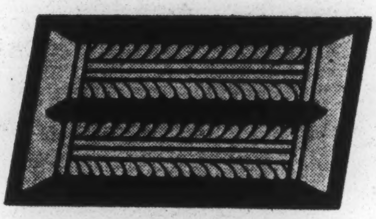


Feldwebel (Pionier)

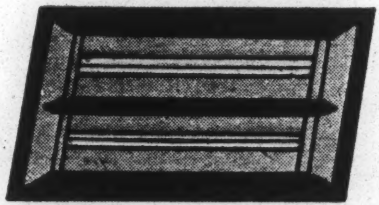
KRAGE-MERKER



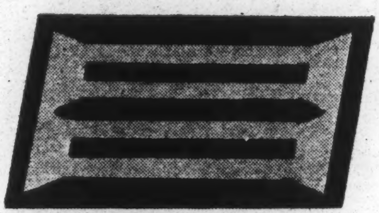
General



Generalstabsoffizier



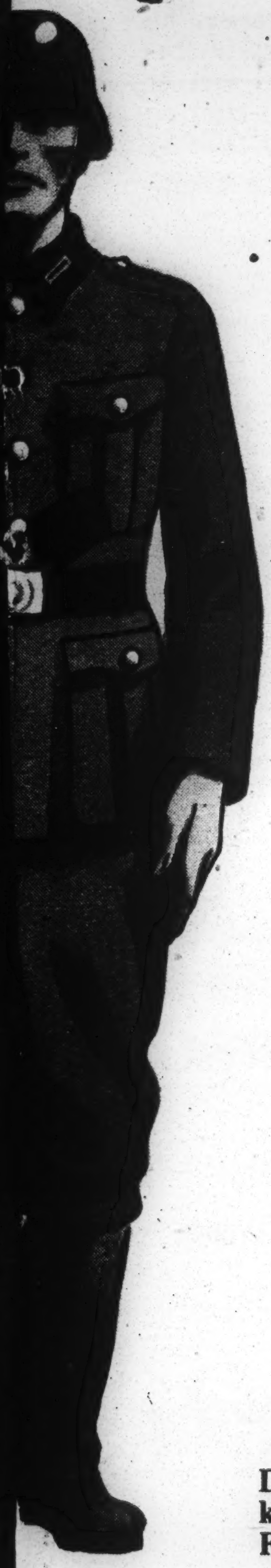
Offizier



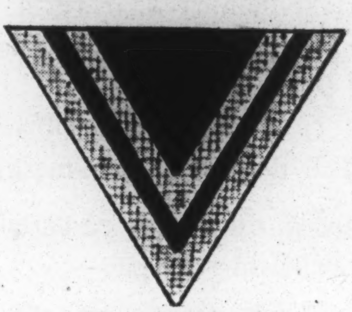
Unteroffizier

og du kan hjelpe til med ting som Gestapo ikke kan kontrollere. Du kan bruke dine ører og øyne og huske det du ser. Legg merke til de tyske troppebevegelser, se nøye og prøv å huske nøye. Unøyaktige opplysninger kan gjøre stor skade.

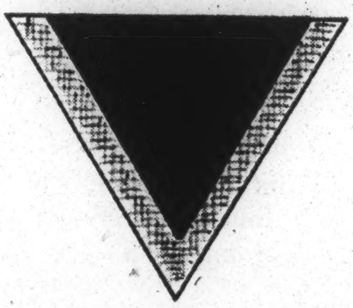
STINKSJONER



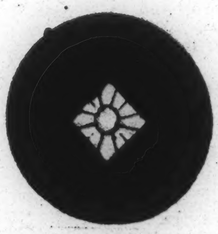
ARM-MERKER



Obergefreiter

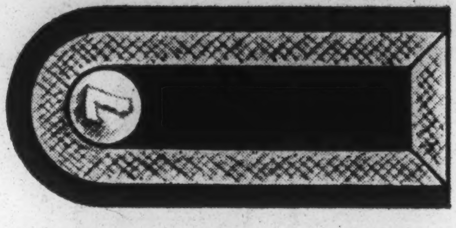


Gefreiter

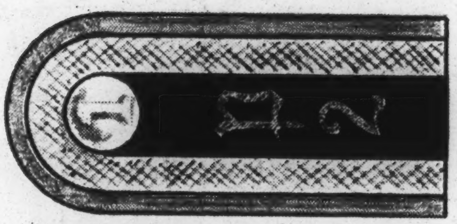


Oberschütze

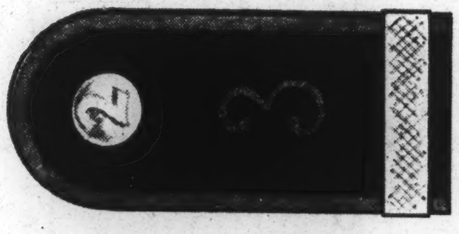
SKULDERKLAFFER



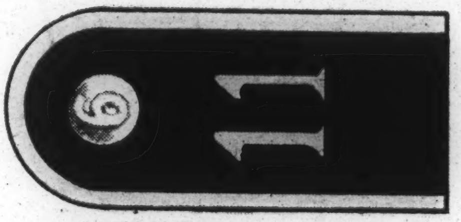
Unterfeldwebel (Artillerie)



Unteroffizier (Panzerjäger)



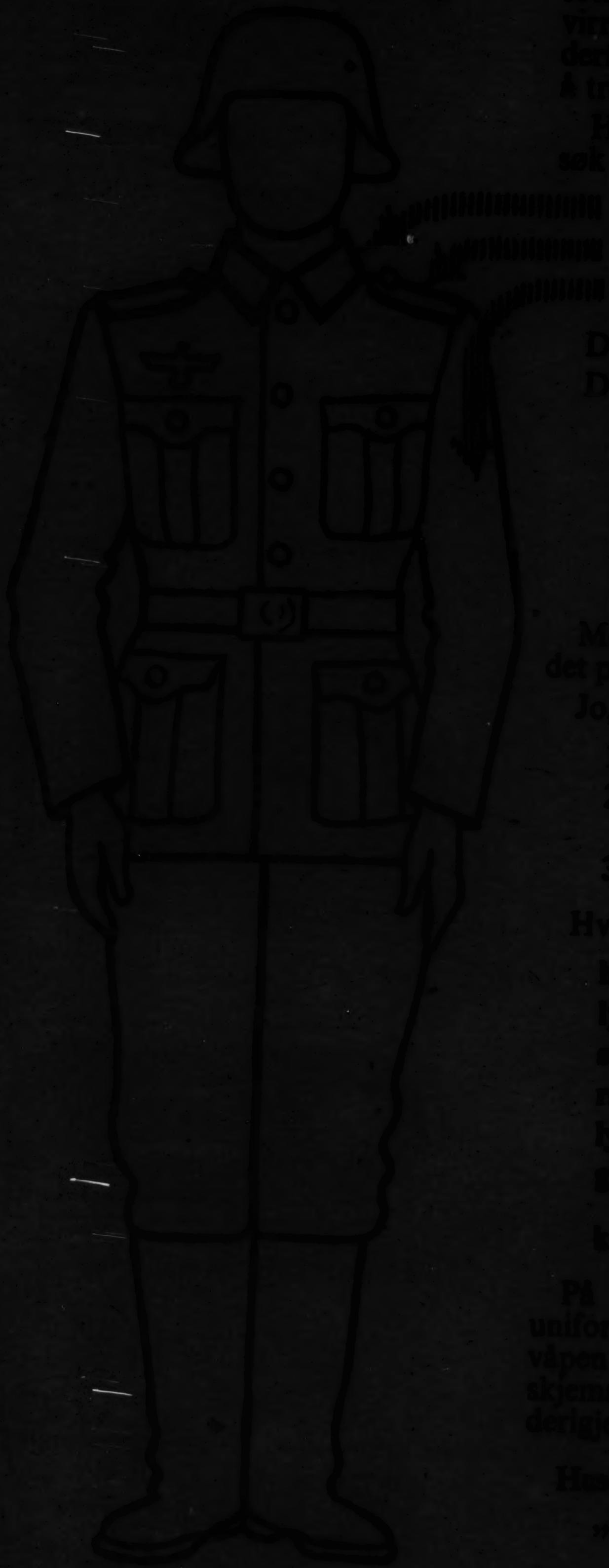
Unterführer (Jäger)



Mannschaft (Kavallerie)

Dette er en del av din krigsinnsats og du vil lett kunne utføre den. Dine opplysninger kan kanskje bli av avgjørende betydning for de allierte styrker i ditt område. FELLES INNSATS FOR FELLES SEIR !

SLIK SKAL DU SE!



Hvis fienden passerer deg i fart, så vil massen av soldater, kjøretøyer, våpen og utstyr, kanskje forvirre litt og forstyrre din iakttakelse. — Det er derfor en stor hjelp å ha et fast system å gå etter og å trene seg i dette.

Hvis fienden drar forbi gården eller huset ditt, søk da først ut offiserene og . . .

1) se på kragen —
2) så på skulderklaffene —
3) dernest på arm-merkene.

Da vil du få rede på endel ting.

Du vil få rede på —

1) om det er en offiser eller en underoffiser (kragen)
2) hvilken grad, og hvilken våpenart han tilhører (skulderklaffen).
3) hva han er spesialist i (armmerket).

Men hvorledes kan du vite dette — hva ser du det på?

Jo, dette ser du på —

1) stripene og deres farger (kragen)
2) antall knapper, fargene deres, og fargen på linningene (skulderklaffen)
3) tegningene på armmerket.

Hvis linningen på skulderklaffen er —

hvit	— så er han i —	**infanteriet**
lys gul	„ „	**sambandsavdeling**
svart	„ „	**ingeniørvåpenet**
rød	„ „	**artilleriet**
lys rød	„ „	**panservåpenet**
grønn	„ „	**jegeravdeling (fjelltropp)**
kraftig gul	„ „	**kavalleriet**

På fargeplansjene har vi tatt med de viktigste uniformsmerkene, om du husker deres rang og deres våpen er meget vunnet. Jo mer du husker av dette skjemaet — jo mer hjelper du våre egne soldater og derigjennom deg selv.

Husk atter en gang:

„FELLES SAK FOR FELLES SEIER"!

KRIGEN I ITALIA I EN NY FASE

GENERAL ALEXANDERS allierte styrker i Italia åpnet den 11. mai et voldsomt angrep mot de tyske linjene på den andre siden av elva Gargliano på Italias vestkyst, ca 80 km. syd for det allierte bruhodet ved Anzio. Angrepet som ble foretatt langs hele elven *fra* sjøen og like opp til Cassino førte etter forholdsvis korte men meget harde kamper til et fullstendig tysk tilbaketog og senere til flukt langs hele frontlinjen. Allerede etter få dager kunne de britiske troppene på bruhodet knytte forbindelse med de amerikanske troppene som avanserte nordover langs kysten over Gaeta og Terracina. Først falt tyskernes såkalte „Adolf-linje" og bare få dager senere hadde de allierte slått seg gjennom den bakenforliggende forsvarslinje som stort sett gikk fra Atina, nord for Cassino, og ned til havet ved Terracina. Etter et fluktlignende tilbaketog forsøkte tyskerne å holde sin siste forsvarslinje foran Roma — en bue fra Subiaco over Albanerfjellene og ned til sjøen umiddelbart nord for bruhodet ved Anzio. Men intet kunne holde de allierte tropper og allerede den 4. juni falt Roma så å si uskadd i de alliertes hender etter at tyskerne hadde måttet trekke seg ut av byen i slik hast at de ikke engang rakk å sprenge bruene over Tibern i luften, eller å ta med seg de mere en 8 000 sårede de hadde. General Kesselrings tropper var brakt fullstendig i uorden. De reddet seg nordover bare ved flukt og dekket av forsvaret som deres baktropper forsøkte å levere. I dagene framover falt etter tur Romas havneby Ostia, flåtehavnen Civitavecchia som ligger hele 80 km. nord for Roma og det viktige vei- og jernbaneknutepunktet Viterbo, ca 100 km. nord for Roma. Om tyskerne kan stille seg opp til kamp igjen i Italia — og hvor de eventuelt kan gjøre det — kan det ikke sies noe om mens dette skrives. Men det er sannsynlig at de vil forsøke å organisere et forsvar av Posletta fra en eller annen stilling de kan ha forberedt lenger nord.

Selv om Romas fall — det skjedde bare 24 dager etter åpningen av offensiven — ble stilt helt i skyggen av invasjonen i Frankrike som begynte to dager senere, ligger det klart i dagen hvilken stor betydning byens erobring har. Ikke minst er det et voldsomt prestisjetap for tyskerne at det ene av „Aksens" endepunkter er mistet. Hvilke følelser det fremkaller hos

GLEDE I ROMA

Mussolini og hans „ republikanske fascister" behøver vi ikke å komme nærmere inn på, da det er helt uten betydning for billedet. Roma var den første hovedstad til å falle for det fascistiske tyranni. Byen ble den første hovedstad som ble befridd fra det nazistiske.

Med den nøkkelstilling Roma har i det italienske kommunikasjonsnett var det ikke annet å vente enn at byens fall ville få betydning også for tyskernes stilling ved Adriaterhavet, og straks etter at de hadde mistet Roma begynte de å trekke seg tilbake også på sin venstre flanke. De har overalt lidd svære tap både av mennesker og materiell og mistet mange av sine avdelinger som fanger. — På grunn av det fjellrike terreng har deres tilbaketrekning vært henvist utelukkende til veiene som har vært utsatt for de voldsomste britiske og amerikanske luftangrep. For mile-lange strekninger har disse veiene frembudt et billede av kaos, med hundrer eller tusener av tyske lastebiler, tanks og andre kjøretøyer brennende og bombet istykker. Det tunge krigsmateriell har de i mange tilfeller vært tvunget til å løpe fra uten å ødelegge det.

Innenrikspolitisk har Romas fall hatt til følge at kong Victor Emanuel har gitt fra seg makten — i overensstemmelse med det løfte han tidligere ga om å abdisere når Roma var i allierte hender. Han har imidlertid ikke rettsgyldig abdisert, men overgitt makten til kronprins Umberto. Badoglio har ikke fått noen plass i den nye regjering som er dannet under ledelse av Bonomi — den siste statsminister før Mussolinis maktovertagelse.

TRENING FOR INVASJON

Av kaptein Ernest Watkins i den britiske hær

DET er ikke mulig å øve opp soldater før en vet hensikten med treningen, og man kan ikke bestemme denne hensikt før man er klar over hvilke ressurser som vil være tilgjengelige.

Etter Frankrikes nederlag og tapet av størsteparten av det britiske utstyr i 1940 kom den britiske generalstab til det syn, på grunnlag av de tropper som da var tilgjengelige mot Tyskland, at en invasjon over Kanalen med britiske tropper alene var umulig. På den annen side var en invasjon av Storbritannia med tyske tropper mulig. Resultatet var at utdannelsen av den gjenoppbyggede britiske armé, etter som utstyret kom fra fabrikkene, i første rekke ble lagt an med forsvaret av Storbritannia for øyet, og til støtte av den lille men voksende armé i Afrika. Tysklands angrep på Russland forårsaket den første store forandring i denne stillingen. Da det ikke lyktes for tyskerne, slik som de hadde planlagt, å slå Russland før vinteren 1941, ble det klart at meget anselige tyske styrker fra da av ville bli låst fast i det østlige Europa.

Stillingen ble enda bedre da Tyskland og Japan angrep De Forente Stater. Da ble der ikke bare utsikt til en enorm økning i antallet av soldater til et angrep på Europa. Det var også utsikt til en meget stor økning av det militære materiell og tonnasjen for et slikt angrep. Det var da at det britiske krigskabinett satte opp en felles stab for å undersøke probleme i forbindelse med et angrep på Europa. Denne staben fikk senere tilslutning fra en amerikansk representant, og det er på grunnlag av denne stabs arbeid og planlegning — og av høyere staber som er vokset ut fra den — at de planer er basert som nå blir satt i virksomhet.

Tidlig i 1942 avgjorde denne staben at det ikke ville være tilstrekkelig materiell, særlig tonnasje, ferdig for et angrep i 1942. Herav fulgte beslutningen om å renske opp i Nord-Afrika og i Middelhavet. På sommeren 1943 var dette unnagjort og veien lå åpen for å planlegge 1944-angrepet over Kanalen.

Å uttrykke det slik at planleggingen, og deretter utdannelsen, ble mulig først på dette sene tidspunkt, betyr ikke at utdannelsen da måtte begynne med soldatens grunnleggende oppøving. Med grunnlag i fullt utdannede soldater er meget omhyggelig spesialtrening nødvendig for et landgangsangrep, og det er denne utdannelsen vi nå har fullført. Storbritannia hadde heller ikke før helt neglisjert utdannelsen av soldater i noen former for landgang. Det arbeid som ble utført av Special Services tropper under Combined Operations hovedkvarter, raidene mot St. Nazaire og Dieppe viser det. Utdannelsen av menn for en invasjon er, i motsetning til raidene, betinget av det materiellet som vil brukes, og arten av det materiell som er tilgjengelig avgjør videre hvilke operasjoner som vil bli utført. Av største viktighet er øvelsen i rett og slett å behandle utstyret.

For å vende oss til det konkrete tilfelle : en angrepslanding er forskjellig fra alle andre slags militære landinger derved at angrepstroppene ankommer i fronten av fiendens stillinger i unaturlige formasjoner i flokker på grunn av fartøyene som de må reise med, og de kommer uten noe av den støtteild som normalt kan brukes ved et angrep. Av denne grunn må fartøyene være slik at de gir den best mulige taktiske utvikling fra landingsøyeblikket, og fartøyer og metoder må kunne erstatte ildstøtten som de angripende tropper ikke kan skaffe seg selv. Problemene blir mere mangfoldige etter som størrelsen av de angripende styrker øker.

En infanteribataljon kan føres i landingsfartøyer for angrep bestående av alminnelige motorbåter med meget liten armering. Men deres motortransporter kan ikke. Hvis angrepet bare er et raid, og troppene vil skipe seg inn igjen, la oss si innen 24 timer, vil mangelen på transportmidler neppe gjøre noe fra eller til. Hvis de skal bli iland og bevege seg inn i landet, vil de trenge transportene sine likesom de vil trenge tanks og artilleri. Dette vil nødvendiggjøre bruken av større og større fartøyer, hvilket igjen nødvendiggjør erobringen av en havn for disse fartøyene. I sin tur vil dette påvirke planene, fordi det må gå inn i planene å erobre en havn eller flere på et tidlig tidspunkt.

Den angripende styrke vil også trenge luftstøtte. Dette vil igjen føre med seg jager-beskyttelse. Dette medfører kravet om tidlig erobring eller bygging av landingsstriper. Dette vil så i sin tid påvirke spørsmålet om arten av utstyret og om spesialiserte troppers landgang og deres forrett til å komme i land. På denne måten ruller problemene videre. Hver økning i størrelsen av troppemassene etterfølges av forsynings og prioritetsproblemene. Og alt dette har en livsviktig innflytelse på hver eneste manns utdannelse.

Disse problemene er løst. La oss kikke på den utdannelse som folkene har fått, først de i angrepsbølgen, som har ett problem, så de i støttebølgene og i de forskjellige tjenestegrener, hvis problemer er helt forskjellige.

Utdannelsen av en angreps-divisjon ble utført i treningssentra som var tilgjengelige i Storbritannia for britiske og amerikanske tropper. Det førte med seg at mange kvadratkilometer bebodde områder på landsbygda måtte evakueres av sivilbefolkningen av sikkerhetsgrunner slik at det kunne brukes skarp amunisjon under øvelsene.

Etter ankomsten til leirene ble måtte disse menn sveises sammen til en angrepslag og måtte gjøres fullstendig fortrolig med sine våpen og deres bruk mot piggtråd, miner og bunkers. Låget ville bli styrket ved å oppta spesielle våpen eller metoder for angrep. Fra nå av ville utdannelsen flyttes opp til nivået for et kompani fulgt av bataljonsutdannelse. Under hver face ville der bli fullstendig oppøving med bruk av landingsfartøyer og ildgivning. Under alt dette var en av de ting man tilsiktet balansen mellom mennenes individuelle initiativ og kontrollen av dem gjennom lederen. Tilslutt ville der komme en brigadeøvelse, også under fullt feltmessige forhold, med løsning av problemet om ordentlig kontroll av operasjonens høydepunkt.

Samtidig ville spesialistene gjennomgå sine oppgaver. Ved disse skoler skulle ingeniørene kunne finne eksemplarer av hver eneste kjent tysk forsvars-innretning og kunne øve i å ødelegge dem. Tankmannskapene ville utarbeide sine øvelser for å gjøre kjøretøyene sine vanntette og bli perfekte i den ikke for lette oppgave å laste sine tanks inn i landgangsfartøyene, alltid ved å bakke dem inn, og den hurtige utkjøring på grunt vann etter at stranden er nådd. Og signalistene må utarbeide det mest tilfredsstillende kommunikasjonsnett.

Alt dette kan ansees som grunnleggende utdannelse. Ikke én divisjon som deltar i angrepet har unnlatt å gjennomgå sin aktuelle oppgave i det minste en gang i lignende terreng og meget ofter ved hjelp av modeller av den del av kysten som de angriper.

Hensikten med disse kombinerte treningssentra var ikke bare å øve opp arméen som en enhet, men å trene den som en del av et „team". Derfor har også alle mannskapene på landingsfartøyene og Royal Marines soldater ombord i dem gått gjennom øvelsene, først og fremst for å se hvorledes deres eget arbeid fallt inn med hærens og for å bli fortrolig med hærens organisasjonsmetoder.

„Strand-avdelingene" som kontrollerer landingene etter som de finner sted, er sammensatte lag av soldater og sjøfolk.

Etter denne treningen med det første angrep for øye kom utdannelsen av organisasjonen og metodene for *forsyningen*. En stor del av den meget kompliserte ordning med innlastning av menn og materiell og deres utlastning i det rette „prioritets-øyeblikk" på stranden er utarbeidet ved prøver og korrigering av feil, delvis under øvelser og delvis under landganger som allerede har funnet sted i Nord-Afrika og Italia og delvis i Stillehavet. Enhver lærdom fra ethvert krigsteater er gransket. Men av alle disse er en landgang på kysten ved Den engelske Kanal den vanskeligste av to grunner: tilstedeværelsen av meget sterkere tidevannsstrømmer og større forskjell i flo og fjære, varierende for hver enkelt del av kysten, og sannsynligheten for meget mere variabelt vær. Værforholdene utenfor De britiske øyer og franskekysten er blant de vanskeligste å forutsi i hele verden.

Det er alltid flere folk opptatt med å holde en hær kjempende ved fronten enn der er kjempende i selve frontstyrken. Der er ikke en eneste av forsyningsgrenene som ik[illegible] større eller mindre grad, har [illegible] tilpasse sin normale operasjonsmetode for å møte kravene under en kanal-landgang. Hver forandring har først vært en papirplan, så en del av utført eksersis, og begge kan kanskje bli påvirket av, eller påvirke, de nye metoder som er tatt i bruk av en annen tjenestegren. Hver eneste av disse forandringene har vært prøvd og gjennomgått på nytt.

På hvilket tidspunkt er det bedre å landsette hoved-lasaretter og slutte med å sende alle sårede tilbake over Kanalen? Hvorledes øver man best kontroll med flåtens artilleristøtte, fra skipet med sitt store overblikk over krigsscenen eller ved hjelp av en offiser i land, med risikoen for forstyrrelser i kommunikasjonene? Hvilken er den beste metode for mark/luft-forbindelse mellom fremskutte tropper og nær-støttende fly? Alle disse ting er både eksperimentelle og treningsoppgaver.

For såvidt spesialutstyret angår, har de almindelige retningslinjer vært å undgå innførelsen av spesielt utstyr for begrensede oppgaver. Med øvelse skulle de eksisterende våpen for en divisjon, ordentlig behandlet, være tilstrekkelige for alle oppgaver. Men denne avgjørelse har i seg selv betydd at hver mann i disse divisjonene har måttet bringes til den høyeste topp av teknisk kunnen.

Tiden vil vise om dette er oppnådd. Men aldri tidligere har så mange menn ofret hele sin dyktighet, tålmodighet, initiativ og utholdenhet på en militær oppgave. Heller ikke har noen militær oppgave noen gang vært så vanskelig.

* * *

MINEN — *det skjulte våpen*

TYSKERNE har for vane å legge miner og mine-feller igjen etter seg i de områder de evakuerer. De utgjør en alvorlig fare for sivilbefolkningen. Der er to hovedtyper av miner: de som er beregnet på å virke mot kjøretøyer, og de som virker mot folk. Den mest kjente av den første typen er „Teller-minen" — tallerken-minen — som er rund og flat og har form som „hodet" på en sopp. Den eksploderer vanligvis ved trykk når en vogn kjører over den; men stundom kan den eksplodere om man tråkker på den.

De miner som tar sikte på å virke mot folk — „anti-personell-miner" — er vanligvis en liten, cylindrisk mine, omkring 10 cm i diameter og 12—13 cm høy. Når den går av, hopper den først en meter opp i luften, hvor den eksploderer og sprer små stålkuler i alle retninger. En annen type er tre-boks-typen, som eksploderer når lokket på den løftes. Disse minene er for det meste forbundet med større miner ved hjelp av ledninger.

Så har man tidsbomben, som eksploderer på en forutbestemt tid. En slik bombe brukte tyskerne i postkontoret i Napoli med det resultat at hundrevis av mennesker mistet livet. Eksplosjonen kan finne sted en dag eller et par uker etter at tyskerne har forlatt stedet — alt etter hvorledes lunten er innstilt.

Sivile må følge denne regelen: Rør aldri en mine eller noen ting som ser mistenkelig ut i et område som tyskerne nettopp har evakuert!

Pass opp for tråder og ledninger som er spent ut like ved jorden! Skjær aldri av en spent tråd eller ledning, dra aldri i noen ledningsstump eller tråd-ende som ligger på jorden eller gulvet; undersøk i tilfelle begge endene før den røres!

Fordi disse minene utgjør en så stor fare for den sivile befolkning, er det ytterst viktig å vite hvor de ligger. Hvis du kan, merk da av stedet — klart og synlig for alle! La din sunne sans og iakttagelsesevne hjelpe deg. Hvis du kan unngå det, kom ikke nær det sted hvor det ligger en mine, men la de militære uskadeliggjøre den.

Et ord til om „minne-fellene" som tyskerne har gjort seg så sørgelig berømt med i denne krigen. Før tyskerne forlater et strøk, legger de sprengladninger, særlig inne i husene, og de vil eksplodere når folk f. eks. åpner et vindu, tar opp ting fra gulvet, tar i dørtrykkeren, løfter av telefonen eller snubler over en streng som er spent ut over dørtersklen. Tyskerne er djevelsk snedige til å legge disse mine-fellene. Ofte har man funnet miner og minefeller festet til døde allierte eller tyske soldater. Vær derfor på vakt!

Følg denne generelle regel: Gå ikke inn i noe hus som tyskerne nettopp har forlatt; hvis du er nødt til å være i et slikt hus, rør da ingenting som ikke allerede er grundig undersøkt av eksperter!

Innprent også barna dette!

Bedre føre var enn etter snar!

På disse sider viser vi en del av de fotografier Londonbladet *Picture Post* nylig brakte fra en kanadisk „minefelle-skole" i Italia.

(1) Ut fra erfaringer ved ulykkestilfeller lærer disse kanadiere om fiendens knep. Her er en skole som er blitt dannet bak linjene, for at nye tropper skal få nyte godt av de dyrekjøpte erfaringer.

(2) En kanadier undersøker en uskyldig utseende bunt med bambuskvister, som skjuler en mine.

(3) En „S"-mine er her gjemt under én taksten like ved et ildsted, med detonatoren festet til en dør.

(4) En tynn ledning forbinder en „Teller"-mine en „S"-mine. Den kan knapt sees medmindre du ser særskilt etter den.

(5) For å fjerne minen hurtig blir et tau festet til den, slik at den kan drages vekk.

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Forskjellige slags miner som ble funnet i Italia. Her er de utstillet for at nye tropper kan se hva de må vokte seg for, — og for å lære dem hvordan de skal uskadeliggjøres. En ser bl. annet „S"-miner, Teller-miner, ledninger og detonatorer.

Å FØRE krig i fjelltrakter er noe helt annet enn å slåss nede på lavlandet, og derfor krever det også særlig utdannede folk med en spesiell taktikk avpasset for fjellterrenget og sitt særlige utstyr.

Der er tre grunnleggende forhold som må overvinnes av en god bergarmé: tilvenningen til fjelltraktene hvor livsbetingelsene er helt andre enn nede på sletta, omlegging av soldatenes utstyr slik at det kan bli lett transportert, i nødsfall på menneskeryggen, og tilslutt anvendelsen av en ny taktikk som småkrigen i fjellene krever.

Folk som er vokset opp i fjelltrakter er fra naturens side meget bedre egnet til å leve i fjellet og passer derfor best til denne særlige krigstjeneste, siden de fra barnsben av er vant med å leve og arbeide i den tynnere fjelluften og bedre tilpasset endringene som følger av en hurtig forandring av høyden.

Å klatre i fjell krever også en særlig form for legemsbalanse, især hvis klatreren samtidig skal bære en tyngre bør. Derfor må soldater som ikke kommer fra høyereliggende fjelltrakter møysommelig tilvennes de livsforhold som fjellet byr på, både sommer og vinter.

Bergtroppenes utstyr er helt forskjellig fra soldatens normale utrustning og dette gjelder like meget støvler og klesdrakt i det

hele som ryggsekk og bevæpning som må bæres. For det m[illegible] brukes lette våpen som kan t[illegible]portenes lett og til nød tas fra hverandre i mindre deler for transportens skyld. Å bringe tyngre våpen fram og i stilling er også meget vanskeligere i fjellet enn på lavlandet og krever større kunnskaper hos bergsoldaten enn hos den vanlige infanterist, rent bortsett fra at behandling av større eller mindre hestetransporter har sin særlige teknikk.

Den anvendte taktikk i fjellet er også anderledes enn på lavlandet. Da man ikke kan trenge gjennom store områder om gangen er det meget vanskeligere i fjellet å samarbeide operasjonene. Kampen blir ofte delt opp i enkelte mindre operasjoner eller i småkrig og derfor må også bergtropper være rikeligere forsynt med signalutstyr av alle slag enn infanteristen på slettelandet.

Kamuflasjen er av den aller største betydning i fjellkrigen. På lange avstander er det ikke så vanskelig å holde seg skjult, men på kortere avstander er teknikken med å skjule seg for fienden av den aller største viktighet. Når man husker at under den første verdenskrigen f.eks. var skyttergravene i Alpene ofte ikke lenger fra hverandre enn at der kunne kastes håndgranater over „ingenmannsland“ så forstår man at kamuflasjen har en betydning som nesten ikke kan overvurderes.

Vi bringer her endel billeder fra bergtroppenes liv. Det er delvis norske og delvis britiske bergtropper som er gitt den beste utdannelse som kan skaffes på dette område.

RIKTIG klatring i en såkalt „skorstein“ i fjellveggen.

GODT kamuflert! Blant disse klippene skal det være muldesler som bærer mat, ammunisjon og radiosett.

Den norske handelsflåtes tap i 1943 var under halvparten av 1942-tapene

DEN norske handelsflåtes tap siden invasjonen i 1940 er 400 skip, 3 millioner tonn d.v. og 3000 sjøfolk. Av den flåte som umiddelbart etter okkupasjonen av Norge kom under Nortraships kontroll har vi mistet henimot halvparten. Til sammenlikning kan nevnes at under verdenskrigen 1914-18 da Norge var nøytralt, mistet vi ved krigsforlis 49,6 prosent av vår handelsflåte, og over 2000 norske sjøfolk mistet livet.

Tapene har i den senere tid vært fallende, og året 1943 viser forholdsvis lave tall både når det gjelder mannskap og materiell. Den gunstige utviklingen har fortsatt inn i 1944.

Resultatet for 1943 ligger godt og vel under halvparten av senkningstallet for 1942, og er lavere enn for 1941 og 1940.

Av de 3000 sjøfolk som hittil er omkommet på norske skip, er de 2219 nordmenn, mens de øvrige omkomne er sjøfolk fra andre nasjoner.

Statistikken viser at den norske handelsflåten har deltatt like aktivt i krigen som de som er i uniform. Det var ved krigens begynnelse ca. 22.000 norske sjøfolk ombord på skipene våre, og tapsprosenten blir altså omkring 10. Prosenten ligger noe høyere for vårt flyvåpen. Alt i alt kan en vel regne med at tapsprosenten for de norske væpnede styrkene til lands, til sjøs og i luften, under ett, ligger på omkring 10. Så vi har lov til å si at vi har båret vår del av omkostningene også når det gjelder menneskeliv.

Når vi regner med en tapsprosent av 10 for handelsflåtens besetninger, er det vel å merke prosenter av det samlede antall norske sjøfolk ved krigens begynnelse. Hvis vi som grunnlag bruker antallet av besetninger ombord på de båtene som er blitt senket, kommer prosenten opp i ca. 20, hvilket vil si at av 100 sjøfolk som er blitt torpedert er omkring 20 omkommet. Dette tallet er adskillig lavere enn det som er meddelt for andre lands handelsflåter.

Den norske tankflåtes tap er temmelig jevnt fordelt på tank og „dry cargo tonnage".

Norge overtar fire nye tankbåter

AMERIKANERNE vil i disse dagene overdra til Norge fire nye tankskip på „bare boat basis". Det dreier seg om helsveisede tankbåter på omkring 16.400 tonn. Det er gode båter av T.2.-typen, og det blir interessant å få disse båtene prøvet av våre sjøfolk.

Fra britisk hold er det blitt sagt at „uten den norske tankflåten ville vi ikke ha vunnet krigen." Det er iallfall en kjensgjerning at de norske tankbåtene har fraktet en betydelig del av oljen til Storbritannia. En tid fraktet de 40 prosent av oljen. Og store mengder skal det til. De allierte styrkene i Storbritannia bruker nå så meget flybensin på 12 dager som R.A.F. brukte under hele slaget om Storbritannia. At oljen kommer fram er et tegn på seier i kampen om Atlanterhavet, ja en av krigens viktigste hendelser.

To av de nye norske tankskipene vil få navnene *Nordahl Grieg* og *Kaptein Worsøe*. Nordahl Griegs navn er kjent nok. Kaptein Martin Worsøe var den første sjefen for Nortraships maritime avdeling. I norske sjøfartskretser i London var han en populær og avholdt skikkelse. Han gikk inn for sin store oppgave med en hengivenhet og energi som søkte sin like. Han undte seg ingen hvile. Etter tre og et halvt års forløp hadde han skapt en organisasjon som var et viktig ledd i den norske krigsinnsats, men selv hadde han slitt seg ut. 28. januar 1944 døde han plutselig. Han hadde gitt sitt liv for sin gjerning, akkurat som en sjømann til sjøs eller en soldat på slagmarken.

Norske flygere dekoreres

Fire norske flygere fra de norske jager-squadrons i Storbritannia ble nylig dekorert av luftmarsjall Leigh-Mallory, øverste sjefen for Allied Expeditionary Air Force, for fremtredende innsats i kampen mot fienden. Blandt de dekorerte flygerne var det også en oberstløytnant som har ført sin wing på mange offensive tokter; han har vært med på 178 operasjoner over fiendtlig område og har personlig ødelagt 8 fiendtlige fly. Foruten ham ble en norsk flygemajor også dekorert. Majoren har utført 93 offensive operasjoner over fiendtlig område og har under disse ødelagt fire av fiendens maskiner.

Norsk båt er „tankfartens verdensmester“

Har fraktet 330,000 tonn flybensin til Storbritannia på 50 Atlanterhavsturer under krigen

TANKFARTENS verdensmester er en norsk båt, det tankskip som har fraktet mere bensin til Storbritannia enn noen annen båt. Under hele krigen har den seilt uten uhell, gjort over 50 turer over Atlanterhavet, fraktet noe over 330,000 tonn flybensin til Storbritannia foruten betydelige mengder fly. Dessuten har den fraktet en del bensinlaster til Middelhavet. I sannhet en verdifull krigsinnsats!

Kong Haakon og kronprins Olav la for dagen sin varme anerkjennelse av denne innsatsen ved forleden å avlegge besøk ombord i båten i en engelsk havn. Under besøket dekorerte Kongen tre av båtens menn med Olavsmedaljen. To mann av den 47 mann sterke besetning har Olavsmedaljen allerede tidligere.

Kongen minnet om at han for ikke lange siden hadde hatt høve til å være ombord på en annen norsk båt, en tidligere fruktbåt, som også hadde gjort 50 turer over Atlanterhavet. Kongen skildret sjøfolkenes innsats og takket dem for hva de har gjort for Norges sak og i Norges navn. „En båt som denne har spilt en stor rolle i kampen mot den felles fiende. Sjøfolkene har gjort en innsats som aldri vil bli glemt hverken hjemme eller ute.“

Skipsfartsminister Arne Sunde overbrakte en hilsen fra den britiske skipsfartsministeren, Lord Leathers, som i et brev til sin norske kollega skrev: „Den norske handelsflåten har spilt en strålende rolle under De Alliertes krigstiltak ved å holde skipsfartens livsviktige ruter åpne, noe som har vært og er av slik vital betydning for vår sak. Kapteinen, offiserene og mannskapet ombord i dette skip har spilt en viktig rolle i denne sak og har gjort et glimrende arbeid ved å transportere et av de viktigste våpen for moderne krig fram til dette landet, og det trass i alle store vansker og farer. Vi er klar over dette, og vi er fulle av takknemlighet for hva vi skylder våre tapre allierte sjøfolk. Tillat meg å ønske dere alle hell og lykke i framtiden, god tur, og måtte dere snart få anledning til å kunne vende tilbake til deres hjem og fedreland.“

Etterpå beså Kongen og Kronprinsen med følge den norske tankbåten. Som de fleste større skip i Atlanterhavsfarten har den fått flydekk, og hadde denne gangen en dekkslast på over et snes fly. Det er oppmuntrende å besøke britiske havner og se hvorledes flystyrkene får veldige forsterkninger. Hvis tyskerne virkelig fikk begrep om de faktiske forhold, ville de uvilkårlig få en bestemt følelse av hvor fåfengt det er for dem å fortsette denne krigen.

KAMPGLØD VED NORSKEKYSTEN —

FUTTE-MANN
RAUCHEN VERBOTEN

„NEIMEN OM DU SLIPPER UNNA, DIN PRØYSSERJEVEL!“

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De allierte hil[illegible]

I anledning 17. mai [illegible]

— [illegible]

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

— [illegible]

AMBASSADØR COLLIER

— [illegible]

UTENRIKSMINISTER MOLOTOV

— [illegible]

PRESIDENT CHIANG-KAI-SHEK

— [illegible]

PRESIDENT BENES

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De allierte hilser NO

I anledning 17. mai mottok kong Haakon og den norske regjering en rekke hilsener fra våre allierte. Vi gjengir her noen korte utdrag av disse lykkønskningstelegrammene :

„ Dette er 130 års dagen for den norske forfatning. Jeg hylder det norske folk for dets lojalitet mot konstitusjonens ånd og bokstav. Regnskapets dag er ikke langt borte. Alle rett-tenkende mennesker vil være med meg i det innerlige håp at ved Guds hjelp skal det norske folk feire 131 års dagen for Grunnloven i et land som atter er fritt og demokratisk."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

„ Vi glemmer ikke hvordan nordmennene kjemper og den store innsats de fremdeles gjør i kampen for friheten og sin konstitusjon. Heller ikke glemmer vi det nøye samband mellom kampen for Norges og Storbritannias frihet."

AMBASSADØR COLLIER

„ I anledning Norges nasjonaldag vil jeg på sovjetregjeringens og egne vegne få uttrykke de hjerteligste ønsker om at Norge [illegible] ofrende kamp det fører, hurtigst mulig vil bli befridd fra menneskehetens verste fiender — de tysk-fascistiske undertrykkerne."

UTENRIKSMINISTER MOLOTOV

„ Det norske folks heltemodige kamp mot overfallsmannen har vært en inspirasjon for oss og jeg er fast overbevist om at Norge med hjelp av De Forente Nasjoner vil jage fienden ut av landet, så at det igjen kan leve i frihet og [illegible]."

PRESIDENT CHIANG-KAI-SHEK

„ Det kjempende Norge var aldri [illegible] og aldri mere samlet enn under den [illegible] nå forestår om en bedre verden."

PRESIDENT BENES

Norsk kvinnes uforferdede innsats i bomberegn ved Malta

Ålesunds-pike tildelt britisk og norske dekorasjoner

FOR noen uker siden foregikk der en høytidelighet ombord på et norsk skip i Liverpool, — en høytidelighet litt utenfor de vanlige, idet en ung norsk salongpike ble tildelt British Empire Medal av admiral J. S. M. Ritchie, og Olavs-medaljen og krigsmedaljen av den norske konsul, hr. Johan Vogt.

Og Margit — etternavnet kan vi ikke oppgi — har i sannhet gjort seg fortjent til disse utmerkelser. Hun har vært med på mere i denne krigen enn de fleste unge norske kvinner. I et brev skriver kapteinen om henne: „Hun var i det hele tatt et strålende eksempel på mot og koldblodighet."

Margit, som er født i Ålesund, reiste til sjøs for åtte år siden. Hun arbeidet da i en kafé i Oslo, men gikk trett av jobben og tok plass som salongpike ombord i et norsk skip. Hun hadde, etter hva hun selv forteller, „lyst å komme til Cuba for å danse rumba".

Siden har hun seilt, og under krigen har hun oppfylt sine plikter på en enestående måte. Det er nok ikke bare rumba på Cuba Margit har fått oppleve.

I mars 1942 gikk hun ombord i et norsk skip, hvis bestemmelsessted var Malta, hvor situasjonen dengang var prekær. Det gjaldt å bringe fram viktige forsyninger, koste hva det koste ville. Skipet gikk i en konvoy som bestod av fire båter, og førte en last av vital betydning, nemlig ammunisjon bensin, petroleum og kull.

Margit, som var den eneste kvinne ombord, tilbød seg frivillig, og avslo tilbudet om å gå i land. En visste jo hvilke farer som ventet, — det var ikke nettopp noe for en ung dame — men hun insisterte på å bli med.

Konvoyen seilte rett inn i det område hvor britiske og italienske krigsskip lå i kamp, og ble utsatt for sterke luftangrep, men Margit utførte sitt arbeid hele tiden med samme ro og koldblodighet, hun serverte kaffe og forfriskninger både på broen og ved kanonene mens bombene haglet rundt båten. På reisens tredje dag, en stormfull søndag, ble konvoyen, som var beskyttet av endel britiske krigsskip, angrepet av stup-bombefly og torpedo-fly, og alle kanonene var i virksomhet. Konvoyen ble imidlertid ikke påført noen skade av angrepet.

Om ettermiddagen begynte imidlertid hovedangrepet. Fem angrep ble gjort mot det skipet Margit var ombord i, og bombene falt ustanselig i sjøen like ved siden av fartøyet.

Noen timer senere, etter at endel av eskorten var gått til angrep på fiendtlige krigsskip, slik at konvoyens beskyttelse var endel redusert, ble skipet påny angrepet av seks stupbombefly på samme tid, og nå som sist drysset bombene hele tiden rundt fartøyet, men også dennegang uten å ramme. To menn på broen ble lettere skadet av splinter. Angrepet fortsatte til mørket kom, men var nå konsentrert om andre skip i konvoyen.

To fly ble skutt ned. Imens fortsatte trefningene mellom britiske og fiendtlige krigsskip nord for konvoyen, og endel granater falt i sjøen ikke langt fra den.

Like før mørket falt, kom der ordre om at båten skulle gå — alene — med full fart direkte til en havn på Malta, beskyttet av en destroyer. Siden kom der nok en destroyer til som eskorte.

Neste morgen så man en stupbomber nærme seg, og den gikk øyeblikkelig til angrep. Der ble kastet endel bomber, men ingen traff. Alle kanonene var i virksomhet ombord. Like etter kom to britiske jagere til assistanse, og stupbomberen måtte ta flukten, etter et siste forsøk på å stupbombe fartøyet, men atter med mislykket resultat. Før flyet forsvant, kastet det hele bombelasten i sjøen, bare en halv skipslengde fra fartøyet.

En fikk sannelig merke at en befant seg midt i faresonen, for en halv time etter kom der atter et fly, men der ble ikke åpnet ild, da man trodde det var britisk. Like før det passerte over skipet, ble der sloppet en hel del bomber, som tok sjøen like ved, deretter svingte flyet rundt og åpnet et intenst maskingevær-angrep.

Imidlertid kom skipet lykkelig fram til bestemmelsesstedet, og fortøyet i havnen. Men dermed var det ikke slutt. Rett som det var som et nytt flyangrep, og en lekter lå plassert mellom skipet og kaien for å tjene som landgang, slik at mannskapet og lossearbeiderne kunne komme seg i tilfluktsrummene under angrepene.

Under hele lossingen av lasten fortsatte angrepene, og den tredje dagen etter framkomsten vokste angrepene i styrke. Både Stukas og Junkers var i virksomhet, og denne gangen ble skipet truffet av en bombe på båtdekket. Den trengte gjennom til maskinrommet hvor det brøt ut brand. Alle offisersslugarene ble sprengt totalt i stykker under eksplosjonen.

Branden i maskinen tiltok stadig i voldsomhet, og det var umulig å få igang reserve-maskinen og pumpene.

Man fryktet for at ammunisjonen skulle eksplodere, og det ble besluttet å slå hull i skipssiden for å få den under vann. Den del av byen som var nær skipet var på dette tidspunkt blitt helt evakuert. Ilden bredte seg hurtig, og nådde rommet hvor bensinen lå. Et flammehav slo opp, voldsomme eksplosjoner fulgte, og branden fortsatte hele natten gjennom. Neste morgen var endel av akterskipet det eneste som ikke var ødelagt. Under alle disse beg[illegible]er var det at Margit trofast al[illegible]er og ufortrødent sørget for serveringen til karene, mens bombene haglet, og Stukas-dyene brummet over hodet på henne. Hun hjalp til og med til under lossingen. Og etter at byssen var ødelagt, fortsatte hun på kaia, hvor hun improviserte en ny bysse i en fart.

I alt var hun tre måneder på Malta, og gjorde hele tiden nytte for seg på en måte som vakte alles beundring og respekt.

Margit tilhører ikke den freidige, selvopptatte type som liker oppstyr og offentlighet. Da medaljene var overrakt, sa hun: Unnskyld, men jeg må gå nå, jeg skal arbeide, og gikk tilbake for å vaske kopper og fat — tilbake til hverdagen og pliktene.

MARGIT blir dekorert ombord.

Nye dødsdommer i Norge

Knut Mathiesen, sjåfør og assistent, Oslo.
Georg Omnes, Stavanger.
Ferdinand Tjomsland, Stavanger.
Arthur Valdemar [illegible], Stavanger.
Knut Haugeland, Stavanger.
Magnus Nilsen, Stavanger.
Henry Viktor Larsen, Stavanger.
Arnt Andersen, Stavanger.
Georg Ingvart Nordbø, Stavanger.
Martin Johansen, Egersund.
Johan Alfred Gunnarsen, Kolbotn
Lars Sandvik, Minde ved Bergen
Arne Laudal, major, Strøy ved Kristiansand.
Olaf Dyvik, redaktør, Grimstad
Torleif Tellefsen, bokholder, Grimstad.
Arne Bjorge, ingeniør, Arendal.
Knut Bue, disponent, Bygland.
Aasmund Tveit, lærer, Lillesand.
Olaf Hansen Moen, fabrikkarbeider, Oslo.
Thor Castsen, Svanvik, Sørvaranger.
Hans Skovs, Osen.
Georg Stokke, Oslo.
Oddvar Jacobsen, Oslo,
Harald Reitan, Oslo.
Fredrik Holter, Oslo.
Olaf Vogt, Oslo.
Leif Richard Johansen, Oslo.
Lars Eriksen, Oslo.
Jon Hatlund, Oslo.
Per Stranden-Thorsen, Oslo.
Kåre Hexeberg, Oslo.
Per Lossing, Oslo.
Odd Næss, Oslo.
Oskar Johansen, Oslo.
Gunnar Hansen, Oslo.

Tallet på nordmenn som er henrettet etter dødsdom av tyskerne eller av de norske nazistene, er dermed kommet opp i 249. De døde for at Norge skulle leve. Heder og fred over deres minne.

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Det britiske Samvelde stadfester sin politikk

DEN 17. mai undertegnet de fem statsministrene for Storbritannia og De britiske Dominions en erklæring på vegne av hele imperiet som en avslutning på den store konferansen i London. Erklæringen er undertegnet av Winston Churchill for Storbritannia, Mackenzie King for Canada, John Curtin for Australia, Peter Fraser for New Zealand og Jan Smuts for Syd-Afrika. Vi gjengir følgende avsnitt av deklarasjonen:

„Sammen har vi undersøkt prinsippene for vår utenrikspolitikk og deres forbindelse med aktuelle problemer. På dette punkt rår det fullstendig enighet mellom oss.

Vi er i samdrektighet besluttet på å fortsette, skulder til skulder med våre allierte, alle nødvendige anstrengelser til støtte for våre flåter, armeer og luftstyrker under krigen og deretter til sikring av en varig fred. Vi håper og tror at seieren, som sikkert vil bli vunnet, vil bringe med seg håp og frihet for hele verden.

Det er vårt mål at når krigens stormer er over, skal alle land som nå er overvunnet av fienden bli fri til selv å avgjøre hver for seg sin fremtidige demokratiske styreform.

Gjensidig respekt og ærlig opptreden mellom nasjonene er vårt første ønske. Vi er besluttet på å samarbeide med alle fredselskende folk for å utrydde tyranniet og angrepslysten og, hvis det blir nødvendig, slå denne endelig ned hvor den enn måtte reise hodet.

Folkene innen Det britiske Imperium og Samvelde bærer villig sine ofre for den felles sak. Vi søker ingen fordeler for oss selv på andres bekostning. Vi ønsker velferd og sosiale framskritt for alle nasjoner, at de må hjelpe hverandre til bedre og lysere dager.

Vi erklærer at en verdensorganisasjon bør bygges opp etter krigen til bevarelse av fred og sikkerhet, utstyrt med tilstrekkelig makt og autoritet til å hindre overfall og vold.

I en verden opprevet av strid, har vi møtt i enighet. Denne enigheten har sin styrke, ikke i noen formell forpliktelse, men i de skjulte kilder som all god menneskelig virksomhet flyter av. Vi gleder oss over den loyalitet og de idealer vi har fått i arv, og bekrefter vår følelse av gjensidig slektskap. Selv om vi er spredt over hele kloden har vi stått sammen gjennom to verdenskrigers påkjenning, og dette har sveiset oss desto sterkere sammen."

[illegible] til Norges fulle frihet

NORGES Regjering har nå vært forberedt gjennom snart fire lange år, siden kampen på norsk jord i juni 1940 midlertidig måtte innstilles. Den norske marine er blitt gjenreist, og har alt gjort en stor innsats i aktiv tjeneste. Et moderne norsk flyvåpen er bygd opp, og norske flygere deltar hver dag i kampen mot den felles fiende, til havs og innover Europa. Også norske hæravdelinger er utdannet for moderne krigføring i norsk terreng, og grupper av dem har alt vist hva de duger til. Den viktigste norske innsatsen i De Forente Nasjoners frihetskrig har selvsagt hele tiden vært den sjøfolkene har ytet, og de seiler stadig videre på alle hav med militære forsyninger av enhver art til krigsskueplassene. All denne innsatsen er blitt og blir gjort i bevisstheten om at hvert slag som tilføyes fienden til sjøs, til lands eller i lufta, hvor som helst og når som helst, teller med i kampen for Norges frihet.

Alliert hjelp nødvendig

Men det var helt fra begynnelsen av klart at norske styrker *alene* ikke ville kunne greie å kaste tyskerne ut av Norge med de store troppemasser som fienden holder der og de befestninger som er bygd. Alt i 1941 inngikk derfor den norske Regjering en militæravtale med Storbritannia, der det ble slått fast at gjensidig hjelp skulle ytes inntil Norge igjen var fritt og helt i det norske folks eie. Avtalen ble inngått mens Storbritannia ennå stod alene sammen med de små overfalte land. Senere er det kommet flere til: Ved felleserklæring av 1. januar 1942 har samtlige forente nasjoner — som nå også omfattet verdensmaktene U.S.A. og Sovjet-Samveldet — gjensidig forpliktet seg til i samarbeid og med alle midler å bekjempe overfallsmennene. Den norske Regjering og våre vepnete styrker har under krigen nytt gjestevennskap i Storbritannia. I kraft av militæravtalen vil britiske troppestyrker komme til å kjempe skulder ved skulder med norske våpenbrødre overalt i Norge, og britiske soldater vil på denne måten med sine liv besegle det tillitsfulle vennskap som i disse prøvelsens år har utviklet seg så sterkt mellom de to folk.

Helhetsplan for sluttoppgjøret

Verdenskrigen har nå nådd sin sluttfase. Ennå står tunge tak igjen—kanskje de tyngste—før tyskerne er endelig slått. De vil bli angrepet, slått og jaget over alt hvor det skader og svekker dem mest, ut fra den samlede strategiske plan som situasjonen krever, og at alle de Forente Nasjoners krefter vil bli satt inn for å framtvinge Tysklands uavvendelige nederlag og påfølgende avvæpning så hurtig som mulig.

Norsk initiativ sikrer norske interesser

Den norske Regjeringen har sett det som sin første plikt å trygge de rent norske interesser under enhver eventualitet som kan komme til å melde seg i denne sluttkampen. Forhandlinger som etter norsk tiltak har vært ført for å oppnå dette, har ledet til avslutning av likelydende avtaler med de tre stormakter som sammen har sluttet ringen om Tyskland, og hvis innsats blir av avgjørende betydning for tilintetgjørelsen av den tyske militærmakt hvor den finnes. Disse avtaler med Storbritannia, U.S.A. og Sovjet-Samveldet er et ledd i krigsførselen og betegner en videre utbygging av militæravtalen av 1941. Utgangspunktet for avtalene er at den norske stat er et suverent og likeverdig medlem av De Forente Nasjoner. Det slåes fast som en selvsagt ting at hvor krigsoperasjoner pågår, er det den militære overstkommanderende som har den høyeste myndighet, også i forhold til sivilbefolkningen. På bakgrunn av dette fastsetter de hvilke særregler skal gjelde for de allierte troppestyrker som i medfør av frigjøringskampen måtte komme til å oppholde seg på norsk område. Men med denne ene begrensning, som følger av krigens nødvendighet, er det lovlige norske myndigheter som skal styre og norsk lov og jurisdiksjon som skal råde i norske bygder og byer etter hvert som de blir befridd, i løpet av kort tid i det hele land.

Norsk innflytelse fra første stund

Den militære kontroll i områder hvor det pågår krigshandlinger, vil etter avtalene ha en rent midlertidig karakter. Den tar utelukkende sikte på det tidsrom som vil gå med til å nedkjempe, ta til fange, internere og sluttelig eksportere det som finnes av tyskere i Norge. Så snart den militære situasjon tillater det, vil den norske Regjering overta alt ansvar for sivil administrasjon og håndheving av norsk lov og rett. Men allerede under den første fase etter de alliertes landgang vil norsk innflytelse gjøre seg meget sterkt gjeldende. Norske tjenestemenn vil følge med styrkene og virke som mellomledd mellom den allierte militærledelse og den norske sivilbefolkning. På den ene siden vil disse hjelpe befrielsesstyrkene til å få det til å gå glatt bak fronten ved å rydde av veien de vanskeligheter som ellers kunne tenkes å oppstå mellom militære i aksjon og sivile. På den andre siden vil på denne måten norske representanter fra første øyeblikk under operasjonene være i virksomhet på norsk jord, hvor de kan begynne forberedelsene til gjenreisning av den norske administrasjon, renset for quislinger og frigjort fra nazistiske utvekster. Varigheten av det tidsrom hvor militær kontroll blir nødvendig, vil avhenge av forholdene, særlig av den motstand de allierte styrker møter. Et område som hurtig blir ryddet for tyskere og dermed kommer på avstand fra fronten, vil meget snart kunne ventes å bli overlatt helt til norsk administrasjon. I områder som ligger like oppunder frontlinjen, vil det derimot i alminnelighet være nødvendig at den øverstkommanderende inntil videre beholder kontrollen.

Ordlyden av de alliertes felleskommuniké

Dette felleskommunikéet ble den 16. mai sendt ut i London :

„Likelydende avtaler er i dag blitt avsluttet av Amerikas Forente Stater, Det Forente Kongerike og Unionen av Sosialistiske Sovjetrepublikker med den norske regjering om den praktiske ordning av siviladministrasjonen og jurisdiksjonen på norsk territorium når det blir befridd av allierte styrker. Avtalene er ment å skulle være helt ut midlertidige og av praktisk art. De har til formål å lette de allierte militære lederes oppgave og å fremme det felles mål som de interesserte regjeringer har satt seg, nemlig en hurtig fjernelse av tyskere fra alliert område og de alliertes endelige seir over Tyskland.

Avtalene anerkjenner at under den første eller militære fase av Norges frigjøring må de allierte ledere de facto ha det høyeste ansvar og den høyeste myndighet over siviladministrasjonen som den militære situasjon gjør påkrevet.

Det er fastslått at så snart den militære situasjon tillater det skal den norske regjering gjenoppta det fulle grunnlovsmessige ansvar for siviladministrasjonen under den forutsetning, at de allierte styrker vil få de spesielle lettelser som de fortsatt måtte anse nødvendige på norsk område for å føre krigen til en endelig avslutning."

Det britiske utenriksdepartements kommentarer

Felleskommunikeet gir deretter melding om avtaler som er gjort av Storbritannia og U.S.A. med den nederlandske og den belgiske regjering. I forbindelse med Nederland og Belgia slår kommunikeet fast at „sovjetregjeringen er blitt konsultert angående disse avtalene og har gitt uttrykk for sin enighet."

Det britiske utenriksdepartement gir følgende kommentar til avtalene :

CONFIDENTIAL

We attach for your information a Leaflet Dissemination Report furnished by S.H.A.E.F.

With the compliments

of

Major General R. A. D. Brooks.

TRA/9 **CONFIDENTIAL** 10 August 1944

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

No.	Title	Date	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
ZG 29	The End	Aug. 9	2	125,000	125,000	12½ miles N of Paris
ZG 30	The Battle on the Niemen	6	2	80,000	160,000	Brandenburg
ZG 37	Safe Conduct	9/10	1	80,000	80,000	Brest
			2	160,000	160,000	Lorient
			2	160,000	160,000	St. Malo
			1	80,000	80,000	St. Nazaire
ZG 37/39	(each bomb contains 16,000 copies of ZG 37 and 32,000 of ZG 39)	8/9	1	48,000	80,000	Meslay
			1	48,000	80,000	Donnay
			1	48,000	80,000	Combray
ZG 40	In The West	9/10	1	80,000	80,000	Brest
			1	80,000	80,000	Lorient
			1	80,000	80,000	St. Malo
			1	80,000	80,000	St. Nazaire
ZG 44	Retreat? (+)		2	160,000	160,000	Trcarn
			2	160,000	160,000	St. Pair
			2	160,000	160,000	Jauville
			2	160,000	160,000	Le Mesnil
			2	160,000	160,000	Argences
			2	160,000	160,000	St. Pierre sur Dives
			2	160,000	160,000	Vicques
			2	160,000	160,000	Damblainville
			2	160,000	160,000	Falaise
			2	160,000	160,000	Tournebu
T 115	Nachrichten (+)		3	32,400	194,400	Brest
			2	21,600	129,600	Lorient
			2	21,600	129,600	St. Malo
			3	32,400	194,400	St. Nazaire
			2	21,600	129,600	Condé sur Noireau
			2	21,600	129,600	Flers
			2	21,600	129,600	Putanges
			2	21,600	129,600	Ecouche
			2	21,600	129,600	Argentan
	Total		57	2,965,000	4,221,000	

+ = First Dissemination

PULPINGS **CONFIDENTIAL**

XN 6	Forente Nasjoner	19	300,000	1,200,000

TRA/8 CONFIDENTIAL 9 August 1944

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

No.	Title	Date	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
		Aug.				
ZG 29	The End	7/8	2	125,000	125,000	Rouen
		8	5	312,500	312,500	Doullens
			4	250,000	250,000	Nanteuil
			4	250,000	250,000	Mantes-Gassicourt
			2	125,000	125,000	St. Malo
ZG 32	Declaration by Gen. Eisenhower	5/6	4	320,000	320,000	Le Mans
			2	160,000	160,000	Yvetot
ZG 33	German Soldiers Have Their Say	8	2	115,200	115,200	Doullens
ZG 37	Safe Conduct	8	8	640,000	640,000	Special targets East of Craon
		8/9	2	160,000	160,000	St. Malo
			2	160,000	160,000	Brest
			2	160,000	160,000	St. Nazaire
			2	160,000	160,000	Lorient
ZG 37/39	(each bomb contains 16,000 copies of ZG 37 and 32,000 copies of ZG 39) (+)		1	48,000	80,000	Bretteville le Rabet
			1	48,000	80,000	Soument St. Quentin
			1	48,000	80,000	St. Pierre Canivet
ZG 39	The Truth about Peace Movement	8	4	160,000	320,000	Special targets East of Craon
ZG 40	In the West	8	3	240,000	240,000	Special targets East of Craon
		8/9	1	80,000	80,000	St. Malo
			1	80,000	80,000	Brest
			1	80,000	80,000	St. Nazaire
			1	80,000	80,000	Lorient
ZG 41	In the East (+)	8	9	720,000	720,000	Special targets East of Craon
ZG 43	Red Army Marches Into Germany	8/9	1	80,000	80,000	Favrolle
			1	80,000	80,000	Bois Halbout
			2	160,000	160,000	Falaise
T 114	Nachrichten (+)		1	10,800	64,800	Favrolle
			1	10,800	64,800	Bois Halbout
			1	10,800	64,800	Meslay
			1	10,800	64,800	Donnay
			1	10,800	64,800	Combray
			1	10,800	64,800	Bretteville le Rabet
			1	10,800	64,800	Soument St. Quentin
			1	10,800	64,800	St. Pierre Canivet
			2	21,600	129,600	Falaise
			2	21,600	129,600	St. Malo
			2	21,600	129,600	Brest
			2	21,600	129,600	St. Nazaire
			2	21,600	129,600	Lorient
	Total		86	5,036,100	6,264,100	

+ = First Dissemination

PULPINGS

USF 120	L'Amerique en Guerre	30	600,000	2,400,000
USG 47	Sternenbanner		720,000	720,000

CONFIDENTIAL

“Nous marchons à grands pas vers la victoire”

INDEXED

Le général de Gaulle, le 25 juillet 1944

L'Assemblée Consultative a débattu le 25 juillet la politique générale du gouvernement provisoire de la République Française.

Le général de Gaulle, au cours du débat, a prononcé un discours dont nous reproduisons ci-après des extraits :

“APRÈS des années d'indicibles épreuves, personne au monde ne doute plus aujourd'hui que nous marchions à grands pas vers la victoire.

“Le cours que prirent les événements est tel que, pour la France comme pour les autres nations d'Europe submergées par l'invasion allemande, la libération qui ne fut longtemps que le rêve d'une invincible espérance apparaît aujourd'hui comme une réalité imminente. Sur un fragment du territoire métropolitain, la libération a même commencé.

“Il en résulte que notre pays se trouve aujourd'hui non plus dans la période où les problèmes immenses que vous savez se posaient comme éventuels, mais bien dans la phase où ils doivent être effectivement et progressivement résolus.

“De la façon dont la nation saura les résoudre, de l'esprit dans lequel elle le fera, de l'ordre qu'elle y apportera, dépend littéralement son destin.

“Je vais exposer à l'Assemblée quelle est la politique que le gouvernement entend suivre pour remplir sa tâche à la mesure de la libération.

“Le gouvernement est plus convaincu que jamais que la solution du conflit doit être obtenue radicalement par les armées et en dépit de la situation dans laquelle l'invasion et la trahison jetèrent notre pays, il est d'une importance vitale que la France participe à la grande bataille d'Europe avec toutes les forces dont elle dispose.

La nation rassemblée

“Il n'est pas moins nécessaire que le rôle joué par nos forces soit un rôle proprement français. Il est enfin indispensable que tous nos efforts qui se développent au dedans ou au dehors du pays, constituent un tout, c'est-à-dire un effort rassemblé de la nation sous l'autorité unique de l'Etat.

“Il faut noter que la conduite générale de l'effort militaire français, depuis les jours funestes de juin 1940, suivit une ligne continue.

“Notre participation à la bataille de Tunisie puis d'Italie, comme à la libération de notre Corse par nous-mêmes et la prise de l'île d'Elbe par nos troupes, n'était que le prolongement par des moyens progressivement croissants de ce que nous avions fait auparavant en Erythrée, au Levant, en Libye, au Fezzan.

“Au total, depuis le soi-disant armistice conclu par les hommes de Vichy, les forces françaises combattant hors de la métropole ont perdu sous le feu de l'ennemi 61.000 hommes blessés, tués ou disparus.

“Elles firent prisonniers près de 100.000 soldats ennemis. Il est bon, semble-t-il, de souligner comment, malgré les incroyables malheurs, se maintient et se maintiendra, dans le domaine militaire comme dans les autres, la continuité des desseins de la France.

“C'est donc dans le bassin de la Méditerranée que nous déployons en ce moment notre effort principal. Cette politique nous conduisit à prendre part largement et, je le crois, glorieusement à la grande bataille d'Italie.

L'effort militaire français

“Il est vrai que de ce fait la participation de nos forces de l'extérieur à la bataille de Normandie se trouva jusqu'à présent limitée à l'engagement, d'ailleurs brillant et efficace, de certaines forces aériennes et navales et de quelques éléments débarqués ou aéroportés.

“Mais je puis assurer, sans préciser bien entendu aucune date ni aucun chemin, que la libération de notre métropole sera effectuée avec le concours de toutes les forces françaises de terre, de mer et de l'air susceptibles de combattre sur les champs de bataille modernes.

“Cela est le principe même de notre coopération avec nos alliés. J'ajoute, comme il avait été fait pour les opérations récentes en Italie, que les plans stratégiques relatifs à la bataille de France furent portés en temps voulu à la connaissance du gouvernement et du Haut-Commandement français et que la participation des forces françaises fut arrêtée d'accord avec nous et que nos états-majors qualifiés prennent part normalement à l'établissement des plans, de l'emploi des forces interalliées qui comportent le concours des nôtres.

“Ainsi, sans nuire aucunement à l'unité du commandement que nous acceptâmes, compte tenu de la puissance relative des effectifs et du matériel engagé dans la période actuelle de la guerre respectivement par les Etats-Unis, la Grande-Bretagne et la France, le gouvernement peut répondre que notre effort militaire se déploie directement au service des intérêts nationaux.

“L'Assemblée apprendra avec quelque satisfaction que les quantités d'armes et d'équipement parvenues aux forces de l'intérieur au courant de chacun des mois de juin et de juillet sont en moyenne sept fois plus élevées que celles qui leur parvinrent durant le mois le plus favorable avant le commencement de la bataille de France.

“Il fait dire parallèlement que les effectifs engagés ou susceptibles de l'être ont plus que triplé en trois mois et atteignent actuellement plusieurs centaines de mille hommes dont un tiers seulement est doté d'un armement convenable.

“C'est dire à la fois l'effort qu'il reste à faire pour l'équipement de ces forces et quel rôle capital elles sont susceptibles de jouer dans la suite des opérations si on en juge par ce qu'elles firent déjà.”

Le général de Gaulle donne alors des précisions sur l'envergure de l'action des F.F.I. depuis les débarquements alliés en Normandie. Il énumère les régions de France qu'elles contrôlent.

Il expose comment furent exécutées les consignes données par le moyen des liaisons préalablement établies.

Ces consignes visaient à l'interception de tout l'ensemble des communications ennemies sur les axes et en des points d'avance déterminés ; des attaques furent lancées dans toutes les régions contre des détachements ennemis isolés, soit dans leurs cantonnements, soit sur les routes.

Il est littéralement vrai que tout l'ensemble du réseau des communications ferrées en France fut et est demeuré bouleversé chaque jour par l'action des F.F.I.

L'arrivée des réserves allemandes subit de ce fait des retards très graves, dépassant une semaine pour certaines unités comme, par exemple, la division *Das Reich*.

Huit divisions fixées

Le général de Gaulle poursuit :

“D'après des rapports indiscutables, les Allemands ont perdu dans cette lutte incessante au moins 8.000 morts, plus de 2.000 prisonniers et une très grande quantité de matériel. Il est certain que les effectifs que les Allemands sont contraints d'employer pour lutter contre nos troupes, sur le sol métropolitain, atteint la valeur de sept ou huit divisions au moins.

“Encore, et malgré la répression à laquelle ils se livrent contre des populations sans défense, ne parviennent-ils aucunement à dominer la situation.

“Nous avons des raisons de croire que les pertes et les difficultés qui leur sont ainsi causées iront en se multipliant par un nombre croissant de destructions appliquées à tout ce qu'ils utilisent, par le refus de travail dans les entreprises dont ils se servent, enfin, par ces mille et mille actions de détail exécutées contre eux en tous points de nos villes et de nos campagnes, et qui contribuent à ruiner leur puissance en même temps que leur valeur morale.

“Ah, certes, la France sait ce que cette forme de guerre lui coûte à elle-même en fait de vies humaines et de ruines matérielles.

“Il appartient au Gouvernement de propor-

(Suite au verso)

LE GÉNÉRAL DE GAULLE DEVANT L'ASSEMBLÉE CONSULTAT[illegible]E

(Suite)

tionner autant que possible les pertes avec les résultats ; il lui appartient aussi de faire en sorte que l'ennemi garde pour des générations le souvenir de ce qu'il en coûte d'envahir la terre de nos pères.

“ C'est pourquoi, je réponds que notre effort à l'intérieur ne cesse pas de grandir comme contribution capitale à la libération du pays, jusqu'au jour du soulèvement général par lequel la nation, dressée tout entière sous l'autorité du Gouvernement de la République, saura faire en sorte, en liaison avec ses armées et celles de ses alliés, qu'aucun Allemand sur son sol ne soit autre chose qu'un cadavre ou un prisonnier.

“ Mais à mesure qu'émergent hors des fumées de la bataille et de la nuit de l'oppression des zones de notre territoire, la restauration nationale étale devant nous les problèmes qu'elle comporte. Il s'agit à la fois de rétablir l'État, de faire vivre la nation et de créer les conditions favorables aux grandes réformes qui seront à la base du renouvellement de la France. Et il s'agit d'accomplir cette tâche dans les conditions les plus difficiles.

Concours français assuré

“ Nous n'avons aucun embarras à annoncer par avance que beaucoup des mesures que nous prendrons, comme beaucoup de celles que nous avons déjà prises, ne paraîtront pas toujours, et à certains, entièrement satisfaisantes. Nous concédons immédiatement que nous n'attendons la perfection ni des hommes ni des choses.

“ Mais en dépit de tout ce qu'il a déjà rencontré, et de tout ce qu'il rencontrera d'obstacles et d'insuffisances, le Gouvernement a la certitude de pouvoir accomplir sa tâche au service de la nation, parce qu'il a fixé ses buts et son chemin et parce qu'il est assuré de trouver, jusqu'au terme, le concours ardent et raisonné de la masse immense des Français.

“ J'ai dû rétablir l'Etat. Dans l'ordre politique nous avons choisi. Nous avons choisi la démocratie et la République. Rendre la parole au peuple, autrement dit, organiser dans le plus court délai possible les conditions de liberté et d'ordre et de dignité nécessaires à la grande consultation populaire d'où sortira l'Assemblée Nationale Constituante, voilà vers quoi nous allons. En attendant, nous appliquerons ce que nous avons décidé, c'est-à-dire, la réunion d'une Assemblée Consultative plus complète, et ensuite —s'il y a lieu — celle d'une Assemblée Représentative Provisoire élue, afin que le Gouvernement trouve auprès de lui une expression aussi qualifiée que possible de l'opinion des citoyens.

“ D'autre part, nous procéderons à la réorganisation, puis à la réélection des municipalités, dont le rôle est absolument capital dans cette période bouleversée, ainsi qu'à celle des Conseils Généraux.

“ Nous devrons encore restaurer la justice de l'Etat, et livrer à ses équitables jugements ceux qui ont trahi la Patrie.

“ Enfin, nous aurons à remettre sur pied, soit autour du gouvernement, soit localement, l'administration française, sans le labeur et le dévouement de laquelle il ne saurait y avoir que désordre et confusion.

“ A ce sujet, je tiens à dire que si le Gouvernement entend procéder dans la Métropole, comme il le fait ailleurs, aux éliminations nécessaires, il compte puiser, et puise déjà pour pourvoir aux remplacements, parmi les éléments idoines des organisations de résistance. S'il veut mettre en œuvre certaines réformes qui s'imposent dans le recrutement de plusieurs, sinon de toutes les catégories de fonctionnaires, il n'a aucunement l'intention de faire tout à coup table rase de la grande majorité des serviteurs de l'Etat, dont la plupart pendant les années terribles de l'occupation et de l'usurpation, auront, malgré tout, cherché à servir de leur mieux la cause publique.

“ D'accord avec l'Assemblée, le gouvernement a fixé d'avance les grandes lignes de l'action à mener pour maintenir ou rétablir la vie dans les artères de la nation, et en même temps, imposer une discipline rigoureuse dans la production, la consommation et la répartition, enfin de ménager les conditions de notre renaissance.

“ Par le rationnement, le maintien des prix, la restriction des signes monétaires, la direction des importations et des exportations, le contrôle du crédit, la fixation des salaires à un niveau relatif, plus équitable certes, mais sans aucun bouleversement, le gouvernement entend atteindre, sans laisser se produire l'excès d'inflation ni la disparition des denrées, le moment où la production et les possibilités du commerce extérieur auront atteint le niveau qui permettra à l'offre de se rapprocher de la demande.

“ Dans l'intervalle, le concours de nos alliés, notamment américains, tel que nous l'avons négocié, et l'appoint à fournir par les territoires d'outre-mer, nous aideront à faire face à ces grandes difficultés.

“ Mais je dois répéter avec force que la libération n'apportera nullement une euphorie rapide. Je suis d'ailleurs convaincu que le grand peuple français en a pleinement conscience, et qu'il est résolu à supporter vaillamment les contraintes du présent pour rétablir aussitôt et pour un long avenir son équilibre intérieur, sa puissance économique et sa bonne santé sociale.

“ Assurément, les grandes réformes qui donneront à la France sa figure et son image nouvelles, au point de vue notamment de sa démographie, de son activité économique, de sa structure sociale, du mode d'association des peuples qui sont liés à son sort, ne devront être réalisées que par la nation elle-même, c'est-à-dire par les représentants qu'elle aura librement élus.

“ Mais le gouvernement a le devoir de prendre à temps les mesures, en quelque sorte conservatoires, sans lesquelles certains abus installés risqueraient, s'ils étaient acceptés par nous, d'être par la suite assez puissants pour faire échouer de force les changements qui s'imposent.

“ Quand nous disons que notre politique extérieure a pour but de remettre la France à sa place, et dans des conditions qui lui permettent de la tenir, nous sommes convaincus que nous servons l'intérêt d'un grand nombre d'hommes, en même temps que celui de notre propre pays. Je me permettrai d'ajouter que nous sommes renforcés dans cette opinion par la constatation de ce que l'invasion de la France par l'ennemi a coûté dans cette guerre, stratégiquement et politiquement, au camp de la liberté, par la stupeur et l'effroi que la disparition de celle-ci a provoqué dans tous les continents ; enfin, par l'émouvant enthousiasme que suscite maintenant dans les masses immenses la preuve qu'elle réapparaît.

Un rôle de premier plan

“ C'est dans une voix très claire que le gouvernement français affirme sa politique qui consiste à maintenir intégralement la souveraineté française partout où elle est en droit de s'exercer, à obtenir pour notre pays des conditions réelles de sécurité propre, faute desquelles trois invasions dans l'espace d'une vie d'homme ont failli l'anéantir ; à jouer un rôle de premier plan dans la réorganisation de l'Europe, enfin à participer au premier rang à la coopération internationale.

“ Les visites qu'il m'a été donné de faire en Grande-Bretagne au cours du mois dernier, et récemment aux Etats-Unis, avaient, de notre part pour premier but d'apporter l'hommage de la France à ces deux grands et vaillants alliés, dont le magnifique effort de guerre aura tant fait pour la victoire commune et pour la libération de notre propre pays.

“ Ces visites tendaient également de part et d'autre à déterminer dans nos rapports mutuels une situation plus nette et à servir ainsi l'intérêt commun des démocraties. J'ai trouvé auprès du gouvernement britannique, et auprès du Président Roosevelt et du gouvernement américain, l'occasion des conversations les plus larges et les plus franches.

“ Il y a entre l'Angleterre et nous une communauté notable d'intérêts européens et mondiaux que ne devrait plus pouvoir troubler aucune rivalité périmée sur tel ou tel point de la terre. Il y a entre les Etats-Unis et nous une union d'idées et d'idéal, une amitié à la fois instructive et raisonnée, qui doivent être, à mon avis, des éléments essentiels dans le travail de réorganisation en commun du monde.

Une nation fraternelle

“ J'ajoute que la position si favorable prise à notre égard depuis longtemps par le maréchal Staline et le gouvernement de l'Union Soviétique, dont le rôle gigantesque dans la guerre sera capital dans la paix, nous donne lieu à espérer que la France et la Russie pourront, dès que possible, fixer entre elles les modalités d'une étroite collaboration dont dépendront, je le crois, la sécurité et l'équilibre futur de l'Europe.

“ Comment pourrais-je manquer d'évoquer l'entretien si confiant que m'a accordé Sa Sainteté le Pape Pie XII, comment ne mentionnerais-je pas les conversations très amicales que j'ai pu avoir à Londres avec les chefs d'Etat ou les gouvernements hollandais, belge, luxembourgeois, polonais, tchécoslovaque, norvégien, ainsi que l'accueil extrêmement chaleureux qu'ont bien voulu me faire le gouvernement et le peuple du Canada ? Comment négligerais-je de dire que nos relations si précieuses avec le maréchal Chiang-Kai-Chek et le gouvernement chinois sont entrées dans une voie normale ? Combien d'états européens, éclairés par l'épreuve, semblent prêts à tenir la France pour ce qu'elle est, c'est-à-dire pour une nation fraternelle, particulièrement compréhensive, désintéressée, rompue par une expérience millénaire à mesurer et à favoriser les conditions d'équilibre du vieux continent et aussi de celui de monde !

Accord pratique imminent

“ Messieurs, ces progrès indiscutables dans la situation internationale de la France vont être très prochainement marqués, nous l'espérons, par la conclusion d'un accord pratique avec Londres et Washington en ce qui concerne la collaboration, si longuement sujette à contreverse, de l'administration française avec les armées alliées et en territoire métropolitain libre.

“ Cet accord assurera, comme il est nécessaire, à la fois le respect de la souveraineté de la France et de l'autorité de son gouvernement, et le droit reconnu au Haut-Commandement de trouver chez nous tous concours et toutes facilités dont il aura besoin pour mener à la victoire les braves soldats de nos alliés et les nôtres.

“ Nous souhaitons dans l'intérêt de tous qu'un tel accord soit le point de départ d'une collaboration mieux organisée entre nous et nos alliés. Cela est d'autant plus pressant que des questions pour nous absolument vitales, tel l'armistice à imposer à l'Allemagne vaincue, qui contiendra en germe son destin de demain, et par conséquent le nôtre, doivent se poser d'un moment à l'autre. Pour atteindre à l'avenir que la France veut s'ouvrir, il lui reste encore à livrer de dures batailles, à subir de cruels sacrifices, à déployer de vastes efforts. L'ennemi chancelle, il reste à l'abattre. Quelque figure que prenne l'Allemagne, nous ne pourrions faire fond sur rien si elle ne devait pas être complètement, irrémédiablement battue.

“ Côte à côte avec tous nos chers et vaillants alliés, redoublons donc nos coups, portons nos pensées et notre confiance sur nos armées, celle du dehors et celle du dedans, qui brûlent de se rejoindre dans le combat décisif. Soyons droits, fermes, unis ; de nos grandes épreuves, tirons fraternellement, tous ensemble, de grandes leçons et de grands desseins. La tempête qui faillit emporter la France, c'est à nous d'en faire l'origine d'une nouvelle grandeur.”

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Mr. P.N. Loxley

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With the Compliments
of
Major-General R. A. D. Brooks.

P.B.A.TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

14 AUG 1944

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L.R.26

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

No.	Title	Date	Pkgs. or Bombs	No. of Leaflets	No. of Units	Target
CF. 1	De Gaulle's Soeech	12/13	6P	24,000	96,000	Parthenay
	in Canada	Aug.				
XF. 1	De Gaulle's Speech	12/13	19P	152,000	324,000	Saumur
		Aug.	7.4P	60,000	120,000	St. Nazaire
			7.4P	60,000	120,000	La Rochellle
			7 P	56,000	112,000	L'Ile Bouchard
			9 P	72,000	140,000	Chatelleraul
			50 P	400,000	800,000	
USF.127	L'Amerique en Guerre	12/13	6P	24,000	96,000	Parthenay
	No.111	Aug.	9P	36,000	144,000	Saumur
			15P	60,000	240,000	
U SF.128	Voir No.6	12/13	7P	7,000	84,000	Challans
		Aug.	7P	7,000	84,000	Les Sables d'Olo
			6P	6,000	72,000	Tours
			9P	9,000	108,000	Loudun
			29P	29,000	248,000	
USF.130	L'Amerique en Guerre	12/13	2P	8,000	32,000	Saumur
	No.112	Aug.	1P	4,000	16,000	Challans
			1P	4,000	16,000	Les Sables d'Olo
			8P	32,000	128,000	La Roche sur Yon
			8P	32,000	128,000	Cholet
			32P	128,000	512,000	Poitiers
			52P	208,000	2,496,000	
F. 75	Courrier de L'Air	12/13				
	No.26	Aug.	.4P	2,000	8,000	St. Nazaire
			.4P	2,000	8,000	La Rochelle
			3 P	12,000	48,000	L'Ile Bouchard
			4 P	16,000	64,000	
USG.47	Sternenbanner	12/13	50P	200,000	800,000	Frankfurt- am-
		Aug.				Main area
XG. 16	A Small Clique?	12/13	18P	288,000	288,000	Brunswick
		Aug.	7P	112,000	112,000	Russelshein
			6P	96,000	96,000	Unknown
			1P	16,000	16,000	Jettisoned
			32P	512,000	512,000	
XG. 17	The Game is Up	12/13	20P	320,000	320,000	Frankfurt-am-
		Aug.				Main area
			49P	584,000	684,000	Brunswick area
			1P	16,000	16,000	Unknown
			70P	1,020,000	1,020,000	
G. 100	Bombing Guilt	12/13	3P	7,200	43,200	Brunswick
		Aug.				
G. 15	The Air War	12/13	1P	16,000	16,000	Brunswick
		Aug.				
G. 17	Without the Party-	12/13	20P	320,000	320,000	Brunswick
	No War	Aug.				
G. 46	German Prisoners of	12/13	2P	16,000	32,000	Brunswick
	War No.2	Aug.				
F. 70	Accord No.7	13/14	24P	14,400	230,400	La Roche-sur-Yon
		Aug.	25.1P	15,000	240,000	Montreuil Bellay
			49.1P	29,400	470,400	

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COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

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No.	Title	Date	Pkgs of Bombs	No. of Leaflets	No. of Units	Target.
XG. 17	Food for Thought	4th Aug.	2B	84,000	112,000	Schwerin
			1B	42,000	56,000	Jett. in Channel
			5B	210,000	280,000	Hamburg
			2B	84,000	112,000	Wissmar
			2B	84,000	112,000	Peenemunde
			2B	84,000	112,000	Anklam
			14B	588,000	784,000	
XG. 17	Food for Thought	5th Aug.	1B	42,000	56,000	Dollbergen
			5B	210,000	280,000	Brunswick
			1B	42,000	56,000	Mienburg
			7B	294,000	392,000	
XG. 17	Food for Thought	6th Aug.	5B	210,000	280,000	Berlin
			2B	84,000	112,000	Brandenburg
			7B	294,000	392,000	
XG. 17	Food for Thought	9th Aug.	6B	252,000	336,000	Saarbrucken
F. 77	Courrier de L'Air No.27	7/8 Aug.	2P	8,000	32,000	Le Blanc - Loire
			2P	8,000	32,000	Bellac, Parthenay
			4P	16,000	64,000	
F. 77	Courrier de L'Air No.27	8/9 Aug.	2P	8,000	32,000	St. Just en Chevalet
			2P	8,000	32,000	Dijon
			2P	8,000	32,000	Amiens area
			6P	24,000	96,000	
XF. 1	De Gaulle's Speech	10/11 Aug.	2P	16,000	32,000	Coast - Nogent-le-Rotrou
			2P	16,000	32,000	Dijon area
			4P	32,000	64,000	Parthenay
			2P	16,000	32,000	Nevers - Cosne
			2P	16,000	32,000	Cosne
			12P	96,000	192,000	
XN. 7 +	United Nations	10/11 Aug.	3B	47,370	189,480	Bergen
			2B	31,580	126,320	Stavanger
			5B	78,950	315,800	
XN. 9 +	German War Effort at the Last Ditch	10/11 Aug.	1B	85,000	85,000	Bergen
			1B	85,000	85,000	Stavanger
			2B	170,000	170,000	
N. 8 +	Free Norway	10/11 Aug.	1B	5,000	60,000	Bergen
			2B	10,000	120,000	Stavanger
			3B	15,000	180,000	

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+ First Disseminations.

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COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

No.	Title	Date Aug.	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
T-117	Nachrichten (+)	11/12	4	43,320	259,920	Orleans
			3	32,490	194,940	Brest
			3	32,490	194,940	Lorient
			3	32,490	194,940	St.Nazaire
			7	75,810	454,860	Along road Potigny to Falaise
Y-23	Tous les Fronts (+)	11/12	10	250,000	750,000	Paris
ZG 29	The End	9.	1	60,428	60,428	Brest Harbour
			2	120,832	120,832	L'Isle-Adam Rly. Bridge
			4	241,664	241,664	Compiegne Rly. Bridge
			3	181,248	181,248	Pontoise Rly. Bridge
		10	2	120,832	120,832	Peronne Rly. Bridge
			5	302,080	302,080	Epome-Mezieres Rly. Junction
			4	250,000	250,000	S.E. of Paris, Berney
ZG 33	German Soldiers Have Their Say	10.	2	115,200	115,200	Peronne Rly Bridge
		11	2	115,200	115,200	Oissel
			3	172,800	172,800	Montrichard
ZG 36	The Riddle of the German Luftwaffe (+)	11/12.	1	80,000	80,000	Orleans
ZG 37	Safe Conduct	11.	6	462,000	462,000	Brest
			1	77,000	77,000	Lorient
			1	77,000	77,000	St.Nazaire
ZG 38	You Are Now Cut Off!	11	3	240,000	240,000	Brest
			1	80,000	80,000	Lorient
			1	80,000	80,000	St.Nazaire
ZG 39	The Truth About The Peace Movement	9	2	80,000	160,000	Brest Harbour
		10.	5	200,000	400,000	Peronne Rly. Bridge
			2	80,000	160,000	Nogent-sur-Seine
			1	40,000	80,000	Barracks near Fontainbleu
		11.	2	80,000	160,000	Oissel
		10/11.	2	80,000	160,000	Orleans

TRA/11 12 August, 1944

No.	Title	Date Aug.	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
ZG 40	In The West	11/12	1	80,[illegible]	80,000	Orleans
		11	9	720,000	720,000	Brest
			3	240,000	240,000	Lorient
			3	240,000	240,000	St. Nazaire
		10	5	400,000	400,000	Epone-Mezieres
ZG 41	In the East	11	2	160,000	160,000	Brest
			2	160,000	160,000	Lorient
			2	160,000	160,000	St. Nazaire
ZG 42	Appeal Of The German Generals	11/12	2	80,000	160,000	Orleans
			2	80,000	160,000	Brest
				80,000	160,000	Lorient
				80,000	160,000	St. Nazaire
ZG 43	Red Army Marches Into Germany	11	6	480,000	480,000	Brest
			3	240,000	240,000	Lorient
			3	240,000	240,000	St. Nazaire
ZG 44	Retreat?	11/12	3	240,000	240,000	Along Road Potigny-Falaise
ZG 46	Brest Leaflet (+)	11/12	6	461,538	461,538	Brest
ZG 47	Lorient Leaflet (+)	11/12	7	538,461	538,461	Lorient
ZG 48	St. Nazaire Leaflet (+)	11/12	6	461,538	461,538	St. Nazaire
	Total		151	8,944,421	11,407,421	

+ = First Dissemination

TRA/10 CONFIDENTIAL 11 August 1944

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

No.	Title	Date Aug.	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
ZG 37	Safe Conduct	10/11	1	77,000	77,000	Along road Falaise - St. Pierre sur Dive
			1	77,000	77,000	Soumont St. Quentin
			1	77,000	77,000	Meslay
			1	79,000	79,000	Combray
		10	2	154,000	154,000	Brest
ZG 38	You Are Now Cut Off!		2	160,000	160,000	Brest
ZG 40	In the West		2	160,000	160,000	Brest
ZG 41	In the East		1	80,000	80,000	Brest
ZG 42	Appeal of the German Generals (+)		1	40,000	80,000	Brest
ZG 44	Retreat?	10/11	2	160,000	160,000	Along road Falaise - St. Pierre sur Dive
ZG 45	One Minute Which May Save Your Life (+)		1	80,000	80,000	Falaise
			1	80,000	80,000	Along road Falaise - St. Pierre sur Dive
			1	80,000	80,000	Tournebu
			1	80,000	80,000	Donnay
ZG 43	Red Army Marches Into Germany	10	2	160,000	160,000	Brest
T 116	Nachrichten (+)	10/11	1	10,800	64,800	Falaise
			4	43,200	259,200	Along road Falaise-St. Pierre sur Dives
			5	54,000	324,000	Lorient
			5	54,000	324,000	St. Nazaire
			1	10,800	64,800	Soumont St. Quentin
			1	10,800	64,800	Tournebu
			1	10,800	64,800	Dropped ever Channel
			1	10,800	64,800	Donnay
			1	10,800	64,800	Combray
	Total		40	1,760,000	2,880,000	

+ = First Dissemination

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[illegible]

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JUNI-JULI 1944

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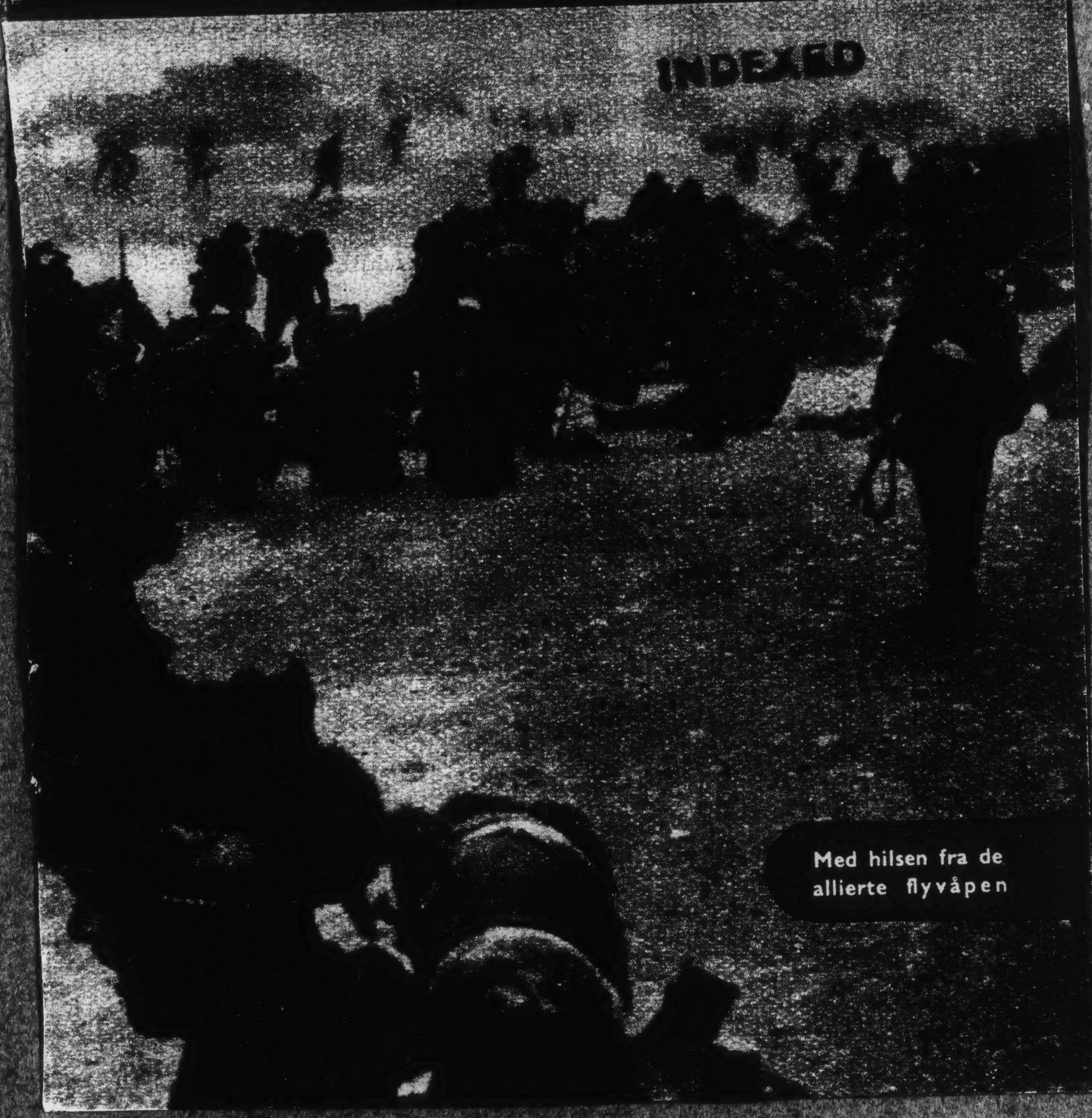

Med hilsen fra de allierte flyvåpen

LANDINGEN I NORMANDI

I over fire år har Hitler og hans bødler konsentrert alle sine krefter for å nå det målet som en nazi-skribent engang formulerte i disse ord:

„Vi akter ikke bare å tilintetgjøre hele det samfunnssystemet som ble skapt ved den franske revolusjon, — vi skal skru historiens timeviser enda lenger tilbake enn det som kalles ødeleggelsen av Middelalderens toleranse og humanisme."

Nøyaktig fire år etter Dunkerque har frihetens armeer atter satt foten på fransk jord. Det tyske erobringsprogrammet er forvandlet [illegible]

Undertegningen av de tre avtalene [illegible] Norge, Holland og Belgia betyr [illegible] nytt skritt framover i de alliertes planlegging for Europas befrielse. Hver av de tre allierte regjeringene som avtalene berører, har gjort detaljerte forberedelser for å oppfylle sine forpliktelser; deres offisielle representanter er blitt utnevnt, og hele administrasjonsapparatet er klart til å bli satt i sving.

Dokumentene var rede til undertegnelse for en tid siden, men mens forhandlingene var i gang fant den norske regjeringen det tilrådelig, i betraktning av mulige utviklinger i Finnland og Nord-Europa, å slutte en liknende avtale med sovjetregjeringen, og fellskommunikeet ble derfor ikke offentliggjort før den russisk-norske avtalen forelå.

Det pågår nå diskusjoner mellom de alliertes overstkommanderende og general de Gaulle's militære representant i London angående administrasjonen i de befridde områder av Frankrike."

Norge — et fritt, selvstendig, udelelig og uavhengelig rike

Utenriksminister Trygve Lie uttalte den 16. mai bl.a. følgende:

„De avtaler som nå er undertegnet mellom Norge på den ene side og henholdsvis Storbritannia, Amerikas Forente Stater og Unionen av Sosialistiske Sovjetrepublikker på den annen side, er et ledd i arbeidet for å gjøre alt klart for den endelige frigjøring av vårt land. Vi venter nå på de avgjørende fremstøt som skal tvinge Tyskland i kne. Vi nærmer oss det tidspunkt som vi har sett fram til helt siden da Norge ble okkupert, det tidspunkt da åket skal kastes av og det norske folk igjen skal bli herre i eget hus.

„I sin kamp mot Tysklands forsøk på å erobre verdensherredømmet har det vært et av De Forente Nasjoners fremste krigsmål å sikre en ordning, hvor enhver nasjons rett til selv å bestemme sin egen skjebne er helt og fullt anerkjent. Når de som har solgt seg selv og sitt land til tyskerne, sprer rykter om at den norske regjering skulle har avstått norsk territorium eller gått med på inngrep i Norges suverene rettigheter, undervurderer de nå som så mange ganger tidligere det norske folks dømmekraft. Avtalene sikrer oss nemlig at Norge igjen skal bli hva det var: „et fritt, selvstendig, udelelig og uavhengelig rike."

„Det er på det rene at *det tyske okkupasjonsstyre ved landets befrielse fra første stund skal avløses av et norsk styre på lovlig konstitusjonelt grunnlag.*

„*Hovedbestemmelsen er derfor at den norske regjering i samme øyeblikk som den militære situasjon gjør det mulig, vil overta ledelsen og det fulle ansvar for siviladministrasjonen.*

„Det er med glede den norske regjering har undertegnet disse avtalene. Vi setter pris på at våre allierte har vært rede til å gi uttrykk for sin alminnelige politikk i konkrete og praktiske bestemmelser for samarbeidet på norsk territorium. Det vil bidra til at dette samarbeidet kan foregå uten friksjoner. Og de praktiske vanskeligheter som måtte melde seg vil bli overvunnet. Det som er avgjørende er at *norsk suverenitet er fullt anerkjent og landets integritet sikret.*"

Nordmenn skal råde i det befridde Norge

I sin tale i Den Norske Sjømannskirke i London 17. mai kom statsminister Nygaardsvold inn på planene for Europas befrielse fra det tyske slavelk, og uttalte bl.a.:

„Vi kan ikke tidfeste dagen for seieren og oppgjøret, men vi vet at vi nærmer oss den — sikkert og hurtig. De Forente Nasjoner har samlet veldige ressurser i mannskaper og materiell til den avgjørende styrkeprøven. Så omhyggelig er planene lagt og så omfattende har forberedelsene vært, at det bare er én mulig utgang: Seieren. Og denne De Forente Nasjoners seier betyr også seier og frihet for Norge.

„Norge omfattes også av de planer som er lagt. I denne forbindelse vil jeg gjerne få uttrykke min glede over det som er oppnådd for Norges sak ved inngåelsen av de avtaler som ble undertegnet igår. Disse tre likelydende avtalene med verdens tre sterkeste militærmakter, er i seg selv en garanti for at fienden snart vil være kastet ut av vårt land. Men de går også videre. *Disse avtaler fastslår at det er norske myndigheter som skal styre og norsk lov og jurisdiksjon som skal råde i norske bygder og byer, etter hvert som de blir befridd, i løpet av kort tid i det hele land.* Avtalene legger til rette de praktiske sider ved befrielsen på en måte som det ut fra *norske* interesser er grunn til å uttrykke den største tilfredshet med."

London „Times" om avtalene

London-avisen *Times* skriver i sin lederartikkel den 17. mai:

„Undertegnelsen igår av avtalene med den belgiske, nederlandske og norske regjering om administreringen av de nasjonale områder etterhvert som de blir befridd fra tysk kontroll, betegner et viktig ledd i planleggingen

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for befrielsen. I den norske avisen [illegible] den russiske regjeringen en viktig og interessant uttalelse. [illegible] har gjort det til oppgaven [illegible] presist [illegible] russiske tropper står på norsk jord. Den norske regjeringen [illegible] på forhånd ved å henvende seg til Moskva; og den russiske [illegible] på forhånd var blitt klarlagt og vedtatt. Som [illegible] kunne være hos tyskerne og [illegible] Quisling [illegible] Russlands [illegible] i området, til å rykke [illegible] med den bolsjevistiske [illegible]. Det forsikrer og tapre norske folk, som nå i over fire år har motsatt seg alle fiendens forsøk på å undertrykke det og avvist alle hans lokketoner, vil heller ikke la seg lure av fiendens hele propaganda i dette øyeblikk der [illegible] drømmer om befrielsens dag. I dag vil [illegible] over hele verden — de som bor i det okkuperte hjemland ikke mer enn de som [illegible] vinner Norge — ikke [illegible]. Den avtale denne regjering har truffet som de allierte er et vitnesbyrd om at Norges nasjonale uavhengighet som har vært grunnprinsippet [illegible] vil bli gjenoppreist — snart — og [illegible]. *Avtalen avtalt gir sikker garanti for denne uavhengighet*, ikke bare for nordmennene men også for [illegible] og belgierne . . .

„Regjeringen i London vet hvor de står, dette folk hjemme vil ikke være i tvil om hva de skal gjøre eller om hvor de har sine ledere på befrielsens dag."

Mens vi venter

Mens vi venter på befrielsen, må vi være forberedt på at tyskerne og quislingene vil prøve å gjøre motforsøk av militær og politisk natur for å snu eller dekke i lengden det uunngåelige nederlaget som venter dem. I den hysteriske propagandakampanjen som quislingpressen driver mot „den bolsjevistiske fare", kan man se av de mange usannheter, løgner og trusler og av den nødvendige [illegible] de [illegible]:

[illegible]

Quisling og [illegible] har gått med på å [illegible] arbeidere i tyskernes tjeneste og [illegible] 1921, 1922 eller 1923. Det er altså [illegible] effektiv arbeidskraft som ligger bak mobiliseringen.

Hjemmefrontens linje

Dette er Quislings [illegible]. Den norske hjemmefronten vil vite å finne svaret på denne [illegible] utfordring. Den norske hjemmefronts ledelse, som er godkjent av H.M. Kongen og regjeringen, har sendt ut et opprop hvori første punkt på programmet er *„vær fri, motarbeid Norge, og [illegible] og fell [illegible] av demokratiet, [illegible] friheten, rettssikkerheten, frie valg"*. — „Kampen er nå, her hjemme som ved fronten. Hver enkelt er en soldat, sivil eller i uniform. Vi er i krig. Kampen er nå gått inn i sin avgjørende fase. Samhold og disiplin er mer nødvendig enn noensinne," slutter oppropet.

Slutt opp om Hjemmefrontledelsen !

Den norske Regjering gir sin fulle og hele tilslutning til dette opprop. Alle nordmenn må fortsatt slutte opp om hjemmefrontledelsen og de linjer den har trukket opp for den nasjonale kamp i Norge.

Stunden og oppgavene nærmer seg. Når tiden er inne vil Regjeringen gi de ordrer og trekke opp de retningslinjer som er nødvendige og som skal følges inntil Norge igjen er et fritt, selvstendig land.

Vårt land er ikke til salgs

I dag står Norge oss nærmere enn noen sinne. Hver enkelt føler seg forbundet med landets historie og med det norske folk. Utefront og hjemmefront har forskjellige erfaringer, men bildet av Norge er det samme: Vårt land som ikke er til salgs om man så blir lokket eller truet aldri så meget. Norge kan bare miste hva det norske folk mister seg selv. Vi har Norge i våre hjerter i dag. Vi vet at landet skal gjenoppstå og gjenfødes av den harde kampen.

Kronprins Olav, i sin 17. mai-tale 1944.

En forpliktelse

Våre tanker går i dag tilbake til alle dem som har gitt alt, selv sitt liv, for Norges sak. Deres offer forplikter alle nordmenn til etter krigens avslutning å stå fast sammen om landets gjenoppbygging.

Kong Haakon, i Hans Majestets 17. mai-tale 1944

Atlanterhavsbrevet og Tyskland

A[illegible] overfor Tyskland i fremtiden; det prinsippet betyr ingen [illegible] eller overenskomst med våre fiender. Det var ikke noe tilbud til tyskerne om å overgi seg, — hvis det var et tilbud, er dette tilbudet blitt avvist. Prinsippet om betingelsesløs overgivelse vil bli anvendt overfor Nazi-Tyskland og Japan, og dette prinsipp fjerner enhver [illegible] til noe i likhet med [illegible] planer. Rettferdighet må [illegible] og gjengjeldelse [illegible] dem til del som har [illegible] ondskap og brutalitet. De tyskerne som satte seg til mål først å undertrykke Europa og dernest hele verden, de som i så mange land har utført fryktelige forbrytelser, må bringes tilbake til åstedet for forbrytelsene og dømmes av befolkningen på stedet. Det er ikke tale om at Tyskland skal nyte noen garanti [illegible] oss til å ta [illegible] forholdsregler [illegible] for å sikre oss mot en gjentakelse av den [illegible] av [illegible] som har preget den forrige og den nåværende verdenskrigen. Våre barn og barnebarn må ikke lide samme tragedie som oss."

Winston Churchill,

i underhuset den 24. mai 1944.

Norges lovlige regjering

ETTER at statsminister Churchill i sin tale i underhuset 24. mai hadde omtalt de politiske problemene i forbindelse med Frankrikes frigjøring, — Churchill meddelte i den anledning at de allierte intet vil ha å gjøre med Vichy-regjeringen, — behandlet statsministeren de politiske problemer som knytter seg til frigjøringen av de øvrige vesteuropeiske og allierte land: „I Norge og Nederland er forholdet et annet. Hvis vi gjør invasjon der, vil det lovlige styre bli opprettholdt av de regjeringene som vi anerkjenner og som vi står i nøie forbindelse med. Kong Haakons og dronning Wilhelminas regjeringer er sine respektive staters lovlige regjeringer med fullkommen, ubrutt kontinuitet; og skulle våre frihetsarmeer gå inn i disse landene vil vi fortsatt opprettholde forbindelsen med de lovlige regjeringene. Så langt det er oss mulig vil vi også bevare forbindelsen med den belgiske og den danske regjering, selv om deres statsoverhoder er fanger; sterke bånd knytter oss også til disse land."

Hva avtalene betyr

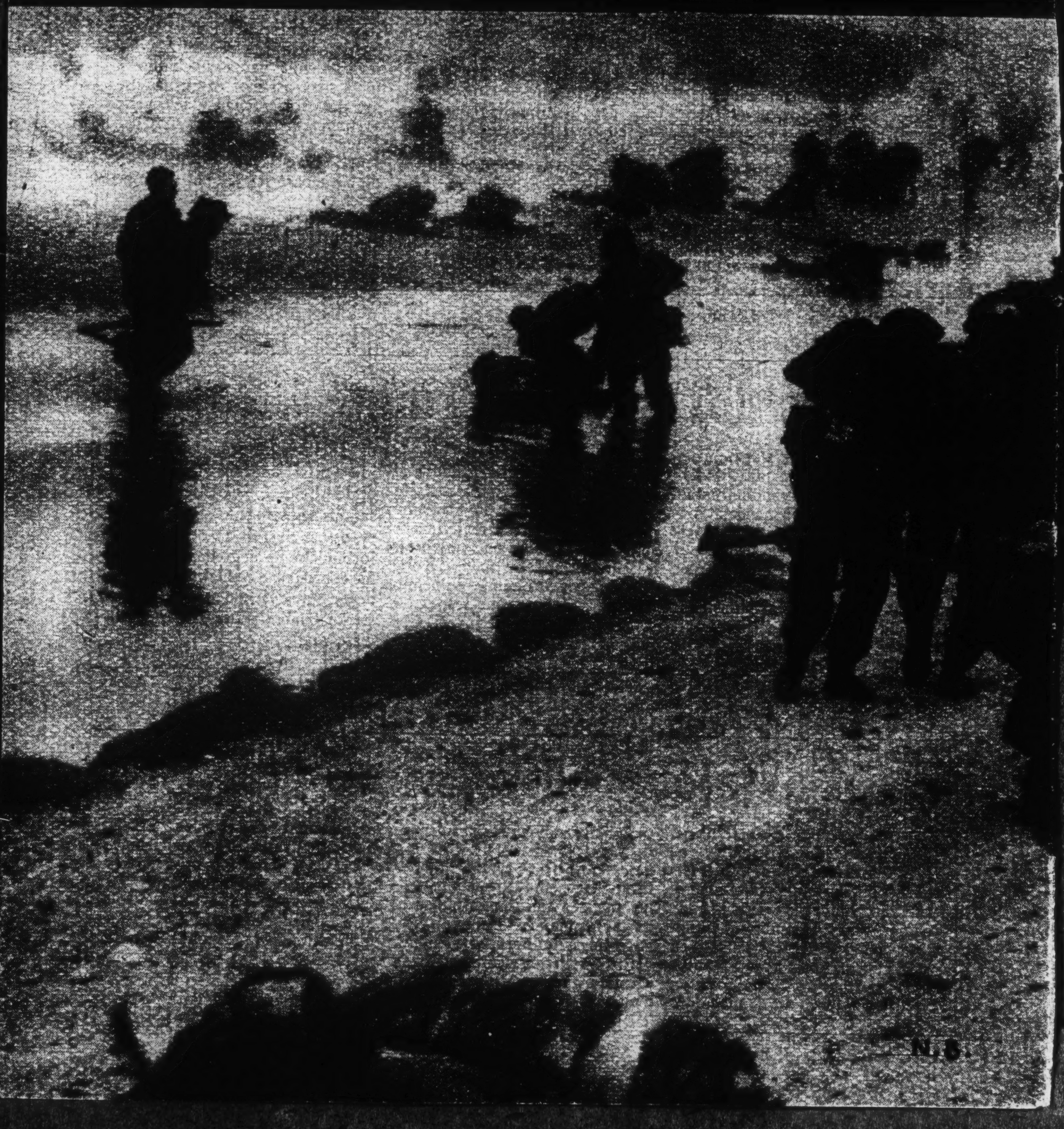
VI har nettopp undertegnet avtaler med Belgia, Norge og Nederland. Vi overveiet sammen med våre allierte som har undertegnet lignende avtaler, om vi kunne offentliggjøre avtalene. Men det var en vanskelighet forbundet dermed, fordi avtalene er ikke bare av politisk natur; de inneholder også visse militære klausuler om de skritt som skal tas når disse land skal befries. Det er imidlertid ingen „hemmelig" avtale. En hemmelig avtale om disponering av annenmanns eiendom ville være høyst utilbørlig. Men hvis det kan kalles en hemmelig avtale å gjøre overenskomst om hvordan man skal befri et land, kan det ikke være noe galt i det. Det er nettopp hva disse avtalene innebærer. Avtalenes politiske paragrafer gir disse landene, Belgia, Norge og Nederland, full kontroll over deres egne affærer på det tidligst mulige tidspunkt."

Utenriksminister Eden,

i underhuset 25. mai 1944.

Send det videre!

Send det videre!



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FREE NORWAY. N.8.

INDEXED

No. 6 (31) JUNE-JULY 1944

WITH GREETINGS FROM THE ALLIED AIR FORCES

PHOTOGRAPHS, CAPTIONS AND SHORT ITEMS APPEARING THROUGHOUT THE MAGAZINE.

Front and back covers show a landing scene on the Normandy beaches.
No caption.

Page 2. Photographs shows troops wading ashore.
No caption.

Page 3. Photographs show German defensive beach obstacles and allied troops coming ashore.
Caption reads: This is how the Germans constructed minefields on poles to prevent landing craft from approaching.-But it did not work! Here you see infantry rushing onto the beaches.

Pages 4-5. Photograph shows armada of ships.
Caption reads: "The history of war does not know of any such undertaking so broad in conception, so grandiose in its scale, and so masterly in its execution" - Stalin.

Pages 6-7. Photograph shows landing scene.
Caption reads: Amphibious tanks and infantry! An American troop detachment reaches a Normandy beach.

Page 9. Photograph shows gliders after landing.
Caption reads: ON FRENCH SOIL. The fuselages of these "Horsa" gliders have not been destroyed, but can be separated like this to facilitate the unloading.

Page 11. Photograph shows Norwegian ship unloading.
Caption reads: Norwegian ships in Normandy. In the great armada there were many Norwegian ships like this taking part.

Pages 12-13 Photographs show equipment ashore and soldiers digging near a captured German defence post.
Caption reads: In this first break-through... losses were less than had been expected.

" " Photographs show tanks coming out of a landing craft and German prisoners coming out.
Caption reads: WE GO IN... THEY COME OUT!

Page 15. Photograph shows American snipers.
Caption reads: With rifles at the ready. In many of the French towns and villages the Germans had snipers who caused a lot of trouble. Two American soldiers are here seen searching for them in the town of St, Mere Eglise, which was captured by American troops on June 10th 1944.

Page 16. Photograph shows French people waving to an allied tank.
Caption reads: Further ahead! After the capture of St. Mere Eglise the Americans went on. Giant tanks are here seen rumbling through the narrow streets of the town on their way towards the front. The bridgehead in Europe has to be extended to provide a secure base for future operations.

Page 17. Photograph shows R.A.F. officers receiving a bouquet of flowers.
Caption reads: A flower greeting from the youngsters of France. Two little French children give flowers to two R.A.F. officers.

Page 18. Photograph shows cheering crowd at Bayeux.
Caption reads: FREE TOWN IN FRANCE. The citizens of Bayeux. are gathering around allied officers with greetings. On June 8th this town was captured after hard and bitter fighting. German resistance was broken in the town itself but the enemy fought heavy rearguard actions outside Bayeux. But he did not succeed in stopping the allied forces, which pushed on and freed more French towns. The inhabitants are here seen raising their hands and making the "V" sign, as a sign of welcome to Montgomery's invading forces.

Page 21. Photograph shows: The Norwegian ship GLAISDALE.
Caption reads: Reuter's special correspondent, Desmond Tighe, has sent this despatch from the Norwegian destroyer GLAISDALE, where he was on board on Wednesday, the day after D-Day: "The Royal Norwegian Navy's destroyers are pounding the strong German fortifications on the coast of Normandy, and especially a little ship, the GLAISDALE, which fought a grand battle during the first bombardments on D-Day. In 40 minutes she sent over 300 salvoes from her 4" guns and set on fire and destroyed a German fortified position on the coast, and made it a hot day for two 75mm. gunsites. The population of Yorkshire may well be proud of the GLAISDALE, because the destroyer has been adopted by the town of Bingley and has been named after the famous hunting ground Glaisdale."

Page 27. Photograph shows cheering crowd in Rome.
Caption reads: Happy Rome.

Page 28. Photograph shows allied tanks passing the Colosseum.
Caption reads: Passing by the Colosseum.

Page 31. Photograph shows exploding house.
No caption.

Page 32. Photograph shows Canadian soldiers watching demonstration.
Caption reads: The Canadians learn enemy tricks from the experience of their casualties. They set up a school behind the lines to pass their dearly bought knowledge on to new troops.

Page 33. Photograph shows a camouflaged mine.
Caption reads: A Canadian soldier examines some bamboo matting which conceals a mine.

Page 33. Photograph shows a mine.
Caption reads: A "S" mine is hidden under a tile near the fireplace, with the detonator attached to a door.

Page 33. Photograph shows a mine.
Caption reads: For quick disposal a rope is tied to the mine and pulled out.

Page 33. Photograph shows a mine.
Caption reads: A thin wire connects a "Teller" mine with an "S" mine. It is almost invisible unless you are specially looking for it.

Page 34. Photograph shows different kinds of mines.
Caption reads: Different kinds of mines found by the Canadians in Italy. They are exhibited to prepare new troops for the danger, and to teach them how to make this weapon harmless.

Page 35. Photograph shows mountain troops in training.
No caption.

Page 36. Photograph shows a climber.
Caption reads: How to climb a "chimney".

" " Photograph shows camouflaged mules.
Caption reads: Good camouflage! Among these rocks are mules. They are used for the transport of food, ammunition and radio sets.

Page 38. Caption to cartoon:
THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OFF THE NORWEGIAN COAST.
"Oh no, you won't escape, you Prussian devil!"

Page 41. Photograph shows Norwegian heroine receiving medal.
Caption reads: "Even women rose to fight". Margit is being decorated.

Page 42. Photograph shows Empire Declaration being signed.
No caption.

Page 2. THE LANDING IN NORMANDY

For four years Hitler and his henchmen have done all that was in their power to achieve the aim which a Nazi writer once epitomized effectively in these words:

> "We aim not only at destroying the whole system that has come into being since the French Revolution, but we want to go much further back than that to destroy the tolerance and humanitarianism of the Middle Ages."

Exactly four years after Dunkirk the arms of liberty have touched again the soil of France. The edifices of German conquest have fallen in ruins in Russia, in Africa, in Italy. But the landing in Normandy is, for the Nazis, what the landing in Sicily was for the Fascists - the fearful knell announcing the beginning of the last hour.

This issue of DET FRIE NORGE is being printed a few days after the landing in Normandy, and the reader must therefore not seek in the pages which follow full descriptions or elaborate analysis of the great event; and even less a complete picture of it. Whether written on the battlefield or in the newspaper office, all these first jottings have been composed under the sway of the passion and emotion of these days we are living through. But in the very disorder and fever of the first enthusiasm, there is an element which, in our view, deserves to be preserved.

Page 6. HOW THE INFANTRY POURED ON TO THE NORMANDY BEACHES.

A War Correspondent who was in the first wave of the invasion of Normandy gives this description of the landing of the infantry on the bridgeheads:

As far as the eye could see the sea was filled with big and small ships carrying troops. Thousands of soldiers clambered over the rails, down the landing nets and into the assault craft.

As the shelling of the coast spread inland this immense fleet of invasion craft began to move towards the land, while helmeted men stood packed together in them, and waited for the signal to be given. The landing barges rolled and pitched in the white-capped waves. In one mass they swung into line and set their course for the beaches. "Attention, attention," called the ship's loud-hailer. "Stand by, all troops! Stand by, all troops!"

In some places there was no opposition at all, but one could see, through binoculas, that hard fighting was going on in other places round German defence posts. And all the time more and more soldiers were streaming to land, armed with rocket guns, mortars, Bangalore torpedoes, long poles with bundles of explosive on the end, and flame-throwers. Every now and then a flaming aircraft would crash on the hillside. Then silence fell on the men on board, as they followed it with their eyes.

Many of the soldiers had been seasick on the way over. But they soon recovered - helped by special tablets against seasickness.

Bit by bit the noise from the land increases. A voice calls out that the leading vehicles have firm ground under their wheels. We see more and more soldiers wading ashore and moving inland over green fields more than three hundred yards wide. This sector also includes Caen, which is now on fire, but we can only see our own men and tanks. No Germans anywhere. A young soldier jumps ashore, saying: "I've got something to fight for." He is from Coventry, which the Germans flattened during the blitz. Now the first wounded are coming in. According to the radio, the opposition is becoming fiercer.

Wave on wave of ships move into the shore. Long rows of tankers, and troop transports of every kind, are riding the sea off the shore. Small assault craft are plunging into six-foot high waves to reach the beach and unload their troops. More good news is coming in, too. Airborne troops have reached their objectives and are holding important bridgeheads north of Caen, and the signalman says that all tanks have been landed.

Through the mine-studded sand-dunes and woods covering the enemy mortars along 25-mile stretch of shore, British and American troops who have only just jumped ashore from their landing craft are now fighting, and they have forced their way through from the beach to key positions along the coast road, about 4 miles inland. This road is of vital importance for the Germans if they want to move reinforcements to the fighting area. American troops fought their way through in one area, and beat down fierce resistance, to penetrate inland on a 3-mile front.

The first assault waves that went ashore on the Cherbourg peninsula did not meet a single German during the first hour, which they spent in destroying and re-moving the German obstacles. They destroyed a reinforced concrete tank block, blowing it up with dynamite and making an opening through which a tank detachment could go forward to the attack - all in accordance with plans.

There was a discouraging welcome to the Germans from our own destroyers. One of them anchored just off shore so as to be able to shoot better, and another - a Canadian one - sent 13 bull's-eyes from her 4.7" guns right into a German position. This helped the Canadians on land, and not long afterwards they brought in their first prisoners. One of the prisoners - a warrant officer - said that the first he knew of the invasion was when the shelling from the ships threw him out of bed! At one place about twenty barrage balloons were swaying in the breeze, apparently without visible means of support. But below them, under water, lay the same number of German ships that had been sunk right below them, uhder water, lay the same number of German ships that had been sunk right at the beginning. A look-out in a cruiser saw one tree in a wood suddenly move. He reported this, and a couple of shells from the ship removed a whole corner of the wood. The wood was a number of camouflaged German lorries. Then the shells began to fall. There was not much left of that German Column.

Our troops came ashore in an endless stream, in spite of great losses, mostly caused by German mortar shelling. They stormed ashore in the teeth of opposition that was still fierce, but they advanced.

KING HAAKON'S MESSAGE TO THE NORWEGIAN PEOPLE ON "D-DAY".

Countrymen!

As a part of the great strategic plan, aiming at the liberation of the oppressed people of Europe, the war in the west has moved into a new phase. We have all received this announcement with a deep feeling of joy and thankfulness, because it makes us feel certain that the allied forces have now led us further ahead on the road that leads to victory and liberty.

In the relief and joy caused by this new development our people must not do any premature or thoughtless actions. But in the coming days it will be of greater importance than ever before to put every imaginable obstacles in the way of the enemy.

It must be done in such a way that you do not, through carelessness, give away yourselves or others. Members of the organisations cooperating with the Allied Military Authorities are in a special position. They have their special tasks to perform, and they will receive new orders. They will execute them with full confidence. They will always receive refuge or food, or similar help, when they want it.

In this way, too, many will be able silently to contribute important help in the struggle for liberty. I and my Government warmly greet all countrymen who stand firm and who, with self-sacrifice and confidence, look forward to ever-growing tasks.

The Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces will at every stage tell you what he expects from all who are under his command, and through broadcasting, or by other means, our people will continue to maintain close contact with its constitutional authorities.

We pay homage to the forces which have now gone into the combat, and our thoughts and warmest good wishes are with them. We know that they will not betray our confidence and we promise never to disappoint them.

Countrymen! Be united and be prepared! Long live the cause of the United Nations! Long live liberty!

(signed) HAAKON R.

(signed) JOHAN NYGAARDSVOLD

This message was read by King Haakon over the wireless on Tuesday morning, June 6th.

GENERAL EISENHOWER'S MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLES OF WESTERN EUROPE.

A landing was made this morning on the coast of France by troops of the Allied Expeditionary Force. This landing is part of a concerted United Nations plan for the liberation of Europe, and is made in conjunction with our great Russian allies. I have this message for all of you. Although the initial assault may not have been made in your own country, the hour of your liberation is approaching. All patriots, men and women, young and old, have a part to play in the achievement of final victory. To members of resistance movements, whether led by nationals or by outside leaders, I say: "Follow the instructions you have received." To patriots who are not members of organised resistance groups I say: "Continue your passive resistance, but do not needlessly endanger your lives; wait until I give you the signal to rise and strike the enemy."

PAGE 9

PARATROOPS WHO OPENED THE INVASION:

"The bravest and coolest bunch I have known," says a War correspondent who went with them.

Normandy, Tuesday 6th June 1944.

This is one of those stories which will have to write itself: for I am too dead-beat and shaken up to have any control over what comes out of this typewriter. I was near the shore, hiding from Nazi patrols, as I watched our first forces go ashore from the sea at 7.15. I have seen a few thousand paratroops and glider borne troops, whom I nominate now as the bravest, most tenacious men I have ever known, hold the bridgeheads against Hitler's armies for over 18 hours. Despite overwhelming odds I believe that the things they have done are almost solely and completely responsible for the great success our invasion has had so far in this sector.

There is a story which ought to be written about what our airborne troops have done, and I wish I could pull myself together sufficiently to tell it coherently. One of the reasons why I cannot is because there is a hell of a lot of fighting going on, round here, while I am writing, and shells mortars and grenades - to say nothing of a couple of snipers - are making it so hot around me that this is no place for thinking and writing. And the way my typewriter is behaving does not make it any easier. I jumped with my typewriter fastened to my chest under my other equipment, and it got a bit of a bang when I landed head over heels.

Some machine guns rattled. And then, suddenly, there was silence and then two more explosions. Hand grenades this time. What do you do in these circumstances, when you are not allowed to carry arms? I could now see figures in the moonlight; I dived through a bunch of nettles and fought my way through a tangle of barbed wire into the next field. There were two more figures there and they were coming towards me. I could see that they were carrying guns. What might have happened is one of those "ifs" of my private history - only there was a crash of sten gunfire and both men crumpled up not 15 yards from me. Into the field stealthily came five men - and I was with our own paratroopers again.

Just before 3 o'clock we made our rendez-vous and I made my way to the bridges. Here the battle had ceased. Over both the river and the canal spans were in our hands and firmly held by machine-gunners. Only beyond, to the west, could tracer be seen and the noise of battle heard as we beat back a Nazi counterattack.

But the situation was a grim one. There was no doubt of that when I got back to headquarters. We had taken the nazis by surprise. But they knew what was happening now, and we could expect their tanks at any moment.

At 3.20 the Allied paratroops behind the Atlantic Wall breathed a sigh of relief as they heard the bombers coming slow, towing gliders. We watched them in the pale moonlight and glare of flak unhooking, and then diving steeply for earth. One of them was caught by flak, and caught fire, flying around for three or four minutes, a ball of flame. We heard the crunch of breaking match-wood as gliders bounced on rocks and careered into still undestroyed poles. But it was hard to restrain the impulse to cherr, for, out of every glider men were pouring, and jeeps anti-tank guns and field guns - and we knew that even if the nazis came we could now hold them.

And now, as a faint glow began to appear in the eastern sky, our eyes turned upwards and westwards. For there was a roaring that rpaidly grew to a thunderous roll that never stopped. We knew the climax of phase one of the invasion was approaching now. Here were bombers, swarming in like bees to give the nazis' coastal defences their last softening up before our seaborne forces landed. And what a sight it was! We were about two miles away, but the explosions lifted us off the ground.

In the orchard where I had landed we saw a shape in a tree and went up to it. It was a man who had jumped from our glider just before me. He was beyond help - nazi machine-gunners had seen to that. But the ripped body of a young nazi a few yards away showed that he had not died unavenged. It was hazardous going because nazi patrols were numerous in this area, and on one occasion a patrol passed only a few yards away, but we hid behind a pile of stones and they did not see us.

Eventually we reached high ground overlooking the coast and waited until our watches showed 7.15. A few minutes before it there was an earth shaking holocaust of noise. Approaching the coast under the cover of naval ships the invasion barges were coming in firing. It was a terrific barrage that must have paralysed the defences. Then ships began nudging towards the beaches and we shook each others hands in the knowledge that the invasion at long last had begun.

Since that time I have heard little of how that invasion has been going, for ours has largely continued as a private war. It was a morning of tense excitement; for the nazis infiltrated into our positions with armoured cars, mobile guns and hordes of snipers. By 10 o'clock we were getting a roasting from mortar bombs; to get from one building to another you had to run for your life and dodge the bullets of snipers hidden in trees all around. Our patrols were out hunting them down, but they were hard to find and hard to kill.

The mayor of the little town offered us a glass of wine and arranged to give us eggs and milk; he would not hear of payment. "I have three sons in nazi prison camps, and I hate the Boche" he said. "We have waited a long time for the hour of liberation." There were children playing in the streets, unmindful of the war only a few yards away. Just outside the town, on the road to Caeh, our paratroops were waging a desperate battle against nazi armoured cars and two panzer tanks. Inside headquarters you could hardly hear a word for the sound of shells and bombs dropping all around us. But the General said: "Everything is fine. It's going exactly to plan. Don't worry, we'll hold them."

I made my way back to the bridges. Every yard of the road smelt of death, for Germans and British lay in the mud side by side where they had fought in darkness for possession of bridges. Half way over I came across a nazi soldier groaning from a wound in his stomach. "He's lucky to be alive," said a paratrooper bitterly. "He's one of the snipers. He shot three of my pals this morning, but we got him finally."

m The road to the bridges was risky because of snipers; but the risk was nothing compared with what the paratroop battalion holding the bridgehead were facing. Nazi counter-attacks were coming every few minutes. A shower of mortar and shell fire was concentrated terror. Bit those lads held on and though their numbers were hourly smaller they would continue to hold on. Until well after mid-day we were still isolated. All opposition from the north west finally ceased and to the great relief of our men a long line of commandos with their green berries came into view.

There was no doubt that there would be further counter-attacks; more armoured units and mobile guns were massinh on our southern flank. Around 6 p.m. the counter-attack was reaching full strength. All our units were heavily engaged. In the headquarters shells were falling steadily and three officers were seriously wounded while they were talking to the General. And we were all asking ourselves: will relief come? We could not expect seabrone help yet; it would have to come from the air.

And they did not let us down. It was just on 9 p.m. when the sky was full of fighters once more, and under them a great fleet of bombers towing gliders sealed slowly over our heads. The stream lasted for half an hour. And they they were all on the ground, and more men and more guns were pouring out.

A General said to me: "This is very satisfactory. All is still going according to plan."

And it still is as I finish this despatch. We are confident it will continue to go according to plan.

Leonard Mosley.

PAGE 11.

How we fool the Germans in Normandy.

By a Norwegian war correspondent.

The rows of lorries and troop carriers were endless and overwhelming. On hundreds of roads and streets the stream roared and flowed through London to the Channel coast. It was Sunday morning, the 4th of June, in the historic year of 1944. It was a lovely day. The sun shone on fields and woods. England was in her Sunday best.

But from the roads a steady hum rose to the skies. And from the blue sky up there more noise came and mingled with the first in a penetrating and sometimes deafening symphony of noise. Heavy lorries and busy little jeeps, great four-engined bombers and flashing fighters each played their part in the orchestra.

"Looks like being something in the air," remarked my companion in the car.

"Looks like", I thought, was something of an English understatement. The port was, if possible, even busier than the roads.

"Looks like being something on the sea, too", remarked my friend.

There was something on the sea. A two-hour trip round the docks left no doubt about that. A floating ant-heap on the biggest scale. Boat after boat, steamer after steamer, ship after ship, came alongside the quay and loaded - soldiers. Soldiers by tens of thousands. Never has the world seen such an amazing selection of ship types assembled at one quayside. There were long, narrow landing barges with ramps at their bows. There were coastal steamers, cargo-vessels and passenger ships of all sizes. There were warships, from M.T.B.'s to battle-cruisers.

There, in short, was sea-power.

I was taken on board a Norwegian cargo-boat. She is to be my home and my base for some days to come. From this boat I am to see the invasion - the opening of the second front....

The Norwegian flag, Norwegian ships and Norwegian sailors will be here in considerable numbers, to help to give Germany the decisive blow to free the peoples of Europe from foreign domination. Some of the ships have been specially fitted out during the last few weeks with this object in view.

Our flag flies from the masthead. The same flag flew over the Channel also during those June days four years ago - how long ago it seems now! - when a tired and beaten British army stood on the beaches of Dunkirk and waited for the death-blow. The death blow was never given. For the ships came across the sea, the ships of freedom and safety, to bring the sons of England home.

And now the ships are crossing the Channel once again. In their wake they will bring the gift of freedom to the unhappy millions of Europe. First to France. And soon to Norway too. Yes, soon to Norway. . .

How incredibly phlegmatic the English are! Never has this struck me more than it has today. In a few hours, perhaps, the world's greatest combined sea, land and air operations will begin, operations which may determine the fate of humanity for centuries to come. But can anyone think in terms of centuries on a day like this? Will not the nervous intensity of the activity in the port, and the intense nervousness that grips the individual in these last few hours before the whistle blows, inhibit any form of philosophic contemplation? One would think so. And yet - what did the dock-worker say when I talked with him in the town?

"This is nothing ~~new~~ to this port," he ~~said~~. Today - well, this is just the third item on the programme. This is an English port of war, see? Got some tradition, see?"

Monday came in with rough weather. It was blowing quite hard and the sea was choppy. Not a very inviting day for the invasion. Quite right

Nothing seems longer than time spent in waiting. This Monday was like an eternity.

But apart from that, I have nothing to grumble at. Living conditions are good on these boats. The steward is an old whalerman - which means that the food is first-class. The skipper and his officers are also whalermen. It needs more than an invasion to shake these fellows out of their ideas. The boat carries spare parts and supplies for the invasion army.

Tuesday morning. The wind has slackened a bit. The weather might be better, but then it might also be worse. We weigh anchor

Then Eisenhower has given the order to set out.

First go the landing ships, then the escorts, the cruisers and the bigger ships of the Navy. And finally the cargo vessels. But in front of all went the minesweepers, whose job it is to clear the sea of German mines. They have now swept a path for us right over the Channel and clear up to the French Coast. At regular intervals we pass buoys showing us the true course. It is as easy as falling off a log.

Literally, as easy as that. The whole thing is so safe. It is unbelievable and unexpected. Here we are, steaming out of England in broad daylight, bound for enemy coasts - and not a German plane in sight the whole day! Where on earth can the Luftwaffe be?

The Luftwaffe is conspicuous by its absence. But there are other aircraft in the sky - ours. Allied planes form a complete umbrella over the convoys, the whole of this day and the days to follow. We sail along safely under their protective cover. We sleep calmly under their strong guard.

I turn in in the evening and sleep like a stone until I am shaken out about four o'clock on Wednesday morning. Don't misunderstand me - this journey was not all as idyllic as that. I have seen empty troopships, coming back from Normandy with their flags at half-mast and fewer landing craft slung from the davits than they had on the southward trip; an invasion has to have its victims. During the night I can hear the thump against the ship's side as mines are exploded. This is war.

All the same, the men in this Norwegian cargo vessel have "been out in worse weather than this." "There's not much danger to this sort of regatta," says my friend the whalerman. "We've been out in much more dangerous conditions during this war." And I agree with him. A Channel crossing in June 1944 is child's-play compared with an Atlantic crossing a year or two ago.

By five o'clock we are right up to the French coast. Now hell breaks loose! As soon as we close the harbour the Germans begin to drop a few scattered bombs almost at random. The invasion fleet's A.A. fire is annihilating in its power. The noise of its guns almost breaks one's eardrums; although I am standing right by our guns it is completely impossible for me to say when we are firing. The thunder of the hundreds of guns becomes a single, crashing crescendo.

But this does not last long. The noise dies down a little, for the battleships, cruisers and destroyers are still shelling the Atlantic wall without ceasing. We received orders to act. This is easier said than done; it is no job for amateurs, to find a way through this milling throng of landing craft and ships. But the whalermen know what good seamanship can do, and soon there are a pair of "ducks" lying alongside to fetch the first load for the shore - mail for the soldiers.

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As I said, the weather could have been better. When the full history of the invasion can be written, the chapter on the allies' technique of destroying German land mines will, in my opinion, not be the least interesting. For the time being I can only say that the method is swift and effective, and surprisingly simple. It took an unbelievingly short time to lay "roads" over the beaches, which had previously been studded with mines, where motor traffic could travel smoothly and quickly as though on a fine concrete road.

A few kilometres inland the front line begins where the battle is raging. In the daytime we can hear it, and in the night we can see the flashes of gunfire from the hilltops.

The coastal towns and villages have been in allied hands for some time. Enemy snipers, however, often in civilian clothes, are still lurking under cover, so a certain caution is necessary. Some of them who had been holding out in the Church tower of this village had to be rather drastically "operated on". A gun was trained on the tower and it was shot to pieces with all its contents, snipers included. War sometimes makes such methods necessary.

How it does a Norwegian's heart good to see German soldiers as prisoners! Here they come in walking parties of ten or twenty, well-guarded by British and American tommies and dough-boys. What a contrast when I think of the last time I saw the Germans - as the masters of my Norwegian hometown. The tune has changed now. Now Fritz is hanging his head.

Some of these Germans, to tell the truth, have quite a healthy and sunburnt appearance. Others are very tired, pale and depressed. A young corporal with whom I exchanged a few words burst out frankly with this heart-cry: "We stuck to our post for three days without food or supplies. We asked for supplies, and our officers promised and promised that they would come. But as usual, they did not keep their promises" the corporal is right.

Another German is even more adaptable. No sooner has he been captured than he offers to help with loading crates on to an English lorry and he goes to work with true German thoroughness.

The Germans admit that they expected the invasion. But we did not expect that it would come just here, nor that it would come so quickly".

And the Frenchmen! They are happy. Ah, how happy they are! Liberation has come at last. How long they have waited. How hard these last years have been. Can it really be true that the nightmare is over! There is a little anxiety mixed with their happiness. Can t ey be sure that the Boche will not come back? A middle-aged woman who has been scared by the bombing asks me, "Is it absolutely certain that the Gemans will not come back again?

I point out to the invasion fleet. "Is not this sufficient guarantee, Madame" I said. "Oh yes it is beautiful!" cries madame with real joy in her voice.

At the inn I get a glass of fine French sauterne, vintage 1929. Sante! To speedy victory over the Boche!

The German aircraft are still keeping off as long as daylight lasts. In the darkness one or two enemy planes venture out over us, and then the fireworks from the beach and the ships are unforgettable in their magnificence and their power. To see a battleship giving everything it has got in the way of ack-ack and searchlights is something that has to be seen to be believed. The beams rise like thin shining fingers from bows to stern, to meet in a single focul point many hundreds of metres overhead. It is like a gigantic illuminated Christmas tree.

It is almost incomprehensible that Germans do not try to bomb us in daylight. The boats are lying so close together along the beach that it would be practically impossible to avoid hitting some military objective or other as long as daylight lasts. But the days pass, and nothing happens. During the six days from the time we left England to the time we returned to an English port again after our job is completed, I did not see a single ship torpedoed or bombed by the enemy. Among the other impressions from these days the one I value most is the sight of the Norwegian destroyers. There was the "Gladesdale" which, among several other jobs on invasion day, shelled and destroyed a strongly fortified German postion on the French coast. There was the famous "Stord" whose job it was to lay a smokescreen round the battle squadron. Both destroyers did their jobs well.

I remember the burial of German and allied soldiers who fell in the first few hours during and after the landing. They were laid to rest in French soil. And over their graves is the blue sky of Normandy.

And, still the battle is raging on the slopes to the south with undiminished fury. That battle for France has already entered its second phase. The first phase, the battle of the beaches, is already behind us, and was won by the allies.

I remember men's faces. British and American soldiers hastening southwards to their baptism of fire, marked with the deep seriousness of the hour. In a few hours they will be in the thick of it, and they know what that means. Sailors and merchant seamen find it easier to smile,. For them the first climax of the battle is already over, and they know their sea, their deck and their action station well enough to be able to face the further developments of the situation with the sailors' usual unaffected calm.

The same imperturbable calm marks the harbour of the English town where we dropped anchor on the Sunday after an uneventful trip over the Channel. The men of this town have seen world history being written long before the name of Hitler found its way into headlines. They remember - greater and finer names in their history: Drake, Blake, Rodney, Howe, St. Vincent, Nelson, Jellicoe, Beatty. Got some tradition, see! The dockers of the British ports are perhaps not among the most literary members of the community., but in matters connected with the British navy they have the historian's instinctive ability to think in centuries. And then an invasion like this one becomes only "an item on the programme".

But what an item!

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PAGE 19 PREPARATIONS FOR THE INVASION.

When the first of the Allied paratroops drifted down behind the German lines in Normandy on the night of the 6th June and the first Allied soldiers smashed their way through Hitler's Atlantic Wall on the French coast, it was the final realisation of the plans on which the British army, navy and air staffs had been working without a break for four years - ever since Dunkirk. Four long years during which there was the single, fixed thought in their minds: to get back on to the continent and beat the Germans there.

For more than a year after Dunkirk, however, the immense difference between the resources of men and material at the disposal of the British, and those which the enemy possessed, made the study of offensive operations against the continent of little more than academic interest. But the two great events of 1941 wrought a considerable change in the work on which the staffs were engaged.

First, in June, came the German offensive against the Soviet Union - an event which meant that much, and, as it later turned out, most of the German army could not be used in defence against an invasion from the West.

The other new factor was the entry of the U.S.A. into the war after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour on the 7th December. From then on, an allied strategic reserve could be counted on, so that the preparatory planning for a campaign in western Europe could begin.

At the end of 1941, the C-in-C., Home Forces (at that time Sir Bernard Paget), the C-in-C., Fighter Command, then Air Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas, and Lord Louis Mountbatten, then Chief of Combined Operations, received orders from the British Chiefs of Staff to work out plans which, within practical limits, should, draw German forces from the Eastern front and create just that threat which the German High Command has always feared - the two-front war.

In 1942 much work was done by the General Staff in the investigation of the many factors bearing on the areas to be chosen for making a bridgehead. But the more they studied the resources available for an attack, for the build-up and for the consolidation, the more inevitably they came to the conclusion that, even if bridgeheads could be won, not enough was yet known about the possibility of holding them against stronger enemy forces, and still less about the possibility of so widening them that they could exert appreciable influence upon the war.

At midsummer, after the conference between Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, it was decided that, in view of the resources available to the Allies, it would be strategically sounder and more feasible to give priority to operations in the Mediterranean. This conclusion was further strengthened by the threat presented by Rommel's counter-attack earlier that summer, and advance as far as El Alamein.

The reinforcement of the British 8th Army for its victorious advance, which began under General Montgomery in October 1942, and the sending of the British 1st Army together with the American 2nd Corps, to French North Africa, had undoubtedly a long-term connection with the plans for a new front in the west.

The preparatory planning carried out by the three chiefs Paget, Douglas and Mountbatten (by now joined by Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay of the Navy, and the commanding General of the American armies in Europe) was far from wasted.

It was clear by now that it was impossible to make detailed operational or administrative plans. Tactically, however, much had been learnt from the minor raids which had been carried out previously under the command of the Chief of Combined Operations, and much more from the larger-scale operations at St. Nazaire, in March 1942, and at Dieppe in August.

Furthermore, the intelligence staffs had collected an enormous mass of information about the Atlantic Wall, its defences and the topography of its hinterland. Much work was also done in the preparation of the necessary maps for operations on the continent. An impression of the scope of the work needed for this can be gained from the fact that many millions of sheets of maps had to be printed, covering all the parts of western Europe that might come within the sphere of operations. To carry out this job, the Survey Department of the War Office had to employ practically all the firms in Britain with map-printing equipment. At the same time, security measures had to be taken so that no map-engraver or printer knew whether he was working on an area that was intended for attack.

At the Casablanca Conference early in 1943 it was decided first and foremost to clear the shipping lanes through the Mediterranean, and to try and knock Italy out of the war by operations against Sicily and the mainland.

It was clear that British resources of specially-built landing barges would for the most part be taken up in these operations. At that time U-boats were still sinking so many ships in the Atlantic that it was necessary to limit orders from the shipyards for new landing barges.

It was therefore agreed that the opening of the new front should stand over until 1944, but that active preparations should begin forthwith.

The result of these decisions was that a new chapter in the preparations for the opening of the new front began at the end of March 1943. A British General, with an American General as his deputy, was appointed Chief of Staff of the Allied Supreme Command to be.

He was given a planning staff consisting of British and American officers of all three arms, a survey of the resources that would be available early in 1944, and orders to prepare plans for the effective establishment of allied armies on the continent under given conditions.

The first step, taken by the combined staff was the selection of the most favourable area for such a landing.

Consideration also had to be taken of the actual physical capacity of Britain as a concentration area for troops, and the loading capacity of British ports. For even though the allied resources of men and material might be almost infinite, this capacity, and the number of landing barges, put certain limits on the size of the forces that could be employed on each individual landing.

The plan was handed over to the British and American Chiefs of Staff, and was finally agreed to by Churchill and Roosevelt at the Quebec Conference in August 1943.

After this, the Chief of Staff received orders to continue with active preparations to put this plan into action, pending the appointment of a Supreme Commander.

The plan that had been worked out had, of course, to be finally revised and agreed to by General Eisenhower, who took up the position of Supreme Commander in January 1943. The original 1943 surveys of resources were also reconsidered and revised.

On this finally settled foundation the staffs of the armies then worked out their detailed plans in co-operation with their opposite numbers in the navies and air forces. In the last few months before the invasion the final close integration of the work of all three arms was completed down to the last detail.

The goal set the administrative staff was to put the assault forces in a position to attack the enemy, and to ensure at the same time that a steady flow of reinforcements in men and material could be delivered. To reach this goal - assuming the organisation of the supply of arms, ammunition, vehicles and rations beforehand, together with the necessary shipping - planning and organisation was necessary under four heads:

1. Forces had to be assembled in an area suitably near to their embarkation points. The civilian population of these areas had, to a certain extent, to be evacuated.
2. The assembled troops had then to move to a 'distribution area', where they were divided into assault troops and first and second reinforcements and subdivided into detachments and boatloads, for embarkation.
3. The assault groups and the next wave of reinforcements then had to be carried to their objectives by sea.
4. The force that gained a bridgehead then had to be supported by a steady stream of ammunition, supplies and equipment of all kinds.

The most important point in the administrative planning was to ensure the smooth flow of supplies, and avoid collisions and bottlenecks. This again depended on foresight and organisation, both with regard to the capacity of the bridgehead (and here tide and beaches were important) and to the transport available - and here consideration had to be

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taken both of shipping, and of the capacity of railways and ports at British bases. The loading of the ships alone demanded detailed precision of organisation. Every ship had to have a mixed cargo - so much rations, so much ammunition, so much signals equipment, so much general stores and so much water and medical supplies - and it must not be forgotten that the army was also responsible for the material that would be needed by the RAF on captured or newly-built landing fields.

All forms of sea transport have been used during the invasion, and it is unnecessary to add that the allied merchant navies have played an extremely important part. On the first night there were 1,000 merchant ships, manned by 50,000 sailors, in the immense armada that crossed the Channel for the first time. The Norwegian flag flew over many of these ships - Norwegian sailors went to North Africa, to Sicily and to Italy, and they did not lose their chance here either.

All the seamen who have taken part in the invasion in a merchant ship are volunteers, and, many months ago, signed a special 'V-declaration', and had the V-stamp (V for volunteer and V for victory) imprinted on their papers. This voluntary signing-on was necessary so that men could be transferred from one ship to another without necessitating a new engagement each time. The special landing craft are not especially new in design - some even appeared at Lofoten in March 1941 - but they have had modifications, and some are large enough to take the very biggest tanks.

The little 'Ducks' have a special part to play; they are small lorries which can travel on water as easily as on roads. They are much used for ship-to-shore transport.

Since it was obvious that the invasion army could not rely on being able to use a harbour, but would have to land their vehicles - tanks, armoured cars, reconnaissance cars and lorries - on an open beach where they might have to drive through five or six feet of water, arrangements were made to render them impervious to salt water, which is not, after all, particularly good for engines. One method of guarding against this was tried during the Dieppe raid, but did not prove very good, and the experiments continued until they were finally successful. And now, even if a tank is driven into the water until the engine is completely submerged and the driver literally only has his head out of the water, the tank can carry on as though nothing has happened.

When the method had been worked out, and all vehicles had to be made waterproof in time for the great day, the entire British steel-rolling industry was put on the job, and 280 factories worked at full speed day and night. The vehicles were ready in time, and the job was done in one quarter of the time it would normally have taken.

PAGE 21. MANY NORWEGIAN MERCHANT SHIPS TOOK PART IN THE INVASIONS

The Norwegian Shipping Department announced officially on June 15th that several Norwegian merchant ships took part in the invasion of Northern France. The announcement does not contain any detailed information about the numbers, but observers in the Channel and on the French coast say in their despatches that from the first day the Norwegian flag could be observed everywhere - on board merchant ships as well as warships.

The Shipping Department announces further that, according to information so far obtainable, there have been no casualties among the Norwegian sailors taking part in the invasion. Finally, the Shipping Department announces the welcome news that since April 6th this year, no ship of the Norwegian Merchant Fleet has been sunk by the Germans.

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BE PREPARED!

On May 19th there began a series of broadcasts by a member of General Eisenhower's staff. The aim of these broadcasts is to give the population of the occupied countries hints and advice on how they can help to achieve victory as quickly and smoothly as possible, when the attack begins in earnest. We reproduce below the most important points that have been brought out.

Observe the enemy.

Take notice of everything concerning the Germans. Observe their numbers, what kind of vehicles they have and how many. Learn the regimental signs and all kinds of marks on the transport. Take special notice of large-scale moves and note accurately their date. It is also very important to make a special note of the appearance of high ranking officers and civilian chiefs. If possible find out their names. Try to find out the location of all kinds of enemy dumps and headquarters. Keep an eye on bridges too and important supply points for water and light the destruction of which would disturb the supply arrangements. Notice where the enemy lays mines or explosive charges. It is specially important to notice where he puts booby traps.

Local knowledge.

It is very important that everybody should have a good knowledge of his neighbourhood. The allied forces will have a continual need of guides. It is essential that information given them should be accurate and that guides are absolutely sure of the way both by day or by night.

Next come the rivers. How deep are they? Is the bottom muddy? Are the banks steep? Are the bridges over them strong enough to bear heavy lorries? Are there any fords, and, if so, is it possible for motors to drive across?

It is also important to know of any places where aircraft can land. Any flat stretch of land more than 400 metres long can be used for landing if there are no obstacles such as trees or tall houses along the side from which aircraft would approach; normally this will be the side opposite the direction of the prevailing wind.

Intelligence.

A military commander's disposition depends largely on the information he can obtain of the enemy. It is essential that this information should be accurate, since inaccurate information is useless. It is very easy to omit extremely important details, such as for example the direction in which a convoy was coming.

If there is fighting in your district.

When the armed forces arrive, there may be fighting in your district. That is the moment when you can give your allies the greatest help, or, if you do not obey their instructions, afford them the greatest difficulties and hinder their progress.

The safest place while bombing is going on is somewhere or other underground. The cellar is the safest place in a house, but there must be two exits, and no danger of flooding. If you live in a town, you should go indoors when you hear firing. Do not look out of the windows. A deep and narrow trench, not more than 1 metre wide at the top, is the safest kind of shelter. It is best to cover it over to keep out the rain. Woods with thick undergrowth are safe places. But do not go far from your home.

Fire fighting and first aid.

With the full consent of the Germans you have your civilian fighting organisations. Check that all the equipment you have is in order, and be ready to help these organisations. In the fighting zone there is great danger of fires. Make sure that all tubs and buckets are full of water, that all the equipment is ready to hand and that everybody knows where it is to be found.

First aid is also very important. Everybody should be able to give first aid to themselves or their comrades in case of accident or if anyone is wounded. If circumstances permit, first aid organisations should also be formed. Brush up all your knowledge of first aid. You should gather together, or in any case know where you can find, medical supplies and bandages. Any help you may be able to give to soldiers who are wounded near your home may save their lives.

Prepare yourself carefully.

Your ability to help yourself and the allied soldiers will be much greater if you think out before hand what you would do when the time comes and get ready to do it. By now you should know on whom you can rely. Get together with a few of them,and consider what you will do, whether it is civilian A.R.P., first aid, observation of the enemy's movements or circulation of the news from London.

For the sake of security,it is best to keep the group as small as possible. It is possible that you may already have a circle of 10 or 12 friends whom you can trust completely. If you know them well, so much the better, but as a rule it is better to form a smaller group of 4 or 5 members, who will be able to join up with the others when the time comes. Don't forget to have with you one man who can understand broadcasts in a foreign language. This may be very important if the Germans start trying to spread confusion.

These broadcasts will be continuing, and it is important that you should know their contents.

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Pages 23 - 26. **SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT.**

Page 23. **ATTENTION!**

On May 20th General Eisenhower published an appeal to the oppressed people of Europe. A member of his staff read the appeal on the British radio and asked people to observe closely the enemy's troop movements, to take note of the age of the soldiers and the appearance and rank of the officers. Special groups have had - and still have - this as their task, but now that the last round is beginning it is very important that everyone should use their ears and eyes as much as they can.

In order to help you to remember the most important of the enemy's badges of rank, we are including this supplement.

THESE MUST GO ....

Pages 24-25. **RANK DISTINCTIONS OF THE ENEMY.**

SHOULDER STRAPS.

Oberst (Artillery).
Oberstleutnant (1 pip).
Major (no pip).

Oberleutnant (infantry).
Hauptmann (2 pips).

Generalstabsoffizier.

Offizier.

Underoffizier.

FLASHES.

Obergefreiter.

Gefreiter.

Leutnent (Corps of signallers)
Feldwebel (Pioneer)

COLLAR BADGES.

General

Oberschütze

SHOULDER STRAPS

Unterfeldwebel (artillery)
Unteroffizier (panzer)
Unterführer (mountain troops)
Mannschaft (cavalery)

...... and you can help in ways that the Gestapo cannot control. You can use your ears and eyes, and remember what you see. Take note of German troop movements. Watch closely and try to remember accurately. Inaccurate information can do much damage. This is a part of your war service and one that you can easily carry out. Your information may be of vital importance for the allied forces in your area. UNITED SERVICE FOR UNITED VICTORY!

Page 26. **OBSERVE LIKE THIS!**

If the enemy rushes past at great speed, the mass of soldiers, cars, weapons and equipment will, maybe, make you rather bewildered. Therefore, it will be a great help to you to adopt a special system of observation, and to practise it.

If the enemy passes by, look first at the officers and note:

(1) The collar; (2) the shoulder straps; (3) the flashes.

You will then get to know;

(1) If he is an officer or non-commissioned officer. (collar).

(2) What rank and section he belongs to (shoulder strap).

(3) What specialist he is (flash).

But how can you know this: from what can you learn it? Well you can learn it from:

(1) The stripes and their colours (collar).

(2) The number of buttons, their colour, and the colours of the linen (shoulder straps).

(3) The signs or emblems of the flashes.

If the linens of the shoulder straps are:

White	then he belongs to the	infantry
Bright yellow	" " " " "	signallers
Black	" " " " "	pioneers
Red	" " " " "	artillery
Bright red	" " " " "	armoured brigade
Green	" " " " "	mountaineers
Dull yellow	" " " " "	cavalry

On the coloured plans we have printed the most important of the uniform badges. If you can remember the ranks and army section you have learnt a lot. The more you can remember of this plan the more you are helping our own soldiers, and thus yourself.

Remember once more: UNITED SERVICE FOR UNITED VICTORY!

PAGE 27 THE NEW PHASE OF THE WAR IN ITALY.

On May 11th General Alexander's allied forces in Italy opened a violent assault on the German lines on the other side of the River Garigliano on the west coast of Italy, about 50 miles south of the Allied bridgehead at Anzio. The attack, which was carried out the whole way along the river from the sea to Cassino, ended after comparatively short but very hard fighting, in a complete German retreat and finally in a route all along the front. After a few days the British troops in the bridgehead were able to join up with the American troops advancing north along the coast through Gaeta and Terracina. First the Germans' so-called Adolf Hitler line fell and only a few days later the allies had forced their way through the defence line lying behind it which went from Atina north of Cassino, down to the sea at Terracina. After retreating in disorder the Germans tried to hold their last defence lines before Rome - an acr from Subiaco over the Alban hills and down to the sea just north of the Anzio bridgehead. But nothing could hold the allied forces and on June 4th Rome fell practically undamaged into the hands of the allies after the Germans had had to withdraw from the city so fast that they had not even had time to blow up the bridges over the Tiber, or to take with them their wounded, who numbered more than 8,000. General Kesselring's forces were in complete disorder. They got away to the north only by fleeing as fast as they could, covered by such defence as their rear guard could put up. During the following days there fell in quick succession Oustia, the port of Rome, the naval base Civitavecchia, which is 50 miles north of Rome, and the important road and rail junction of Vitervo, about 60 miles north of Rome. No information is yet to hand on whether - and where - the Germans can stand and fight again in Italy. But is is probable that they will try to organise the defence of Posletta from some position which they may have organised further north.

Even though the fall of Rome, only 24 days after the opening of the offensive, is completely overshadowed by the invasion of France which began two days later, the importance of the capture of the city is plain to see. It is not least a serious loss of prestige for the Germans that they have lost one end of the axis. We need not consider too closely the feelings that will be aroused in Mussolini and his "republican fascists", since they are of no importance in the picture. Rome was the first capital to be captured by the tyranny of fascism and it was the first capital to be liberated from the nazi yoke.

Considering the vital position occupied by Rome in the Italian network of communications, it was only to be expected that the fall of the city would also affect German positions on the Adriatic, and as soon as Rome was lost their left flank too began to retreat. Everywhere they have suffered severe losses both of men and of material, and many of their units have been captured. Because of the mountainous nature of the terrain their retreat has been confined exclusively to the roads which have been subjected to very heavy attacks by British and American forces. For mile long stretches these roads have offered a picture of chaos, with hundreds of German lorries, tanks and other vehicles smashed and burning. In many cases they have been forced to abandon their heavy equipment without having time to destroy it.

In the field of home affairs, the fall of Rome has resulted in the retirement of King Victor Emmanuel, in accordance with his earlier promise to do so as soon as Rome was in allied hands. He has, however, not legally abdicated, but handed over his powers to Crown Prince Umberto. Bagdolio has

no position in the new government which has been formed under Bonomi, the last Prime Minister before Mussolini came to power.

INVASION TRAINING

by

Captain Ernest Watkins

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It is not possible to train soldiers until you know the object for which you are training them and you cannot determine your object until you know what resources you will have available. Those two considerations have deminated all the preparations that Britain has made for the invasion of Europe.

After the defeat of France and the loss of the bulk of the equipment of the British Army in 1940, the British General Staff formed the view that on the balance of forces then in the field against Germany an invasion across the Channel by British troops alone was impossible. On the other hand, an invasion of Britain by German troops was possible. The result was the training of the reconstituted British armies, as equipment became available from the factories, was primarily directed towards the defence of Britain and the support of the small but increasing armies operating in Africa. Germany's attack on Russia made the first big alteration to this position. When Germany failed to defeat Russia before the winter of 1941, as she had planned, it was clear that from then on very considerable German forces would be locked up in Eastern Europe.

The position improved still further when Japan and Germany attacked the United States. Then, not only was there a prospect of an enormous increase in the number of men available for an assault on Europe. There was also the prospect of a very great increase in the amount of military material and shipping that would be available for such an expedition. It was then that the British War Cabinet set up a joint planning staff to investigate the problem of an assault on Europe. This was later joined by an American representative, and it is on the work and planning of this staff, and of the more elaborate staffs that grew from it, that the plans now in operation are based.

Early in 1942 this staff had decided that there would not be the material, particularly shipping, ready for an attack in 1942. From this followed the decision to clear North Africa and the Mediterranean. By the summer of 1943 they were clear and the way was open to plan for the 1944 assault across the Channel.

In saying that planning, and so training, became possible only at this late stage, it is not to be supposed that training had then to start at a soldiers' basic training. Given fully trained soldiers, very careful special training is needed for an assault landing, and it is with this training that we are concerned. Nor had Britain neglected entirely the work of training men in some kinds of amphibious landing. The work of the Special Service troops under Combined Operations Headquarters, the raids on St. Nazaire and on Dieppe, show that. The training of men for an invasion, as distinct from a raid, is conditioned by the material that will be used and the kind of material that is available for us determines the kind of operation that will be carried out. As important as anything else is training simply in handling the material.

To turn to the concrete, an assault landing is different from any other kind of military landing in that the assaulting troops arrive in front of the enemy's positions in unnatural and bunched tactical formations, imposed on them by the vessels in which they must travel, and they arrive without any of the supporting fire normally available for an assault. In consequence, craft must be designed to give the best possible tactical deployment from the moment of landing, and craft and methods must be invented to replace the fire support that the assaulting troops cannot provide for themselves. The problem grows more complex as the size of the assaulting force increases.

An infantry battalion can be carried in assault landing craft, ordinary motor boats with very little armour. But their motor transport can not. If the attack is merely a raid and the troops will re-embark within, say twenty-four hours, the lack of transport will hardly matter. If they are to stay on shore and move inland, they will need their transport. Likewise they will need tanks and artillery. That will necessitate the use of larger and larger craft. The use of larger and larger craft will necessitate the capture of a port which these craft can use. That will, in its turn, affect the plan, because the plan must provide for the capture of one or more ports at an early stage.

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The attacking force will also need air support. That will need fighter protection. That will lead to the demand for the early capture or construction of landing strips. That, in its turn, will affect the nature of the equipment and of the specialist troops to be landed and their priority in landing. So the story proceeds. Every increase in the size of the force brings in its train problems of supply and of priorities. And all these vitally affect the training of every man.

These problems have been solved. Let us look at the training through which the men have gone, first the men of the assault wave, who have one problem, then the men of the supporting waves and services, whose problems are different.

The training of an assault division was generally done in training centres available in Britain for British and U.S troops. All these involved clearing many square miles of populated countryside, for security reasons and so that live ammunition could be used during the training.

On arrival in the training area those men had to be built up into a combat team and made completely familiar with their weapons and the method of their use against wire, mines and strong points. The team would be strengthened by the inclusion of special weapons or methods of attack. From there, the training would advance to company training, followed by battalion training. In each phase there would be a full exercise, using landing craft, and with fire. In all these, one of the points emphasised would be the balance between individual initiative by the men and control by their leaders. Finally, there would be a brigade exercise, again under full field conditions, with the problem of proper control of the operation paramount.

At the same time, the specialists would be rehearsing their tasks. At these schools the Engineers would find replicas of every known defensive device used by the Germans, and would practise their destruction. Tank crews would work out their drills for waterproofing their vehicles and become perfect in the none too easy methods of loading their tanks on to landing craft, always in reverse, and the swift dive into the shallow water when approaching the beach. And the Signals units would be working out the most satisfactory communication nets.

All that could be considered as basic training. No division which took part in the assault has not rehearsed its actual task at least once over similar ground and much more frequently on scale models of the section of coast they assaulted.

The purpose of these combined training centres was not only to train the Army as a Unit, but to train it as part of a team. Consequently, all the Naval and Royal Marine crews of the small landing craft have also passed through them, to see at first hand how their work tied in with that of the Army and to become familiar with the Army methods of organisation. The Beach units which control the landings as they take place are mixed teams of soldiers and seamen.

Behind this training for the initial assault came the training for the organisation and method of supply. A great deal of the very complicated order of loading men and stores and of their discharge in the right order of priority on the beaches has been worked out by trial and error, partly on exercises, partly on the landings that have already taken place in North Africa and Italy, partly from those in the Pacific. Every lesson from every theatre of war has been studied. But of all these, a landing on one of the coasts of the English Channel is the most difficult, for two reasons, the existence of much stronger tides and tidal flows, varying along every section of the coastline, and the likelihood of very much more changeable weather. The weather off the British Isles and the French coast is among the most unpredictable in the world.

There are always more men engaged in keeping an army maintained in the field than there are fighting in the field force itself. There is not a single one of the supply services which has not had to modify, to a greater or less extent, its normal methods of operation to meet the situation of a cross-channel assault. Each modification has had to exist, first, as a paper plan, then as a working drill and each may be affected by, or itself affect, the new methods taken into use by some other service. Everyone of these changes has been tried out and rehearsed.

At what stage is it better to land the General Hospitals and cease evacuating all wounded across the Channel? How is control of naval support artillery best exercised, from the ship, with its general view of the scene, or by an officer on shore, with the risk of interrupted communication? How can signals best be passed down a flotilla of landing craft when they are running in to the shore in conditions of complete darkness? What is the best drill for ground-air communication between forward troops and close support aircraft? All those are matters both of experiment and training.

So far as special equipment is concerned, the general policy has been to avoid the creation of special equipment for limited purposes. With training, the existing weapons of a division should, properly handled, be adequate for all tasks, but that decision, in itself, has meant that every man in these divisions must have been brought to the highest pitch of technical skill.

Never before have so many men given all their skill, patience, initiative and endurance to any military task. Nor has any ever been so difficult.

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THE MINE, THE HIDDEN WEAPON

It is the habit of the enemy to leave mines and booby-traps behind in the areas he has just evacuated. They form a serious danger to the civil population. There are two main types of mines:"anti-vehicle mines" and anti-personnel mines". The best known anti-vehicle mine is the so-called "Teller-mine", which is round and flat, with a mushroom-shaped top. This mine is usually exploded by pressure, when a vehicle passes over it, although it is sometimes known to explode with the weight of a man.

The "anti-personnel" mine, is usually a small cylindrical mine about 4 inches in diameter and about 5 inches high, operated by a number of trip-wires, any one of which will explose the mine. On firing, the mine leaps about 3 feet into the air where it explodes, scattering steel balls in all directions. Another type of mine is the wooden box-type which explodes when the lid is lifted. These mines are mostly connected by wires with bigger mines.

"There is also the time-bomb which explodes after a set time, like the one which explodes in the Post-Office of Naples, with the result that hundreds of people lost their lives. The explosion may take place after anything from a day to a couple of weeks, according to the length of the fuse.

Civilians should observe this rule: never touch a mine or any suspicious looking object found in an area which has just been evacuated by the Germans. Look out for taut wires close to the ground. Never cut a taut wire, never pull a slack wire, or in any case, examine first both ends of the wire before touching it.

Considering the danger which these mines form to the civil population, it is of the utmost importance to know where they lie. If you can, indicate the place clearly and visibly to all. Let your commonsense and power of observance help you in this matter. Do not come near the place where a mine lies, if you can help it and let only the military render them harmless.

One more word on "booby-traps", with which the enemy has earned a sad reputation in this war. Before leaving a district, he places explosive charges, especially in buildings and houses, which will be operated for instance by people opening a window, picking up an object, touching a doornob, lifting yhe telephone receiver or by tripping over a wire across a doorway. The enemy is in this respect capable of diabolical ingenuity. Mines and booby-traps have frequently been found attached to dead Allied and German soldiers. Be therefore on your guard!

Observe this general rule: do not enter houses which have just been evacuated by the enemy, if your presence in these houses is required, do not touch anything, which experts have not examined thoroughly beforehand.

Impress this also upon your children!

Prevention is better than cure!

On these pages we are showing a number of photographs of a Canadian "booby-traps"-school in Italy, which appeared in the London Weekly paper "Pictur Post.".

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Our mountain troops.

Warfare in mountainous districts is completely different from fighting in the lowlands, and therefore it needs specially trained men, with special tactics adapted for mountain terrain, and special equipment.

There are three basic conditions that must be achieved by any good mountain force: acclimatisation to the mountains, where the conditions of life are very different from those obtaining in the lowlands, adaptation of the equipment so that it can, if need be, be transported on the backs of the men, and, finally, the employment of the new tactics demanded by mountain skirmishing.

People who have grown up in mountainous districts are naturally better suited to the life, and therefore to this specialised form of military service, since they have been accustomed, from the time they could walk, to the thin mountain air, and can better adapt themselves to the changes that are entailed by a sudden change in height. Mountain climbing also needs a special kind of balance, especially if the climber at the same time has to carry a heavy burden. That is why soldiers who are not natives of hill country must be very carefully acclimatised to mountain conditions, both in summer and in winter.

Mountain warfare is completely different from the normal equipment of a soldier, and this applies as much to the boots, and the uniform generally, as to the rucksack and the weapons. The weapons most used are those that can be easily used, and, if necessary, stripped into their component parts for convenience in transport. Transport and siting of heavy weapons is also much more difficult in mountainous country than in the lowlands, and demands more skill of the mountain soldier than of the infantryman, not to mention the fact that the handling of greater or smaller columns of horse transport also has its especial technique.

Tactics as employed in the mountains are also different from those used in low country. Since swift progress cannot be made in the mountains, liaison is also much more difficult. Battles are often split up into a number of smaller operations and skirmishes, so that mountain troops must be more lavishly supplied with all kinds of signals equipment than the infantry on the plain.

Camouflage is one of the most important points in mountain warfare. It is not so difficult to keep out of sight at long range, but it is very important to be able to hide oneself from the enemy at shorter distances. When it is remembered that during the first World War we were often near enough for it to be possible to toss a hand-grenade over No-Man's-Land, it can be understood that the importance of camouflage is difficult to overestimate.

Here are a few pictures illustrating the life of the mountain troops, They are partly Norwegian, partly British troops, who have been given the best possible training.

Norwegian merchant ship losses in 1943 less than half the 1942 losses.

The losses of the Norwegian Merchant Marine since the invasion amount to altogether 400 ships of 3 million tons dead weight, and 3,000 seamen. Of the ships which came under the control of Nortraship immediately after the occupation of Norway, we have lost nearly one half. By way of comparison, during the world war of 1914-18, when Norway was neutral, we had lost 49.6% of our merchant marine by the end of the war, and more than 2,000 seamen had been killed. Losses have lately been on the decrease, and the year 1943 shows comparatively low figures of casualties, both among men and among ships. This favourable curve has continued into 1944. The total for 1943 is well under half the 1942 casualties, and is also lower than the figures for 1941 and 1940.

Of the 3,000 seamen who have so far lost their lives in Norwegian ships, 2,219 were Norwegians, while the remainder were seamen from other nations.

Statistics show that the Norwegian Merchant Marine has played as great a part in the war as the uniformed Navy. At the outbreak of war there were about 22,000 Norwegian seamen on board our ships, so their casualties are about 10%. The corresponding percentage is somewhat higher for the Air Force. Altogether, it can be estimated that the percentage of casualties in the Norwegian armed forces, on land, at sea, and in the air, reckoned together, is about ten per cent. So we have the right to say that even in terms of human lives we have born our share of the cost.

In estimating 10% casualties among merchant crews, it should be mentioned that this is expressed in terms of the total of Norwegian seamen at the beginning of the war. If we consider the figure in terms of the total crews of the lost vessels, the percentage rises to 20%; in other words, of every hundred seamen who have been torpedoed, 20 have lost their lives. This figure is considerably lower than that shown by the merchant navies of other countries.

The losses of the Norwegian tanker fleet is fairly evenly divided between tankers and "dry cargo tonnage."

Norway takes over four new tankers.

The Americans are in the process of handing over to Norway four new tankers on a "bare boat" basis. These are all-welded tankers, of about 16,400 tons. They are good boats of the T-2 type, and it will be interesting to have them tried out by our seamen.

Official British sources have said that "without the Norwegian tanker fleet we could not have won the war." It is at any rate a fact that Norwegian tankers have carried a considerable proportion of all the oil brought to Britain. At one time they carried 40% of it. And that is a very large tonnage. The Allied air forces in Great Britain now use as much petrol in 12 days as the RAF used in the whole of the Battle of Britain. The safe arrival of this spirit is the sign of victory in the Battle of the Atlantic; it is one of the most important events of the war.

Two of the new Norwegian tankers will be called the "Nordahl Grieg" and the "Kaptein Worsøe". Nordahl Grieg's name is too well known to need explanation. Capt. Martin Worsøe was the first head of the maritime division of Nortraship. He was a popular and esteemed figure in Norwegian maritime circles in London. He took up his great task with unequalled devotion and energy. He allowed himself no rest. After three and a half years he had created an organisation which was an important part of the Norwegian war effort, but in so doing he had worn himself out. On the 28th of January 1944 he died suddenly. He had given his life for his work, just as a sailor at sea or a soldier on the battlefield.

Norwegian airmen decorated.

Four Norwegian airmen from Norwegian fighter squadrons in Britain were recently decorated by Air Marshall Leigh Mallory, C.-in-C. of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force, for fine performance in action against the enemy.

One was a Norwegian Lieutenant Colonel who has led his wing on many offensive raids; he has taken part in 178 operations over enemy territory, and has himself shot down 8 enemy planes. Another is a Norwegian major who has carried 93 offensive operations over enemy territory and destroyed four enemy planes.

PAGE 38 NORWEGIAN SHIP "CHAMPION OF THE TANKERS".

Has carried 330,000 tons of aviation petrol to Great Britain on 50 wartime Atlantic crossings.

"Champion of the tankers" is a Norwegian ship, a tanker that has carried more petrol to Great Britain than any other ship. During the whole war she has been sailing without accident, made over 50 crossings of the Atlantic and carried something over 330,000 tons of aviation spirit to Great Britain, in addition to considerable numbers of aircraft. Besides this, she has taken a number of cargoes of petrol to the Mediterranean. Valuable war work indeed!

King Haakon and Crown Prince Olav recently showed their warm appreciation of this record by paying a visit on board the ship in an English port. During the visit the King decorated three of the crew with the Olav Medal. Two of the crew of 47 had already received this medal previously. The King mentioned that he had recently had occasion to board another Norwegian vessel, a former fruit ship, which had also made 50 Atlantic crossings. The King talked of the seamen's service, and thanked them for what they had done for Norway's cause and in Norway's name. "A ship like this one has played a great part in the struggle against the common enemy. The service given by the sailors is one that will never be forgotten, either at home or overseas".

Arne Sunde, Minister for Shipping, brought greetings from the British Minister for Shipping, Lord Leathers, who wrote to his Norwegian opposite number: "The Norwegian Merchant Marine has played a wonderful part in the war effort of the United Nations by keeping open the vital shipping lanes, a fact which has been and still is of such tremendous significance for our cause. The captain, the officers and the crew of this ship have played an important part in this, and have done great work in transporting one of the most important weapons of modern warfare to this country, in spite of all difficulties and dangers. We realise this, and we are full of gratitude for all that we owe the sailors of our gallant allies. Permit me to wish you all good fortune and success in the future, and may you soon be able to return to your home and fatherland."

Afterwards, the King, the Crown Prince and their staffs saw over the Norwegian tanker. Like most of the larger vessels on the Atlantic route, she has had a flight deck fitted, and also, on this occasion, a deckload of more than a score of aircraft. It is encouraging to visit a British port and see the enormous reinforcements that our air forces are receiving. If the Germans actually realised what the conditions are like, they would undoubtedly see how useless it is for them to continue this war.

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Salute to Norway from the Allies.

On the occasion of May 17th, King Haakon and the Government received a number of greetings from our Allies. We reproduce here some short extracts from these telegrams of congratulations:

"This is the 130th anniversary of the Norwegian Constitution. I salute the Norwegian people for their loyalty to the spirit and the letter of their constitution. The day of reckoning is not far off. All right-thinking men will join me today in the sincere hope that, with God's help, the Norwegian people will celebrate the 131st anniversary of their Constitution in a land which is free and democratic once more." (President Roosevelt.)

"We do not forget how the Norwegians have fought, and the great part they are still playing in the fight for freedom and their constitution. Nor do we forget the close ties between the fight for Norway's freedom, and the fight for the freedom of Britain." (Ambassador Collier.)

"On the occasion of Norway's National day, I wish to express, on behalf of the Soviet Government and myself, the sincere wish that, through the self-sacrificing struggle she is waging, Norway may as soon as possible be freed from the worst enemies of mankind -- the German-fascist oppressors." (Foreign Commissar Molotov)

"The heroic struggle of the Norwegian people against the aggressors has been an inspiration for us, and I am firmly convinced that Norway, with the aid of the United Nations, will expel the enemy from her country, and be able to live once more in freedom and justice." (President Chiang Kai-shek.)

"Fighting Norway has never been stronger or more united than today, in this decisive struggle which is now being waged for a better world." (Pres. Beněs.)

NORWEGIAN WOMAN'S COURAGEOUS CONDUCT UNDER HAIL OF BOMBS IN MALTA

Aalesund girl awarded B.E.M., Olav Medal and War Medal

A few weeks ago a ceremony was performed on a Norwegian ship in Liverpool - a rather unusual ceremony, for a young Norwegian stewardess was given the British Empire Medal by Admiral J.S.M. Ritchie, and the Olav Medal and the War Medal by Hr. Johan Vogt, the Norwegian Consul.

And Margit - her surname we cannot give - has well earned these decorations. She has been through more in this war than most young Norwegian girls. The captain wrote about her in a letter: "Altogether, she was a shining example of cold-blooded courage."

Margit who was born in Aalesund, went to sea eight years ago. She was working at that time in a cafe in Oslo, but tired of that job and took up work as a stewardess on a Norwegian ship. She wanted, according to her own account, "to travel to Cuba and dance the rhumba."

She has been at sea since then, and during the war she has performed her duties outstandingly well. There is more than a rhumba at Cuba among Margit's experiences.

In March 1942 she boarded a Norwegian ship, bound for Malta, where the situation at that time was precarious. The ship had to deliver important supplies, cost what it might. The ship travelled in a convoy of four vessels, and carried a cargo of vital importance, namely ammunition, petrol, petroleum, and oil.

Margit, the only woman on board, was a volunteer, and refused to stay ashore. Everyone knew what dangers lay ahead, and that they were hardly the thing for a young woman, but she insisted on coming.

The convoy sailed right into waters where British and Italian ships were fighting, and was subjected to heavy air attacks, but Margit carried on her work the whole time calmly and collectedly, serving coffee and refreshments both on the bridge and at the guns while bombs were raining round the ship. On the third day of the voyage, a stormy Sunday, the convoy, which was escorted by a number of British warships was attacked by dive-bombers and torpedo bombers, and all guns were in action. The convoy, however, suffered no damage.

But in the afternoon, the main attack began. Five attacks were made against Margit's ship, and near misses came thick and fast.

Some hours later, when some of the escort had diverged to attack enemy warships, leaving the convoy's protection somewhat reduced, the ship was attacked again by six dive-bombers at once; as before, the bombs fell all around her very close, but there were no direct hits. Two men on the bridge were slightly wounded by splinters. The attack continued until darkness came, but was now concentrated on other ships in the convoy.

Two aircraft were shot down. Meanwhile the engagement between British and enemy warships was still going on North of the convoy, and a number of shells landed not far off.

Just before dark came the order for the ships to travel - alone but for a single destroyer escort, - direct to a harbour on Malta. Later, another destroyer joined them.

Next morning a dive-bomber was seen approaching, and it went to the attack at once. A number of bombs were dropped , but all missed. All the guns were in action. Two British covettes came to their help, and the dive-bomber had to withdraw, after one more - still unsuccessful - attempt to dive-bomb the ship. Before it finally disappeared, it dropped its whole bomb-load in the sea, only half the ship's length away.

It was easy to see that they were in the middle of the danger-zone, for half an hour later came another aircraft, but they did not open fire as they thought it was British. Just before it passed over the ship it dropped a number of bombs, which landed in the sea right alongside, then swung round and opened fire with its machine-guns.

However, the ship arrived unscathed at her destination and moored in the harbour. But that was not the end. Right away came another air-raid, and a lighter was moored between the ship and the quay to serve as a gangway, so that the crew and the dockers could get to the shelters during the raids.

The raids continued all the time the cargo was being unloaded, and grew in severity the third day after their arrival. Both Stukas and Junkers were used, and this time the ship received a hit on the boat deck. The bomb penetrated into the engine-room, where a fire was started. All the officers' quarters were completely destroyed by the explosion.

The fire in the engine-room grew steadily fiercer, and it was impossible to get the auxiliary engines and the pumps to work.

It was feared that the ammunition might explode, and it was decided to cut a hole in the ship's side and submerge her. At this time that part of the town that lay in the immediate vicinity of the ship was completely evacuated. The fire spread rapidly, and reached the petrol store. A sea of flames broke out, followed by huge clouds of smoke, and the fire went on burning all through the night. Next morning, some of the after part of the ship was found to be all that had been destroyed.

It was during these dramatic events that Margit, untiring and unafraid served the men's food, while bombs were raining down and Stukas were roaring over her head. She even helped with the unloading. And after the galley was destroyed she continued on the quay, where she improvised a new one with great speed.

Altogether, she was three months on Malta, and made herself useful all the time in a way that aroused everyone's admiration and respect.

Margit does not belong to the cheerful busy type that welcomes fuss and publicity. When she received the medals, she said, "Excuse me, but I've got to go now, and get on with my work, " and back she went to her washing-up, back to her work and her every-day duties.

This page also contains the names of more Norwegian martyrs.

PAGE 42 THE BRITISH EMPIRE CONFIRMS ITS POLICY

On the 17th May the five Prime Ministers of Great Britain and the British Dominions signed a declaration on behalf of the whole Empire as a conclusion to the great conference in London.

The declaration was signed by Winston Churchill for Great Britain, by Mackenzie King for Canada, by John Curtin for Australia, by Peter Fraser for New Zealand, and by Jan Smuts for South Africa. We quote the following passage from the declaration:

"We have examined together the principles which determine our foreign policies, and their application to current problems. Here too we are in complete agreement.

"We are unitedly resolved to continue, shoulder to shoulder with our allies, all needful exertions which will aid our Fleets, Armies and Air Forces during the war and thereafter to make sure of an enduring peace. We trust and pray that the victory, which will certainly be won, will carry with it a sense of hope and freedom for all the world. It is our aim that, when the storms and passions of war have passed away, all countries now overrun by the enemy shall be free to decide for themselves their future form of democratic government.

"Mutual respect and honest conduct between nations is our chief desire. We are determined to work with all peace-loving peoples in order that tyranny and aggression shall be removed or, if need be, struck down wherever it raises its head. The peoples of the British Empire and Commonwealth of Nations willingly make their sacrifices to the common cause. We seek no advantages for ourselves at the cost of others. We desire the welfare and social advance of all nations and that they may help each other to better and broader days.

"We affirm that after the war a world organisation to maintain peace and security should be set up and endowed with the necessary power and authority to prevent agression and violence.

"In a world torn by strife we have met here in unity. That unity finds its strength, not in any formal bond, but in the hidden springs from which human action flows. We rejoice in our inheritance of loyalties and ideals, and proclaim our sense of kinship to one another. Our system of free association has enabled us, each and all, to claim a full share of the common burden. Although spread across the globe, we have stood together through the stresses of two world wars, and have been welded the stronger thereby......"

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IMPORTANT STEPS ON THE ROAD TO NORWAY'S FREEDOM

Agreements assuring Norwegian authority and jurisdiction in liberated areas signed with all three allied powers.

The preparation of Norway's liberation has now been under way for four long years, since the struggle on Norwegian soil had to be temporarily abandoned in June, 1940. The Norwegian Navy has been re-established, and has already played a great part on active service. A modern Norwegian Air Force has been built up, and Norwegian airmen are to-day taking part in the fight against the common enemy, at sea and over Europe. Norwegian military units, too, have been trained for modern warfare on Norwegian soil, and certain of them have already shown their mettle. Of course, the most important of Norway's contributions to the United Nations' fight for freedom has always been that of the seamen, and they are still sailing all the seas, carrying military supplies to every theatre of war. All these contributions have been and are being made in the certainty that every blow that the enemy is struck at sea, on land and in the air, whenever and wherever it is struck, is a blow struck for the freedom of Norway.

Allied help necessary.

But it was clear, right from the beginning, that Norwegian forces alone would not be able to throw the Germans out of Norway, with the enormous forces that the enemy is maintaining there, and the fortifications that he has built. In 1941, therefore, the Norwegian Government signed a military agreement with the British Government, in which it was laid down that mutual help should be given until Norway was once more a free and sovereign land. The agreement was signed at a time when Great Britain still stood alone, in company with the small occupied countries. Since then, other allies have joined her. In the joint declaration of 1st January, 1942, all the United Nations, by then including world powers of the stature of the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union, mutually bound themselves, in co-operation and with all the means at their disposal, to defeat the aggressors. The Norwegian Government and our armed forces have, during the war, enjoyed the hospitality of Great Britain. By virtue of the military agreement, British forces will be fighting shoulder to shoulder with their Norwegian brothers-in-arms all over Norway, and in this way British soldiers will seal with their lives the trust and friendship which have grown so strong between our two peoples in these years of trial.

Blueprint for the final reckoning.

The world war has now reached the final round. Difficult tasks still remain - perhaps the most difficult - before the Germans are finally beaten. They will be attacked, beaten and pursued wherever it harms and weakens them most, in accordance with the over-all strategical plan, and that all the powers of the United Nations will be devoted to forcing the inevitable defeat of Germany, and her subsequent disarming, as quickly as possible.

Norwegian initiative guards Norwegian interests.

The Norwegian Government has considered it as its primary duty to safeguard purely Norwegian interests under any eventuality that may arise during this final struggle. Negotiations entered into on Norwegian initiative, to achieve this state of affairs, have led to the signature of parallel agreements with the three great powers that have closed the ring round Germany, and whose contribution will be of decisive significance in the destruction of German military power wherever it may be found. These agreements with Great Britain, the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union are one more link in the waging of the war, and signify a further extension of the military agreement of 1941. The basis of the agreements is the sovereignty of the Norwegian state, and its equality as a member of the United Nations. It is laid down as axiomatic that, wherever military operations are being carried on, supreme authority will be in the hands of the military commander, including authority over the civilian population. The agreements indicate, in the light of this assumption, the regulations which shall bind such allied forces as, in the course of the fight for liberation, shall find themselves on Norwegian soil. But apart from this single limitation, naturally consequent upon the necessity of war, it is the legal Norwegian authorities which shall govern, and Norwegian law and jurisdiction which shall prevail, in Norwegian towns and villages as they are liberated, and, after a short space of time, all over the country.

Norwegian influence from the first moment.

Military control of areas where military operations are still going on will, according to the agreements, be of a purely temporary character. It applies exclusively to the period necessary to defeat, capture, intern and finally export such Germans as are found in Norway. As soon as the military situation permits, the Norwegian Government will take over all responsibility for civil administration, and the maintaining of Norwegian law and order. But even in the first phase after the allied landing, the Norwegian authorities will have considerable influence. Norwegian officials will be attached to the forces, and will act as liaison between the allied command and the civilian population. In the first place, these liaison officers will assist the forces of liberation to get everything going smoothly behind the front, by ironing out difficulties which otherwise might arise between the military and the civilians.

In the second place, this arrangement is by way of a guarantee for the Norwegian Government. In this way the Norwegian Government will have its representatives at work on Norwegian soil from the very first moment, at posts where they can begin the preparations for the reconstruction of the Norwegian administration, purged of quislings and cleansed of nazi appendages. The length of the interval during which military control will be necessary will depend on circumstances, and especially on the amount of resistance met with by the allied forces. An area which is speedily cleared of Germans and thereby soon finds itself well behind the front, may expect to be soon handed over to a purely Norwegian administration. In areas, however, which are right up in the front line, it will usually be necessary for the military commander to retain control of the civil administration.

Allied joint communiqué

The following joint communiqué was issued in London on the 16th of May:-

> "Parallel agreements have been concluded to-day by the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics with the Norwegian Government regarding the practical arrangement to be made for civil administration and jurisdiction in Norwegian territory when it is liberated by allied forces.
> These agreements are intended to be essentially temporary and practical in character. They are designed to facilitate the task of the allied commanders, and to further the common purpose of the Governments concerned - namely, the speedy expulsion of the Germans from allied territory and the final victory of the allies over Germany.
> The agreements recognise that the allied commanders must enjoy de facto during the first or military phase of the liberation of Norway such measure of supreme responsibility and authority over the civil administration as may be required by the military situation. It is laid down that as soon as the military situation permits the Norwegian Government shall resume their full constitutional responsibility for the civil administration, on the understanding that such special facilities as the allied forces may continue to require on Norwegian territory will be made available for the prosecution of the war to its final conclusion."

British Foreign Office comment.

The joint communiqué goes on to announce similar agreements which have been made with the Dutch and Belgian Governments. In connection with these two countries, the communiqué states: "The Soviet Government has been consulted regarding these agreements, and has expressed its full approval."

The British Foreign Office has published the following comment on the agreements:

"The signature of the three agreements with Norway, Holland and Belgium signifies a new step forward in the Allies' plans for the liberation of Europe. Each of the three allied governments concerned in these agreements have made detailed preparations to fulfil their obligations; their official representatives have been appointed, and the whole administrative apparatus is ready to go into action.

The documents were ready for signature some time ago, but while negotiations were still proceeding the Norwegian Government, in the light of possible developments in Finland and Northern Europe, considered it advisable to conclude a similar agreement with the Soviet Government, and the joint communiqué was therefore not published until the Norwegian Soviet agreement was concluded.

Discussions are now proceeding between the Allied Supreme Commander and the representative of General de Gaulle in London, with regard to the administration of the liberated areas of France."

Norway - A free, independent, indivisible and sovereign kingdom.

Foreign Minister Trygve Lie made a speech on the 16th May, in connection with the new agreements, in which he said:

"The agreements which have now been signed by Norway on the one hand and Great Britain, the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union on the other are part of the work of preparation of the liberation of our country. We are waiting now for the final blow which is to force Germany to her knees. We are approaching the moment to which we have been looking forward ever since the occupation of Norway, the moment when the yoke shall be thrown off and the Norwegian people shall be masters once more in their own house.

In their struggle against the German attempt to win world domination, one of the foremost war aims of the United Nations has been to ensure a world order in which the right of every nation to determine its own fate is fully and freely acknowledged. When those who have sold themselves and their country to the Germans spread rumours that the Norwegian Government has surrendered Norwegian territory or acquiesced in attacks on Norwegian sovereign rights, they underestimate, now as so often before, the discernment of the Norwegian people. For the agreements assure us that Norway shall be once again what it was before - a free, independent, indivisible and sovereign kingdom.

It is laid down that, from the moment of the country's liberation, the German occupation authority shall be replaced by a Norwegian Government with a legal, constitutional foundation.

The main point, **therefore**, is that, as soon as ever the military situation permits, the Norwegian Government will take over control, and with it, full responsibility for civil administration.

The Norwegian Government has been glad to conclude these agreements. We value the fact that our allies have been willing to express their general **policy** in concrete and practical arrangements for co-operation on Norwegian territory. This will contribute to the carrying out of this co-operation without friction. And any difficulties which may arise will be overcome. The important thing is that Norwegian sovereignty is fully acknowledged, and the country's integrity assured."

Norwegians to be at the helm of liberated Norway.

In his speech in the Norwegian Seamen's Church on the 17th of May, Prime Minister Nygaardsvold touched upon the plans for the liberation of Europe from the yoke of German slavery, and said:-

"We cannot specify the day of victory and reckoning, but we know that it is approaching, surely and speedily. The United Nations have assembled mighty resources of manpower and material for the deciding trial of strength. So carefully have the plans been laid and so all-embracing are the preparations that there can only be one result - victory. And the victory of the United Nations means also victory and freedom for Norway. Norway is also included in the plans that have been laid. And in this connection I would like to express my pleasure over the benefit accruing to Norway's cause from the agreements which were signed yesterday. These three parallel agreements with the three strongest military powers in the world, are **themselvew** a guarantee that the enemy will soon be thrown out of our country. But they go further. These agreements specify that Norwegian authorities will govern and Norwegian law and jurisdiction will prevail in Norwegian towns and cities, as they are liberated, and, after a short time, all over the country. The agreements deal with the practical side of liberation in a way which, from the Norwegian point of view, gives us reason to express the greatest satisfaction.

London "Times" on the agreements.

The Times wrote in a leading article on the 17th May:

"The signing yesterday of agreements with the governments of Belgium, Holland, and Norway providing for the administration of the national territory as it is freed from German control marks a clear stage in the process of preparing for liberation. In the Norwegian agreement the Russian government is an essential and welcome partner; for the

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development of the war may well see operations against General Dietl's German troops in northern Finland and Russian soldiers fighting on Norwegian soil. The Norwegian government took the initiative by approaching Moscow; and the Russian response was prompt and sympathetic. As was to be expected, the Germans and their agent Quisling have seized on the Russian participation in the agreement to raise the time honoured bug-bear of Bolshevism. The sensible and stout-hearted Norwegians, who for more than four testing years have resisted every extreme of coercion and rejected every extravagence of cajolery will not fall victim to such hollow propaganda on the eve of their deliverence. To-day, Norwegians everywhere - those in the enslaved home-land not less than those who are carrying on the battle in exile - will celebrate Independence Day. The arrangement into which their government have entered with the Allies is a witness that the national independence, treasured through every trial, will be restored soon and in full. The title deeds of independence have in fact been zealously safeguarded, not only for Norwegians but also for Dutch and Belgians.....

The governments in London know where they stand, and their peoples will be in no doubt what to do and where to look for leadership in the days of deliverance."

While we wait.

While we wait for liberation we must expect that the Germans and the quislings will attempt military and political counter-measures to postpone or drag out the inevitable defeat which awaits them. In the hysterical propaganda campaign which is being carried on by the quisling press against "the Bolshevik bogey", a short and decisive conclusion can be drawn from the mass of lies and threats and the turgid stream of words:

New treachery is planned.

Quisling and the N.S. leaders have agreed to mobilise the youth of Norway in the service of Germans, and are threatening with the death penalty any who do not submit. Registration for "national labour service" is to be carried out collectively by age-groups, just as a military mobilisation. Even workers in German war industry in Norway are to be registered if they were born in the years 1921-23. So there are obviously other motives than an effective labour service behind the call-up.

The home front line.

That is the brief meaning of Quisling's long speech. The Norwegian home front will know the answer to this demand of the Nazis. The Norwegian home front leadership, which is recognised by H.M. King and government, have sent out an appeal, and a programme, the first point of which is "a free, independent Norway and immediate and full re-establishment of democracy, freedom of speech, legal rights and free elections." The appeal goes on to say "The battle is one, here at home and at the front. Each one of us is a soldier whether a civilian or in uniform. We are at war. The fight has now entered the last round. Unity and discipline are more necessary than ever."

Support the home front leadership.

The Norwegian government gives its full and unreserved support to this appeal. All Norwegians must continue to support the home front leadership and follow the lines they have laid down for the national struggle in Norway. Victory and the final reckoning are on the way. When the time comes the government will give such orders and lay down such lines as are necessary, and these must be followed until Norway is a free, independent, indivisible and sovereign Kingdom.

PAGE 46. BOXES

Our land is not for sale.

Today, Norway is nearer to us than ever before. Every one of us feels himself bound up with the history of his country and with the Norwegian people. The home front and the foreign front have had different experiences, but the picture of Norway isthe same. Our country which is not for sale, however much we are tempted or threatened. Norway can only be lost if the Norwegian people lose themselves. We have Norway in our hearts today. We know that the land will rise again, and from the bitter struggle we will find her re-birth. (Crown Prince Olav, 17th May 1944)

An obligation

Our thoughts go back today to all those who have sacrificed everything, even their lives, for Norway's cause. Their sacrifice makes it the duty of every Norwegian to stand firmly united after the war for the reconstruction of the country. (King Haakon, in his speech on 17th May 1944)

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The Atlantic Charter and Germany.

"The Atlantic Charter is a signpost and a programme, expressing a vast body of opinion among all the Powers now fighting together. It in no way binds us to a policy for the future of Germany, nor is it a bargain or contract with our enemies. It had no quality of an offer to our enemy to surrender; if it had been, that offer was rejected. But the principle of unconditional surrender which has also been promulgated will be adhered to as far as Nazi Germany and Japan are concerned, and that principle itself wipes away the danger of anything like Mr. Wilson's 14 points being brought up by the Germans after their defeat this time.

Unconditional surrender gives the enemy no rights, but relieves us of no duties. Justice will have to be done, and retribution will fall upon the wicked and the cruel. The miscreants who set out first to subjugate first Europe and then the world must first be punished, and so must their agents, who, in so many countries, have perpetrated horrible crimes and who must be brought back to face the judgement of the people they wronged. There is no question of Germany enjoying any guarantee that she will not undergo territorial changes if it should seem that the making of such changes renders more secure and more lasting the peace of Europe. Scarred and armed with experience we intend to take better measures this time than could ever previously have been conceived in order to prevent a renewal in the lifetime of our children or our grandchildren of the horrible destruction of human values which has marked the last and present world wars." (Winston Churchill in the House of Commons, 24th May, 1944.)

What the agreements mean.

"We have just signed agreements with Belgium, Norway and Holland. We considered, in consultation with our allies who signed similar agreements, whether or not to publish the agreements. But what makes it difficult is that they contain not only political matter, but also certain military clauses concerning the steps to be taken for the liberation of these countries. There is, however, nothing in the nature of a "secret" agreement. A secret agreement disposing of someone else's belongings would be most improper, but if it is a secret agreement arranging how by military means you are goung to free a country, I think that is not very shocking. That is what they are. The political clauses are designed to give those countries, Belgium, Norway and Holland, the full control of their affairs at the earliest possible moment." (Foreign Secretary Eden in the House of Commons, 25th May 1944.)

The legal government of Norway.

After Prime Minister Churchill, in his speech in the House of Commons, on the 24th May, had discussed the political problems arising out of the liberation of France -- in which connection he stated that the Allies would have nothing to do with the Vichy government, the Prime Minister went on to speak of the other western European countries:

"In Norway and the Low Countries it is different. If we go there we shall find that continuity of lawful government is maintained by the Governments which we recognise and with which we are in intimate relations. The Governments of King Haakon and Queen Wilhelmina are lawful founded governments of those states with perfect, unbroken continuity, and should our liberating armies enter those countries we feel we should deal with them, and also as far as possible with the Belgian and Danish Governments, although their sovereigns are prisoners, but with whose countries we have the closest ties."

ONE MINUTE

OBVERSE

which may save your life. INDEXED

Read the following six points carefully and thoroughly. They may mean for you the difference between life and death.

1. In a battle of material, valor alone cannot offset the inferiority in tanks, planes and artillery.

2. With the breaching of the Atlantic Wall and of the Eastern Front the decision has fallen: Germany has lost the war.

3. You are not facing barbarians who delight in killing, but soldiers who would spare your life if possible.

4. But we can only spare these who do not force us, by senseless resistance, to use our weapons against them.

5. It is up to you to show us your intention by raising your arms, waving a handerkerchief, etc., in an unmistakeable manner.

6. Prisoners-of-war are treated decently, in a fair manner, as becomes soldiers who have fought bravely.

You must decide for yourself. But, in the event that you should find yourself in a desperate situation, remember what you have read.

> A NOTE ABOUT THIS LEAFLET This is a short-term battle leaflet, designed for German troops, who are either engaged or about to be engaged in fighting. An average of 15% of representative groups of prisoners taken during July either had this leaflet on their persons, or remembered its contents. Since then, a "P/W back" has been added which does not duplicate that of ZG.37 the safe Conduct leaflet.

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REVERSE The sober truth about captivity

German soldier! We promise you neither Uto pia nor a paradise, in the event that you become a prisoner-of-war. But you can count with certainty on the following facts:

Decent treatment, as becomes a courageous enemy. Prisoners retain their rank and insignia. Your own comrades are your immediate superiors.

Good food - namely identically the same which we, the best-fed army in the world, receive. Meals are prepared, however, in the German manner, by comrades.

First-rate hospital care. According to the Geneva Convention, prisoners receive the same hospital care as our own wounded and sick.

Mail service. You can write 4 letters and 4 post cards home per month. Mail connection with home is reliable and comparatively fast.

Remuneration. According to the Geneva Convention, even prisoners-of-war are entitled to pay. But you receive extra pay for any voluntary work.

Professional training. If the war should go on any longer, you would still be in time for the many courses which are oganised by comrades in the camps.

The prisoners-of-war - and only the prisoner-of-war - knows for sure that he will see his fatherland again after the end of the war.

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APPELL

von 16 deutschen Generalen, die sich im Verlauf des Zusammenbruchs der Ostfront im Juli 1944 ergeben mussten.

INDEXED

Generale und Offiziere der deutschen Wehrmacht!

Wir, Generale und Truppenführer der bisherigen Heeresgruppe Mitte, verbunden durch lange Dienstzeit und als Teilnehmer an zwei grossen Kriegen, wenden uns in einer Schicksalsstunde des deutschen Volkes an Euch. Unsere letzten Kämpfe, und besonders die die Kriegsentscheidung entgültig bestimmende Niederlage der Heeresgruppe Mitte, haben uns zur festen Überzeugung von der Aussichtslosigkeit eines weiteren Kampfes und daher zu diesem Aufruf veranlasst.

ERSTENS: Die Warnung über die Lage der Ostfront

Das deutsche Volk, an bewährte Bismarck'sche Politik denkend, hatte erleichtert aufgeatmet, als Ende August und Anfang September 1939 der Nichtangriffs- und Freundschaftspakt mit der Sowjetunion zustande gekommen war. Zur Begründung des deutschen Überfalls im Sommer 1941 wurden dann vor allem die Bedrohungen durch die Rote Armee angegeben. Diese Lesart ist schon dadurch widerlegt, dass die Sowjetunion erst bis zum Winter 1941 ihre völlige Mobilisierung durchführte. Sie wird noch mehr entkräftet durch Äusserungen der deutschen Propaganda im Frühherbst 1942, der Zeit des vermeintlichen Höhepunktes unserer Erfolge. Es wurde da offen ausgesprochen, dass der deutsche Ostfeldzug dem deutschen wirtschaftlichen Ziele diene.

Der Beginn des Krieges mit Sowjetrussland durch unsere Führung ist jedenfalls der Anfang unseres Abstieges. Wir hatten billige Bluff-Erfolge, wie die Angliederung Österreichs und des Sudetenlandes, den Einmarsch in die Tschechei. In schnellen Siegen besetzten wir Polen, Dänemark, Norwegen, Holland, Belgien und Frankreich. Den ganzen Ernst des Krieges lernten wir aber erst in Russland kennen. Schon die verlustreichen Sommer- und Herbstsiege 1941 waren nur Scheinerfolge gegen die Grenztruppen und die vorderste Welle der Roten Armee, die die Mobilisierung der personellen und materiellen Kräfte der Sowjetunion zu decken hatten.

Mit unserem Vordringen wurde der weite russische Raum zugleich noch unser Feind. Und dann begann — seit Winter 1941/42 — der sichtbare Abstieg. Dieser ist in sich steigernder Folge im Grossen durch nachstehende Schlachten und Niederlagen bestimmt:

a) **WINTER 1941/42.** Rostow — Moskau — Tichwin. *Die Gründe:* Jetzt sind die ersten namhaften Reserven aus der totalen Mobilmachung Russlands eingesetzt worden. Im Frühjahr 1942 wurde uns aber gesagt, die Rote Armee habe sich in den Winterkämpfen verblutet.

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Die russischen Armeen nähern sich zur Zeit dieser Niederschrift durch eine Lücke von über 500 Km Breite der Reichsgrenze. Sie stehen vor Dünaburg, vor Kaunas, in Grodno, vor Brest.† Sie sind nun auch weiter südlich zum Angriff angetreten, haben auf beträchtlicher Breite den polnischen Bug überschritten und stehen nach Einkesselung mehrer Divisionen dicht vor Lemberg†. Somit beginnt nunmehr auch der unabwendbare Zusammenbruch des Südabschnittes der Front. Die Heeresgruppe Nord, soweit nicht durch den russischen Angriff auf Dünaburg in Mitleidenschaft gezogen, steht in ihren Stellungen und läuft Gefahr, abgeschnitten zu werden†. Von der Vernichtung der Heeresgruppe Mitte hat die deutsche Oberste Führung dem deutschen Volk noch kein Wort verraten. Die OKW- und sonstigen Berichte sprachen bisher nur von einzelnen, immer näher an die

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Die letzten Rundfunknachrichten über das Attentat gegen Adolf Hitler beweisen, dass die militärische Krise bereits in eine politische sich weiterentwickelt hat und dass Deutschland gewillt ist, in dieser Lage Hitler aus der Führung auszuschalten.

*** Seit Niederschrift des Appells sind Dünaburg, Kaunas, Grodno und Brest-Litowsk gefallen.**

*** Seit Niederschrift des Appels fielen Lemberg und Przemysl.**

*** Seit Niederschrift des Appells wurden die deutschen Divisionen in Estland und Lettland abgeschnitten.**

WENDEN! ◀

ZWEITENS: Ursachen für diese Niederlage

Sie sind im wesentlichen in der abenteuerlichen politischen und strategischen Führung durch Adolf Hitler begründet.

a) Hitler hat die Macht der Sowjetunion von Anfang an nicht richtig erkannt. Diesem Irrtum fiel er in seinem Vorurteil immer wieder anheim. Infolgedessen erklärte er 1941 und 1942 verschiedentlich, der Sieg im Osten sei schon errungen; und später, die Angriffskraft der Roten Armee sei nunmehr gebrochen. Diese Feindbeurteilung war immer wieder ein Betrug des Volkes und des Heeres.

b) Das Ausbleiben des erwarteten schnellen Erfolges über Russland und dann die in ihren Folgen sich steigernden deutschen Niederlagen brachten den alliierten Gegnern so viel Zeit, dass neben dem Luftkrieg auf Deutschland nunmehr die zweite Front in Frankreich und Italien in Wirkung tritt. Damit hat Hitler Deutschland in einen Zwei-Fronten-Krieg gebracht, der das Reich unausweichlich zur endgültigen Niederlage führen muss.

c) Schon im Laufe des Herbstes 1942 hat die Rote Armee dem deutschen Oberkommando die Initiative der Kriegsführung auf immer aus der Hand genommen. Die deutsche Führung beschränkte sich fortan auf Abwarten und den Versuch, auch ohne nennenswerte Reserven starr jeden Fussbreit Boden zu verteidigen, um die drohende Katastrophe hinauszuschieben. Erfahrene und verdiente Generale, die diese fehlerhaften und wenig anpassungsfähigen Methoden der Führung mit ihrem Gewissen nicht vereinbaren konnten, wurden nach Hause geschickt.

d) Beste deutsche Kräfte werden infolge solcher Führungsmethoden in unersetzlicher Weise vergeudet. Es gab und gibt keine Ablösung und keine Ruhe. Die Truppe ist seelisch und körperlich dauernd überansprucht.

So steht heute Deutschland durch die politische und militärische Führung Adolf Hitlers und seiner nächsten Gefolgschaft voll Entsetzen unmittelbar am Rande des Abgrundes. Sie haben dem deutschen Volke immer wieder den sicheren Sieg versprochen, sie betrügen das deutsche Volk, indem sie ihm Wahrheiten und Wirklichkeiten, die sie selbst zur Verschleierung ihrer Verbrechen und Fehler nicht zugeben können, vorenthalten.

DRITTENS: Wo ist der Ausweg?

1) Adolf Hitler und seine nächsten Anhänger wollen den Krieg weiter führen, nach der Parole: „Sieg oder Untergang". Diese neuerdings besonders betonte Parole beweist, dass sie selbst an den Sieg nicht mehr glauben. Die jetzige Lage an der Ostfront und ihr bevorstehender endgültiger Zusammenbruch sind nicht mehr zu beseitigen. Dies wird nicht ohne Rückwirkung auch auf die weiteren Kämpfe im Westen sein, wo die Engländer und Amerikaner noch neue Kräfte und Kampfmittel einsetzen werden. Die Fortführung des Krieges bedeutet aber unter diesen Umständen weitere nutzlose Verluste und Opfer, Beendigung des Krieges auf deutschem Boden und somit Vernichtung des deutschen Volkes und seiner Existenzmittel.

2) Der seiner Verantwortung vor dem Volke bewusste General und Offizier kann den Ausweg nur in der schellen Beendigung des Krieges finden. Die gleiche Auffassung haben auch die bei der Heeresgruppe Mitte gefangengenommenen Soldaten. Hitler hat in seiner Rede am 20.7., nach dem auf ihn verübten Attendat, von einem „Dolchstoss in den Rücken wie 1918" gesprochen. Ein Hinweis auf 1918 ist aber nicht stichhaltig. Damals war im Osten der Rücken frei. Die Westmächte waren selbst am Rande der Erschöpfung. Heute ist aber unsere Lage noch viel schlechter. Auf allen Fronten stürmen überlegene Kräfte gegen uns vor. Immerhin aber hat uns sogar 1918 noch eine Chance gelassen zum Wiederaufstieg, die nur durch die zunehmende Masslosigkeit der nationalsozialistischen Politik endgültig verdorben wurde. Jetzt ist noch Aussicht, dass der Krieg beendet wird, bevor er ganz Deutschland ergreift und vernichtet. Der Dolchstoss in den Rücken des deutschen Volkes ist schon längst geführt durch die politische und militärische Führung Adolf Hitlers und seiner nächsten Mitarbeiter, die uns in diese Katastrophenlage gebracht und damit verraten haben.

Dem Schein eines ehrenvollen Unterganges unserer Führung und Spitzengruppen darf daher nicht das ganze deutsche Volk geopfert werden. Die Treue zum „ewigen Volk" muss höher stehen als die Gefolgschaftsverpflichtung zu einer zeitbedingten und bankrotten Regierungsform und deren Träger.

Die Aufgabe des deutschen Generals und Offiziers ist daher:

a) entschlossene Trennung von Hitler und seinem Kreis;

b) Ablehnen der Durchführung von Befehlen Hitlers und seiner Beauftragten;

c) sofortiges Einstellen des Kampfes und sinnlosen Blutvergiessens.

Diese Aufgaben müssen mutig den Soldaten erklärt werden. Der brave Frontsoldat hat tapfer mit seinen Offizieren die Folgen dieser vermessenen Führung tragen müssen. Wir halten gemeinsam auch weiterhin dem deutschen Volk die Treue. Hitler hat die Stellung Himmlers mit seiner SS und Gestapo jetzt noch mehr gestärkt. Dies darf aber, dem deutschen Volke zuliebe, keinen abschrecken, unentwegt die vorgenannten Ziele zu verfolgen. Es war immer schon damit zu rechnen, dass die jetzige Führerschicht ihre Plätze nicht freiwillig räumt. Der Weiterverlauf der Kriegsereignisse wird aber bald die innere Lage Deutschlands noch mehr zuspitzen.

Alle Generale und Offiziere, die ihre Verantwortlichkeit erkennen, stehen vor der Alternative: entweder zu warten, bis Hitler sie selbst und die deutsche Wehrmacht zugrunde richtet und mit sich das ganze deutsche Volk ins Grab zieht, oder Gewalt mit Gewalt zu beantworten, Hitler Widerstand zu leisten, seine Befehle nicht auszuführen, Hitlers Regime abzuschliessen und damit den Krieg.

Wartet nicht, bis Hitler Euch zugrunde richtet! Auftreten gegen Hitler ist Auftreten für Deutschland!

Unterzeichnet am 22. Juli 1944:

VÖLKERS, Gen. d. Inf., Komm. Gen. des XXVII. A.K.

KONRADI, Generalmajor, Kommandeur d. 36. Inf. Div.

GOLLWITZER, Gen. d. Inf.,

TROWITZ,

d) Beste deutsche Kräfte werden infolge solcher Führungsmethoden in unersetzlicher Weise vergeudet. Es gab und gibt keine Ablösung und keine Ruhe. Die Truppe ist seelisch und körperlich dauernd überansprucht.

So steht heute Deutschland durch die politische und militärische Führung Adolf Hitlers und seiner nächsten Gefolgschaft voll Entsetzen unmittelbar am Rande des Abgrundes. Sie haben dem deutschen Volke immer wieder den sicheren Sieg versprochen, sie betrügen das deutsche Volk, indem sie ihm Wahrheiten und Wirklichkeiten, die sie selbst zur Verschleierung ihrer Verbrechen und Fehler nicht zugeben können, vorenthalten.

DRITTENS: Wo ist der Ausweg?

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GOLLWITZER, Gen. d. Inf., Komm. Gen. des LIII. A.K.

MÜLLER, Gen.-Lt. und stellvertr. Führer d. XII. A.K.

Freih. v. LÜTZOW, Gen.-Lt., Komm. Gen. des XXXV. A.K.

HOFFMEISTER, Gen.-Lt. Komm. Gen. des XLI. Pz.-Korps.,

TRAUT, Gen.-Lt. und Kommandeur d. 78. Sturmdivision

BAMLER, Generalleutnant, Kommandeur d. 12. Inf. Div.

v. STEINKELLER, Gen.-Maj. u. Kmdr. d. Div. „Feldherrnhalle".

KONRADI, Generalmajor, Kommandeur d. 36. Inf. Div.

TROWITZ, Generalmajor, Kommandeur d. 57. Inf. Div.

ENGEL, Generalmajor, Kommandeur d. 45. Inf. Div.

MICHAELIS, Generalmajor, Kommandeur d. 95. Inf. Div.

MÜLLER-BÜLOW, Gen.-Maj., Kommandeur d. 246. Inf. Div.

GIHR, Generalmajor, Kommandeur d. 383. Inf. Div.

v. ERDMANNSDORF, Gen.-Maj., Stadtkommandant Mohilew.

SCHMIDT, Generalmajor, Gen. d. Pioniere d. 9. Armee.

„AUSHALTEN!"

INDEXED

—so lautete der Befehl an eure Kameraden

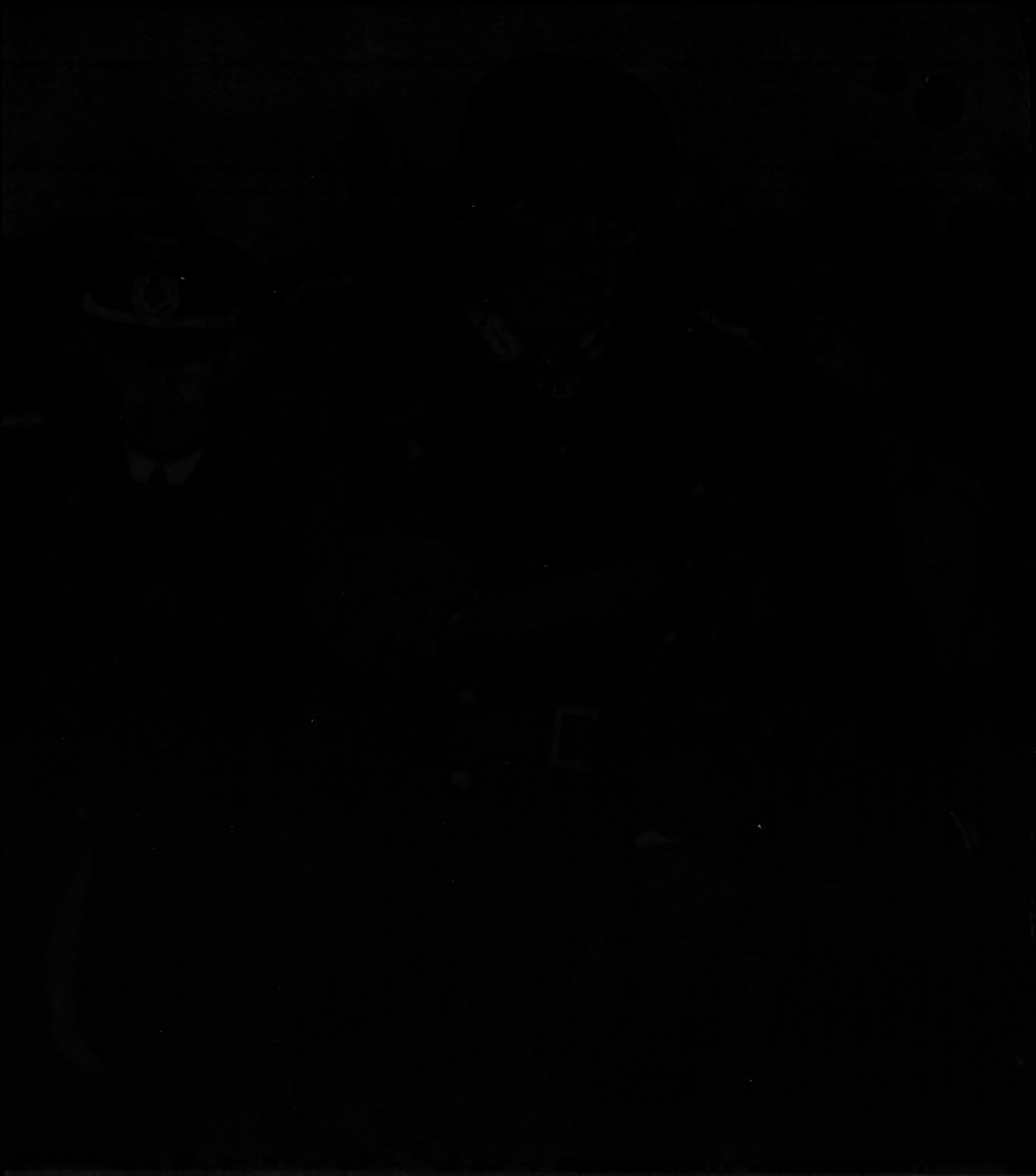
Warum mussten sich 49 000 eurer Kameraden auf der Cotentin-Halbinsel gefangengeben ? Sie waren gute Soldaten, die jahrelang auf ihre Aufgabe vorbereitet worden waren. Und unter den Gefangenen sind Generale, Ritterkreuzträger, tausende Altkämpfer der Schlachten im Osten, Westen und Süden.

Ihnen war befohlen worden : Haltet aus — es kommen Verstärkungen, Panzer und Fliegerdeckung ! Die Verstärkungen kamen nicht, die Luftwaffe erschien nicht, die Ausfälle wurden immer ärger, die Stellungen waren nicht zu halten. Denn die Küstendivisionen waren von Anfang an als Verlust gebucht gewesen — die Aufgabe, die ihnen zugedacht gewesen war, erwies sich als unerfülbar : Tapferkeit allein genügt nicht, um standzuhalten gegen panzerbrechende Bomben, Schiffsartillerie, Raketenwaffen, rollenden Fliegereinsatz und einen zahlenmässig überlegenen Feind.

Seid ihr jetzt an der Reihe — oder eure Kameraden an einer anderen Stelle des durchbrochenen Atlantik-Walls ? Werden dieselben Befehle, dieselben Versprechungen jetzt euch gegeben ? Werdet ihr unter den tausenden Toten sein, die nutzlos durchzuhalten suchen — oder werdet ihr das Glück haben, euch in die Kriegsgefangenschaft zu retten ? Heute lautet die Parole nicht „ Aushalten ! " —

die Parole lautet: Schluss machen !

Z.G.26



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Generalleutnant von Schlieben, der Verteidiger von Cherbourg, verlässt seinen Gefechtsstand im Fort du Roule, um sich den Amerikanern zu ergeben. Die Lage war hoffnungslos. Auch Schliebens Tod hätte nichts daran ändern können. Deshalb setzte sich Generalleutnant von Schlieben, zusammen mit 18 000 anderen in der gleichen Lage, über den Führerbefehl hinweg, zu dem sie sich mit ihrer Unterschrift verpflichten mussten,

> *„dass sie ungeachtet der Lage ihren Platz mit Einsatz ihres Lebens bis zum letzten Mann und zur letzten Patrone zu verteidigen haben."*

Generalleutnant von Schlieben und die 18 000 sind jetzt in England. Sie warten auf das Ende des Krieges und auf ein Deutschland, in dem solche erpresserischen Verpflichtungen unmöglich sind.

TYSKLANDS SISTE KRAMPETREKNINGER

Goebbels utnevnt til „ utøvende myndighet for den totale mobilisering i Tyskland og de okkuperte områder."

Den 25. juli utnevnte Hitler Göring til formann for et ministerråd for Rikets forsvar, „for i enhver henseende å omordne det sivile liv til å innpasse i den totale krigføring". Göring i sin tur oppnevnte Goebbels som den utøvende myndighet med fullmakt til å finkjemme det sivile Tyskland for arbeidskraft. Fullmakten gjelder også for de okkuperte områder.

Helt siden katastrofen ved Stalingrad har Tyskland vært „totalt mobilisert". Hitlers håp om å presse selve Tyskland til enda større ytelser kan neppe virkeliggjøres.

Han vil derfor ty til de okkuperte områder !

Planene om total mobilisering av arbeidskraften i de okkuperte land for tysk krigsinnsats vil bli forsøkt gjennomført — først ved list, og siden ved brutal makt.

HJEMMEFRONTLEDELSEN har i overensstemmelse med DEN NORSKE REGJERING allerede utstedt retningslinjene for det norske folkets kamp mot en slik tvangsmobilisering. Hjemmefrontens direktiver er blitt godkjent av DEN ALLIERTE OVERKOMMANDO som har gitt ordre til at dette flybladet skal spres.

Derfor er det norske folks stilling klar

X.N.9.

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Ordrén er:

Fullstendig boykott av enhver form for arbeidsmobilisering

Hjemmefrontledelsen har sendt ut følgende retningslinjer:

Til de arbeidspliktige:

1. MØT IKKE TIL SESJON UNDER NOEN OMSTENDIGHETER HVERKEN FOR ARBEIDSINNSATS ELLER ARBEIDSTJENESTE.
2. Sett deg i forbindelse med venner og kjente, skaff deg det nødvendigste utstyr og dra avsted.
3. Utnytt dine kontakter på landsbygda fra arbeid eller ferie. Et eller annet sted vil du ha et inntak når du tenker deg om.
4. Gjør alt det arbeid du settes til så godt du kan. Legg godviljen til. Det du ikke kan, kan du lære.
5. Skap ikke noe hemmelighetskremmeri omkring din person. Men hold deg i ro der du arbeider. Bland deg ikke med andre. Snakk ikke med fremmede.
6. Gå ikke rundt med den innstilling at det er andres plikt å hjelpe deg. Hjelp deg selv.
7. Vær på vakt mot ettersøking. Tenk på hvordan du lettest kan komme unna.
8. Vær på vakt mot provokatører og tyske agenter som er ute og snuser.

Til det norske folk:

Hjelp de arbeidspliktige — gi dem husrom, mat og penger når de trenger det.

Til bøndene:

Gå inn for å beholde arbeidspliktige på gårdene.
Tilby arbeidspliktige i byene arbeid.
Nekt å motta A.T. arbeidere.

Felles innsats for felles seier!

INDEXED

XN9

GERMANY'S WAR EFFORT IS AT THE LAST DITCH.

Goebbels appointed "Plenipotentiary for total war mobilisation" in Germany and the Occupied Territories.

On July 25th Hitler appointed Göring to be chairman of the Ministerial Council for the defence of the Reich, "to adapt in every respect the whole of public life to the demands of total warfare". Göring has appointed Goebbels to be his executive, with authority to scrutinise every aspect of German public life for the purpose of freeing a maximum of manpower. Their authority covers both the Reich and the Occupied Territories.

Ever since the Stalingrad disaster the Reich has been formally under total mobilisation. Hitler cannot hope to attain a much greater concentration of forces in the Reich.

HE WILL TURN TO THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES.

All the plans for calling up the peoples of the Occupied Territories for military service will be forced ahead ruthlessly - first, by guile: then by naked force.

The HOME FRONT LEADERSHIP, in consultation with the NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT, has issued the directive for Norway's struggle against such measures. The Home Front's directives are endorsed by the SUPREME ALLIED COMMAND; on whose instructions these leaflets are being dropped.

THERE IS THEREFORE NO QUESTION ABOUT THE NORWEGIAN PEOPLE'S LINE

The order is:

TOTAL BOYCOTT OF LABOUR MOBILISATION IN EVERY FORM

The Home Front has sent out the following directives and advice:

TO THE CALLED-UP MEN:

NO MEETING FOR REGISTRATION; EITHER FOR AI OR AT, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES.
Contact relations and friends, take the bare necessities of equipment, and SCOOT.
Exploit your contacts in the country, whether from work or holiday, relations or friends. Somewhere you will find refuge.
Do the work set you with goodwill. If you aren't familiar with it, you can learn.
Don't move in an atmosphere of frantic secrecy. But be quiet, don't mix with others and don't talk to strangers.
Don't assume that it's others' job to help you: be independent.
Be on your guard against attempts to trace you - think how best you can escape if you are traced.
Look out for agents provocateur and German agents on the prowl.

TO THE NORWEGIAN PEOPLE:

STAND SOLID WITH THE CALLED-UP MEN: - give them shelter, food and money whenever they need them.

TO THE NORWEGIAN PEASANTS:

Refuse to part with arbeidspliktige employees.
Offer work to any arbeidspliktige you know in the towns.
Refuse to accept A.T. labour.
A COMMON EFFORT FOR COMMON VICTORY!

N.B. The words AI and AT used in the above text denote Arbeidsinnsats and Arbeidstjeneste, which mean respectively "National Labour Effort" and the Labour Service". Both these are labour mobilisation measures introduced by the puppet Quisling Government in collaboration with the Germans.

DAS RÄTSEL

der deutschen Luftwaffe

INDEXED

IM OSTEN

wird euren Kameraden erklärt, die Luftwaffe werde für die Abwehrkämpfe im Westen benötigt. Hier im Westen wurde den Kameraden der 91. I.D. erzählt, die Luftwaffe decke den Rückzug in Polen und Ostpreussen. *Wie erklärt sich das?*

IM SÜDEN

wird euren Kameraden gesagt, die Luftwaffe sei bei Cherbourg zusammengezogen worden. In Cherbourg warteten 50 000 Kameraden vergeblich auf Luftunterstützung. Die 243. I.D. bekam in 15 Tagen 1 deutsches Flugzeug zu sehen. *Wie erklärt sich das?*

IM WESTEN

wird noch immer mit dem Verbleib der Luftwaffe Schindluder getrieben, indem man den Verteidigern von St. Lô sagte, die Luftwaffe müsse in die Panzerschlachten bei Caen eingreifen. In Caen war sie aber auch nicht. *Wie erklärt sich das?*

[redacted]

ZG 36

SIE FEHLT . . .

Frage einen alten Frontsoldaten, der den Frankreich-Feldzug 1940 oder den Afrika-Feldzug 1941 mitgemacht hat, was ihm heute am meisten fehlt. Die erste Antwort, die er dir geben wird, ist: Am meisten fehlt uns die Luftwaffe!

● **für Aufklärung:** Damals konnten die Fieseler Storchs und Arados noch ungestört aufklären, während der Feind im Dunkeln blieb. Resultat: Überraschungsangriffe und Durchbrüche. Heute ist die Lage umgekehrt.

● **für Nachschub:** Damals rollte der deutsche Nachschub unbehindert zur Front, während Stukas und Jabos dem Feind die Nachschubstrassen zerschlugen. Heute ist der deutsche Nachschub unterbunden, die Lage umgekehrt.

● **für Fronteinsatz:** Die grossen deutschen Durchbrüche 1940 und 1941 erfolgten mit rollendem Stuka-Einsatz. Heute sind es die Mitchells, Marauders, Typhoons und Spitfires, die den Weg für Durchbrüche bereiten.

Frage einen alten Frontsoldaten, was in einer hoffnungslosen Lage zu tun ist, wenn der Einsatz des Lebens dem Vaterland nicht mehr nützen kann. Er wird dir sagen: Wenn es nicht anders geht, dann lässt man sich eben gefangennehmen!

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DE · FORENTE · NASJONER

No. 3 MED HILSEN FRA DE ALLIERTE FLYVÅPEN 27. JULI 1944

DET RAKNER . . .

Bombe mot Hitler — Himmler sjef for hjemmehæren

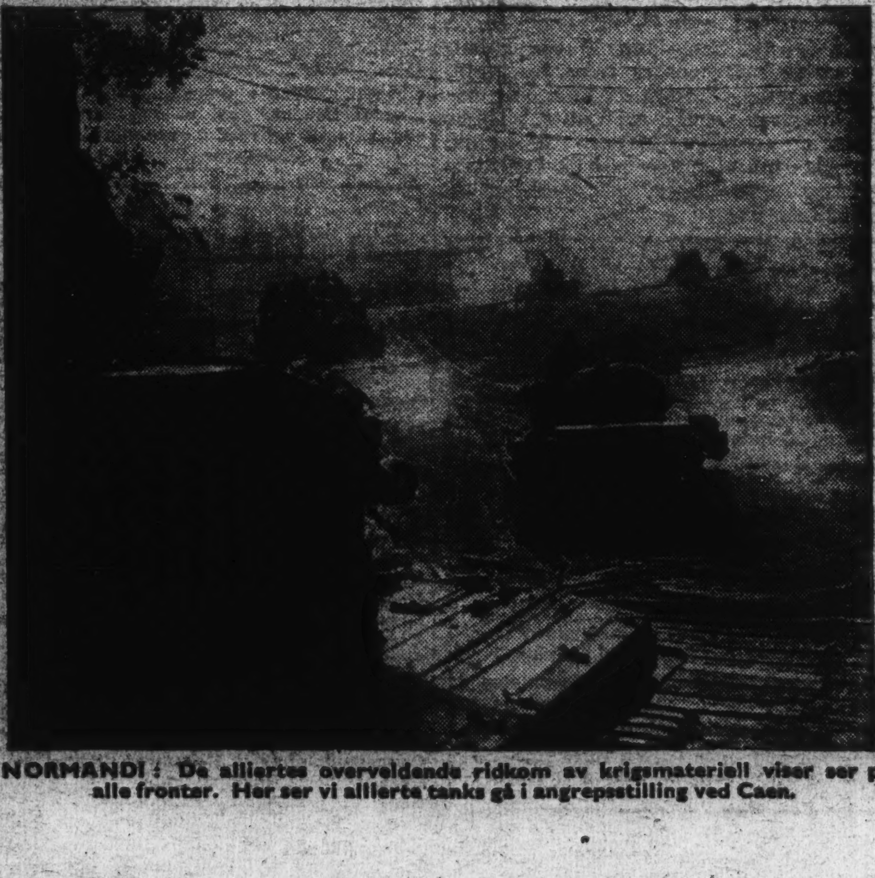
Nyhetene om attentatforsøket mot Hitler kom som den største overraskelsen siden Mussolinis fall. Skrekken og forvirringen blant nazi-lederne gjorde det klart at dette ikke var et nazistisk propagandaknep. En gruppe av de ledende tyske militære *gjorde* uten tvil forsøk på å myrde Hitler. De forsøkte sikkert også å velte nazi styret ved å utstede ordrer til elementer innenfor de væpnede tyske styrker, og erklærte seg for å være den nye regjering i das Reich.

Bevis for hvor alvorlig situasjonen var, ga nazilederne selv gjennom sine hysteriske opprop til det tyske folk. Hitler appellerte til tyskerne ikke å ta noe hensyn til ordrer utstedt av „usurpatorene" og å drepe dem når de så dem. Nazistene har fått seg en skrekk i livet, og Himmlers utnevnelse til sjef for alle hæravdelinger i Tyskland vil ganske sikkert bevirke at „utilfredse" tyske militæres hoder vil rulle i lang tid framover.

Stridspørsmålet mellom de to parter er opplagt. Mange av Tysklands fremste militærledere har innsett at nederlaget er u-unngåelig. De ønsker å redde stumpene ved en tidlig kapitulasjon, i det håp å skape et kraftig og militært Tyskland igjen i framtiden. Hitler og hans gjeng, som ikke kan tjene noe på en overgivelse, vil av all makt forsøke å forhindre det. Generaloberst Beck, oberst von Stauffenberg, og deres direkte tilhengere er sikkert ikke de eneste som håper på å velte nazi-styret og en tidlig kapitulasjon.

Göring la skylden for sammensvergelsen på en general-klikk som var blitt „sparket fra sine stillinger". Dermed satte han med en gang søkelyset på en hel rekke av Tysklands mest lovpriste og respekterte offiserer, iberegnet Brauchitsch, Rundstedt, Halder, Falkenhausen og mange andre. Ingen tenkende tysker, hverken i Tyskland eller ved frontene, kan unnlate å få mistanke om at det finnes et stadig bredere svelg mellom den profesjonelle militærledelsen og nazilederne.

For De Forente Nasjoner betyr dette middelalderske oppgjøret ikke noe annet enn at den vil framskynde krigens slutt. De generaler som understøttet Hitler da han var i sin glansperiode, vil ikke møte noen sympati hos de allierte fordi de gjør opprør mot ham nå når han taper. Militarisme og nazisme er to alen av samme stykke. De Forente Nasjoner vil ikke tolerere hverken det ene eller det annet.



NORMANDI : De alliertes overveldende ridkom av krigsmateriell viser ser på alle fronter. Her ser vi allierte tanks gå i angrepsstilling ved Caen.

AVGJØRENDE SLAG I EUROPA

Av Major Lewis Hastings, den framtredende militærkroniker

Opprøret blant generalene i Tyskland og attentatforsøket mot Hitler er selvfølgelig begivenheter av den aller største betydning. Hva som enn vil hende i de kommende uker, så er det klart at det nå eksisterer et åpent brudd i det tyske lederskapet.

Hva enn framtiden vil bringe, så er det forløbig best å gå ut fra at Hitler fremledes sitter noenlunde trygt i sadelen, og at han og hans nærmeste fremdeles vil bevare kontrollen over Tysklands krigsinnsats. Derfor kan det være av interesse å se litt på hva offisielle tyske talsmenn nylig har uttalt om krigen. Til tross for katastrofene på Østfronten legger tyske talsmenn fremdeles vekten på Vestfronten og påstår at det er denne som er den avgjørende fronten. Hva er grunnene til at de tillegger operasjonene i vest den største betydning?

Tre fronter

Den viktigste grunnen er antageligvis at tyskerne på Østfronten enda rår over store områder uten livsviktig militær eller politisk betydning som de enda kan evakuere. Hvis de vil og kan trekke seg ut av de baltiske land, vil de være istand til å konsentrere sine styrker på en meget bedre og kortere forsvarslinje fra Øst-Prøyssen til Karpatene. Derved vil de forkorte sine egne forsyninglinjer, vinne tid og samtidig forlenge russernes forsyningslinjer. Hvis tyskerne på Vestfronten imidlertid begynner å trekke seg tilbake i stor målestokk, vil de risikere at de allierte får ta i bruk sine overlegne ressurser. Hvis krigen på Vestfronten går over til en bevegelseskrig, vil de allierte få meget bedre anledning til å utnytte denne overlegenhet i ressurser. Det samme holder stikk når det gjelder flyvåpnene. De alliertes flyvåpen opererer fremdeles stort sett fra Storbritannia. Hvis de får adgang til store områder i Frankrike, vil dette våpen få en langt større slagkraft enn hittil.

I virkeligheten har tyskerne selvfølgelig ikke så meget de skulle ha

(*fortsettes side* 3)

DET NYE

INTERNASJONALE VALUTAFOND

Av Knut Getz Wold

Representanter for 44 nasjoner har i juli måned hatt møter i Bretton Woods i Amerika for å behandle det forslaget om internasjonalt valutafond som ble lagt fram i april av britiske og amerikanske eksperter. Det forslaget som de er blitt enige om, skal nå legges fram for de enkelte lands regjeringer og nasjonalforsamlinger til godkjenning.

Hensikten med fondet er å stille valuta til rådighet for land som kommer i øyeblikkelige vanskeligheter med å skaffe likevekt i sin betalingsbalanse. De skal få tid til å områ seg uten å behøve å gripe til handels- og valutarestriksjoner.

For å løse denne oppgaven skal hvert land betale et innskudd til fondet, slik at det tilsammen blir på 8,8 milliarder dollars. Norges innskudd er satt til 50 millioner dollars. Bare en mindre del av innskuddene betales i gull, resten i vedkommende lands egen valuta.

Det er fastsatt bestemmelser som tar sikte på avvikling av valutarestriksjoner etter en rummelig overganstid etter krigen. Skulle dette føre med seg at det oppstår mangel på et lands valuta. f.eks. fordi Amerika holder en høy tollbeskyttelse og kanskje samtidig har arbeidsløshet og dermed liten innførsel, vil det være adgang for fondet til å rasjonere sitt salg av denne valuta og andre land vil ha fri adgang til å innføre restriksjoner i bruken av den.

Videre er det fastsatt detaljerte regler for adgangen til å forandre et lands valutakurser. Forandringer som tar sikte på å skaffe vedkommende land konkurransemessige fordeler, vil være avskåret, mens forandringer som har sin grunn i politiske eller sosiale forhold i landet, står åpne.

Det nye internasjonale valutafondet peker ut over overgangstidens særlige problemer og representerer et av de første leddene i oppbyggingen av et varig mellomfolkelig økonomisk samarbeid.

HJEMREISEN FRA TYSKLAND

De Forente Nasjoner har planlagt mange tiltak med sikte på å hjelpe folk fra de okkuperte land som er blitt sendt til Tyskland på arbeidstjeneste.

I samarbeid med de Allierte Ekspedisjonsstyrkers Øverste Hovedkvarter (SHAEF) har den hollanske Militæradministrasjon gjort et eksperiment ved en av sine militærforlegninger i England for å forsikre seg om at planene kan gjennomføres i praksis. Av dette eksperiment kan man slutte seg til at det påtenkte apparat vil sikre den fortest mulige hjemsendelse av menn og kvinner fra Tyskland.

To typiske grensekontroll-stasjoner ble opprettet. De angjeldende personer måtte så registrere ved sin ankomst og underkaste seg en øyeblikkelig behandling for å utrydde eventuelle smittebærende dyr som de måtte ha fått med seg i klærne. Etter å ha fått mat og sigaretter ble de så overført til et mottakelses-sentrum hvor de ble legeundersøkt, forhørt og oppdelt i grupper for å lette forsendelse av dem til de forskjellige landsdeler.

De allierte myndigheter legger stor vekt på at personer som er blitt tatt bort fra sine hjem, må bli hvor de er inntil de får nærmere beskjed. Det vil gjøre deres oppgave meget vanskelig hvis folk på egen hånd begynner å reise fra det ene land til det annet, og en stor fare er at tyfus og andre smittsomme sykdommer kan spre seg og forårsake hele epidemier. Hvis kaos og unødige lidelser skal kunne unngåes må alle, selv når de fiendtlige grenser ligger åpne, gå gjennom de faste kanaler.

Vær Beredt!

Den norske Hjemmefronten danner en del av de alliertes front mot nazivældet. Den allierte overkommando understøtter fullt ut Hjemmefrontens siste opprop med råd til de mobiliserte årsklasser og har gitt ordre om at det skal spres ved flyblad. Hjemmefrontens råd lyder:

1. Sett deg i forbindelse med venner og kjente, skaff deg det nødvendigste utstyr og dra avsted.
2. Utnytt dine kontakter på landsbygda, fra arbeid eller ferie, hvis du har slekt eller venner. Et eller annet sted vil du ha inntak når du tenker deg om.
3. Meld deg ikke til noen slags registrering.
4. Gjør alt arbeid du blir satt til så godt du kan. Legg godviljen til. Det du ikke kan, kan du lære.
5. Skap ikke hemmelighetskremmeri omkring din person, men hold deg i ro der du arbeider. Bland deg ikke med andre, snakk ikke med fremmede.
6. Gå ikke rundt med den innstillingen at det er andres plikt å hjelpe deg. Vær nøysom, utholdende og hjelp deg selv.
7. Vær på vakt mot ettersøkning, tenk på hvordan du lettest kan komme unna.
8. Vær på vakt mot provaktører og tyske agenter som er ute og snuser.

NORMANDI : Røde Kors-personale løfter en pasient på sykebåre inn i et Douglas-fly som bringer sårede tilbake til England.

CHERBOURG : franske piker som har „samarbeidet" med tyskerne, blir snauklippet og ført i prosesjon gjennom Cherbourgs gater.

En liten klikk?

"En meget liten klikk ærgjerrige, uansvarlige, sanseløse og forbrytersk dumme offiserer . . ." (*Hitler* 21.7.44)

"En sørgelig forsamling av tidligere generaler som måtte jages fra sine stillinger . . ." (*Göring* 21.7.44)

Følgende er noen av de generaler som Hitler har fjernet:

Generalfeldmarschall Fedor v Bock,
Generalfeldmarschall Walter v. Brauchitsch,
Generalfeldmarschall Ewald v. Kleist,
Generalfeld marschall Wilhelm Ritter v. Leeb,
Generalfeldmarschall Wilhelm List,
Generalfeldmarschall Fritz Erich v. Manstein,
Generalfeldmarschall Gerd v. Rundstedt,
Generalfeldmarschall Erich v. Witzleben,
Generaloberst Ludwig Beck,
Generaloberst Alexander v. Falkenhausen,
Generaloberst Fritz Fromm,
Generaloberst Franz Halder,
Generaloberst Erich Höppner,
Generaloberst Richard Ruoff,
Generaloberst Adolf Strauss.

Behandling av de sårete

Som alt annet i den gigantiske krigsmaskin som nå ruller fram i Normandi, er også det som blir gjort for de sårete glimrende organisert.

En soldat blir såret og faller omkull. Han blir hentet i marken av sanitetsfolk som gir ham den første behandling. Alt etter som han har skader av forskjellig art og grad, blir han sendt bakover til forskjellige førstehjelpsplasser, operasjonsplasser m.m. Han blir på veien utstyrt med merkelapper som beskriver hans tilfelle, hva han har fått av smertestillende midler, antiseptiske midler o.s.v. Disse lappene følger ham stadig på hans vei til området bak fronten. Transporten tilbake til England foregår for de lettest sårete med hurtige båter, og for de hårdt sårete med svære transportfly. Fra flyplassen eller havnebyen går transporten videre med moderne hospitaltog, som fører den sårete til det hospital som skal pleie ham.

En oppgave viser at under invasjonen av Normandi var det bare 1% av de sårede som døde etter at de hadde nådd hospital. Blant de sårete under Libya felt-toget var det 2,1% som døde. Sammenlikn dette med 11% i forrige krig og opp til 50% under kriger i andre århundrer!

Denne lave dødelighetsprosent blant de sårete kan man bl. a takke de glimrende antiseptiske midler for. Penicillin f.eks. som utvinnes av soppen som gror på potetene, har reddet mange liv. Nye og høyt-utviklete operasjonsmåter og instrumenter, en utstrakt bruk av røntgengjennomlysning, selv i felten, er også av avgjørende betydning. Foruten dette har sanitetstjenesten stadig fått hurtigere og sikrere transportmidler til bruk. De erfaringer som blir vunnet på legevitenskapens del av fronten, vil komme oss til stor nytte når den nye verden skal bygges opp.

Saipans erobring fører til Tojos fall

Alliert seier bringer krigen til japansk jord

Omtrent samtidig med at de allierte landet i Normandi ble et viktig slag også kjempet og vunnet i det sydlige Stillehav.

Det var slaget om Saipan. Den 9. juli — 25 dager etter at de amerikanske styrker hadde gått i land — tok dette slaget slutt; det hadde vært en av Stillehavskrigens blodigste trefninger.

Saipan er en av øyene i Marianene og ligger omlag 2.400 kilometer syd for Tokio og omtrent like langt øst for Filippinene. Det er den første japanske besittelse fra før krigen som er inntatt av de allierte, og erobringen av øya er ensbetydende med at krigen nå føres på japansk grunn.

Også militært sett er Saipan en viktig vinning. Fra flybasene på øya kan Liberator-fly, Flygende Festninger og Kjempefestninger med letthet rette sine angrep mot Tokio og Manila. Disse mål har tidligere vært angrepet fra baser på det kinesiske fastland, og basene på Saipan vil bidra til å gi de allierte luftstyrker herredømmet over sjøveien fra Japan til Ost-India og Filippinene.

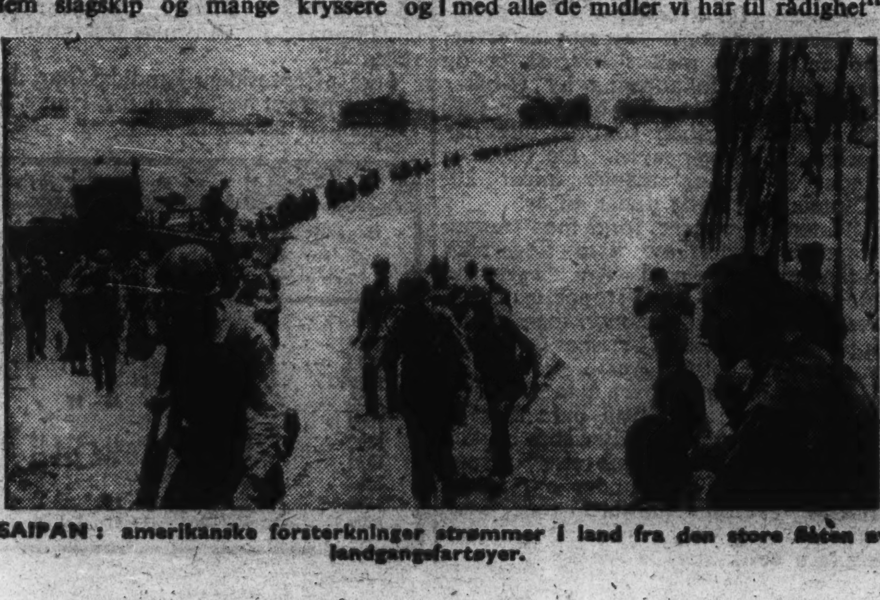
Hverken det japanske folk eller den japanske keiser fikk vite at Saipan var erobret av de allierte før fjorten dager etter øyas fall. Og da nyhetene omsider ble offentliggjort var de direkte årsak til at den japanske regjering måtte gå av og til at Tojo måtte trekke seg tilbake både som statsminister og som sjef for den japanske generalstab.

Inntakelsen av Saipan var ingen lettkjøpt seier, og japanernes bitre motstand var bevis på hvilken enorm betydning de tilla denne basis. I mange år hadde de arbeidet på øyas festningsanlegg og hadde samlet veldige ammunisjons- og oljelagre i underjordiske depoter. En utbrent vulkan var blitt omgjort til en veldig festning som strittet av svære kanoner. Og for første gang siden inntakelsen av Guadalcanal i slutten av 1942 var japanske flåtestyrker sendt ut for å støtte garnisonen. Minst tre av Japans nyeste hangarskip, fire eller fem slagskip og mange kryssere og jagere prøvet å bryte seg igjennom. Men den japanske flåtestyrke fikk en voldsom medfart og ble drevet på flukt.

Den 25 dagers kampen kostet de amerikanske styrker 2.359 drepte, 11.481 sårete og 1.213 savnete — tilsammen 15.058 mann. Antallet drepte på Saipan var bare litt mindre enn antallet drepte i de to første ukene av slaget i Normandi — de to ukene det tok å sikre brohodet — som kostet amerikanerne 3.082 drepte. Den japanske garnison ble anslått til 20.000 mann. 1.000 japanere overga seg, de øvrige 19.000 ble drept.

TOKIO
STILLEHAVET
SAIPAN
GUAM

Admiral Nimitz uttalte: „Saipans fall betyr et alvorlig brudd på Japans innerste forsvarslinje, og det er vår hensikt å benytte oss av dette bruddet med alle de midler vi har til rådighet".



SAIPAN: amerikanske forsterkninger strømmer i land fra den store flåten av landgangsfartøyer.

NORMANDI: en landmine-feier — spesialbygde tanks som ved hjelp av kjettinger på en roterende sylinder pisker opp jorden og får landminene til å eksplodere.

En ny total mobilisering

Den 25. juli utstedte Hitler et dekret der han utnevte Göring til formann for et ministerråd for Rikets forsvar, „for i enhver henseende å omordne det sivile liv til å innpasse i den totale krigføringen". Göring i sin tur oppnevnte Goebbels som den utøvende makt med fullmakt til å finkjemme det sivile Tyskland for arbeidskraft. Dekretet gjelder både for Tyskland og de okkuperte land. Ministerrådet for Rikets forsvar omfatter Göring, Lammers Bormann og Goebbels.

Dets oppgave vil bli å gjennomføre Tysklands totale mobilisering i enda større utstrekning enn det allerede er blitt gjort.

Helt siden katastrofen ved Stalingrad i januar 1943 har Tyskland på papiret vært „totalt mobilisert". I følge „forordningen om total krig" som ble utstedt da, var alle menn mellom 16 og 65 år og alle kvinner mellom 17 og 45 år forpliktet til å la seg registrere for det nasjonale forsvar. Resultatene var langt fra tilfredsstillende, særlig når det gjalt kvinner. En kan neppe tenke at de nye forordningene vil bringe dem noe lenger da de naturlig nok vil komme til å by på større anstrengelser for en befolkning som allerede er langt på vei mot, om ikke på randen av, fortvilelsen. Det inntrykket som nazi-lederne forsøker å gi — at den tyske krigsmaskin forholdsvis fort lar seg overhale og reparere — er en vrangforstilling. Et så innviklet apparat lar seg ikke overhale i en handvending. Det er ikke tid til å foreta de mest nødvendige forandringer før Tyskland er slått.

Det er imidlertid meget trolig at tyskerne vil foreta en omfattende finkjemming av de okkuperte områder for å trekke de siste rester av reserver ut av dem, og da framfor alt arbeidskraft. Alle de tyske planene om å mobilisere arbeidskraften i de okkuperte områder til drivkraft for den tyske krigsmaskin vil hensynsløst bli forsøkt gjennomført — først ved list, og siden når dette ikke lykkes — ved brutal makt.

AVGJØRENDE SLAG I EUROPA

(*fortsatt fra side* 1)

sagt når det gjelder å bestemme hvilken front som er „den avgjørende". Tyskerne har ikke nok reserver til å holde noen av sine tre fronter i Europa. For dem er den viktigste fronten den hvor de for øyeblikket er mest underlegne overfor de allierte, men alle deres forhastede troppeoverføringer fra en front til en annen vil i virkeligheten ikke hjelpe dem noe.

Mangel på utstyr

Reservemangelen og mangelen på utstyr har allerede tydelig vist seg på fronten i Normandi. Den allierte framgangen her fortsetter jevnt og sikkert inntil det øyeblikk da det vil være mulig for general Montgomery å kaste inn sine panserstyrker i fullt monn. Tyskerne bruker sine forsvarsvåpen med mot og kløkt, men kampenes natur tvinger dem til å ødsle med sine hjelpemidler, og dette vil før eller siden straffe seg. Framfor alt lider tyskerne idag under en stor mangel i sitt utstyr. I 1940 stolte de så meget på kombinasjonen mellom tank og stup-bomber at de for en stor del oversă artilleriets betydning. Både på fronten i Russland, i Italia og i Normandi møter tyskerne nå alliert overlegenhet i dette våpen både i kvalitet og i antall, og det viser seg at dette er meget uheldig for dem. Deres produksjonsmaskineri er nå ute av stand til å ta igjen de alliertes forsprang. I tillegg til dette har smadringen av Luftwaffe ført til at fiendens opplysningstjeneste er sterkt hemmet, og samtidig er det taktiske grunnlag for deres karakteristiske offensive metode blitt ødelagt.

BREV FRA London Washington

★ London-avisen *Daily Express*, som har et daglig salg på over 3 000 000 eksemplarer, har nylig sendt sine lesere spørsmål om hvilken stilling de tok til problemet om staten burde overta gruver og jernbaner. Avisen, som alltid har betegnet seg selv som en forkjemper for det private initiativ, måtte erkjenne at lesernes svar ikke var etter forventningene. Av dem som svarte erklærte 66 prosent at de var *for* statsdrevne gruver, og 59 prosent erklærte at de var stemt for statsdrevne jernbaner.

Avisen erklærte at den i framtiden ville drive et mere intenst opplysningsarbeid om nødvendigheten av privat initiativ.

★ Hvert av Londons fem nye dype tilfluktsrom har soveplass for 8 000 personer. De er alle utstyrt med leseværelser, elevatorer, dusjbad, kantiner og liknende innretninger. De er hvitmalte og har god kunstig belysning. En avis-medarbeider besøkte nylig et av disse tilfluktsrommene ved nattetid. Av de tilgjengelige sengeplasser var bare halvparten i bruk.

Det er opplyst at det i Londonområdet alt i alt finnes tilfluktsrom til 7 250 000 *personer.*

★ Folket i Storbritannia forstår gradvis bedre og bedre den store rolle som motstandsgruppene i de okkuperte land spiller i kampen mot nazi-veldet. En av grunnene til det er at den allierte overkommandoen stadig sender ut kommunikeer om aksjoner som etter instruksjon er blitt utført av disse grupper. I et av de siste kommunikeene fra SHAEF heter det :

„Siden den allierte landstigningen har motstandsgrupper i Belgia vært opptatt med en systematisk ødeleggelse av jernbaner, veibroer, telefon- og telegraflinjer, jernbaneanlegg og signalapparater over hele landet. De resultater som er nådd er meget tilfredstillende. Vei- og jernbanenettet i Belgia er for en stor del, blitt brutt, og dette har betraktelig bidratt til å forsinke transporten av fiendens forsterkninger til slagområdet".

★ Utenriksminister Hull meddelte 18. juli at en serie forhandlinger vil begynne i Washington i august. Representanter for de Forente Stater, Storbritannia, Sovjet-Unionen og China vil delta og skal diskutere opprettelsen av en internasjonal sikkerhetsorganisasjon etter krigen. Forhandlingene vil bli uformelle og meningen er å få oversikt over hvordan de andre nasjonene reagerer overfor President Roosevelts plan for etterkrigen. Roosevelts plan tar sikte på å etablere en verdensorganisasjon av alle frihetselskende nasjoner, med et råd bestående av representanter for de fire stormakter og et visst antall andre nasjoner. En internasjonal domstol skal dømme i eventuelle uoverensstemmelser og de store nasjoners militære styrker skal i fellesskap avverge voldshandlinger og aksjoner som setter verdensfreden i fare.

★ Den internasjonale monetære konferanse i Bretton Woods som ble holdt i juli måned var meget vellykket, og ansees som et godt grunnlag for de innledende forhandlinger om en internasjonal etterkrigs-organisasjon.

★ De Forente Stater har tapt en fremragende borger og en glimrende soldat i General Theodore Roosevelt som nylig omkom i Normandi. General Roosevelt var sønn av den avdøde President Theodore Roosevelt og utmerket seg både i denne og forrige verdenskrig. Før krigen var han vise-marineminister og hadde også vært guvernør for Puerto Rico og generalguvernør på Filippinene.

★ Det amerikanske Medisinske Selskap og det Nasjonale Helseråd har slått seg sammen om en ett-års kampanje som skal åpnes i september og som tar sikte på å fremme den almene helsetilstand i Amerika. I de to organisasjoners fellesprogram heter det: „De erfaringer vår nasjon har høstet i krigens og nødens dager beviser en gang for alle hvor viktig det er at hvert eneste menneskes selvtillit, fysikk og mentale og fysiske helse blir utviklet og vedlikeholdt".

SKAGERAK : En av blokadebryterne — „Gay Viking".

Roosevelt Eller Dewey ?

Begge partier forplikter seg til å vinne både krigen og freden

President Roosevelt har for fjerde gang latt seg utnevne til demokrat-partiets president-kandidat, og har uttalt at hans første mål er å vinne krigen, sikre freden og opparbeide Amerikas økonomi slik at der kan bli arbeid og en rimelig levestandard for alle.

Dette valget, hvor President Roosevelts motkandidat er Guvernør Thomas E. Dewey fra New York, bryter en 155 år gammel tradisjon. Likesom han var den første amerikanske president som ble valgt for tredje gang, er Roosevelt den første president som har stillt seg til valg for fjerde gang. Men en annen og like gammel tradisjon er blitt opprettholdt — nemlig at intet må få hindre det fire-årlige president-valget fra å bli avholdt i overensstemmelse med den amerikanske grunnlov. Og likesom under Borgerkrigen i 1868-65 vil amerikanerne nå, midt under krigen, gå til valgurnen i november for å avgjøre hvorvidt den nåværende administrasjon skal bli stående eller om den skal erstattes av en annen.

Det framgår med all mulig tydelighet av de to parti-programmer at det hersker absolutt enighet mellom amerikanerne hva utenrikspolitikken angår. Demokratene ønsker „en internasjonal organisasjon, basert på prinsippet om suveren likestillethet, som omfatter alle frihets-elskende nasjoner, og som står åpen for alle slike nasjoner, små eller store . . og som har fullmakt til å bruke vepnet makt til å hindre overgrep og til å opprettholde freden". Republikanerne holder på en „kooperativ etterkrigs-organisasjon mellom suverene nasjoner . . . som skal oppnå varig fred og en organisert rettferdighet i en fri verden", med „effektive midler til, i fellesskap, å sette fredstidens vepnete styrker inn for å hindre eller slå tilbake militære angrep".

I den tale President Roosevelt holdt da han tok imot utnevnelsen, uttalte han at isolasjonismen er i ferd med å dø ut og at amerikanerne nå er klar over at „det som hender i Normandi og på Saipan har direkte innflytelse på Oklahomas og Californias sikkerhet og velstand".

Som visepresident-kandidat har demokrat-partiet valgt senator Harry S. Truman fra Missouri.

En høytstående tysk offiser så i et intervju, at det tyske folk ikke måtte misoppfatte det tyske system for elastisk forsvar som ofte kunne se ut som retretter. Hensikten, forklarte han, var å trette ut fienden.

Intervjuet var datert 4. sept. 1918. Den tyske offiser var den tyske kronprins.

BLOKADE-BRYTERE I SKAGERAK

En skulle ikke tro at noe alliert handelsskip kunne være i stand til å gå i regulær fart til Sverige gjennom det strengt tyskkontrollerte Skagerak.

Noen skip har tidligere brutt igjennom blokaden for å komme til England og vekk fra den tyske kontrollen. Men derfra og til å opprettholde en rute i lengere tid mellom England og Sverige er der et stort og vanskelig sprang. Allikevel har dette vært gjort. Fem britiske fartøyer av størrelse som motortorpedobåter har fra sent på høsten 1943 til begynnelsen av våren 1944 fraktet viktige laster, bl. a kulelagere, fra Sverige.

Båtene har stor fart og stor lasteevne, de er utstyrt med luftvernskyts og apparater til lokalisering av U-båter og fly. Mannskapene består av folk fra handelsmarinen som frivillig har meldt seg til oppgaven. De fleste er under 25 år og mange under 20. Kapteinene er alle under 40 år.

Ruten ble oppsatt fordi man trengte større mengder av visse ting som tidligere kom med fly. Tyskerne gjorde sitt beste for å stoppe trafikken ved diplomatiske aksjoner, men kunne intet gjøre da det ble bevist at fartøyene var rene handelsfartøyer.

Tilsjøs har de prøvet å ta sitt mon igjen, men de har hittil bare klart å få has på en av disse båter som bruker en særskilt taktikk på sine reiser, og som har fått stor rutine under oppgaven. Båtene er blitt mottatt med stor interesse og begeistring langs den svenske vestkyst.

VI GIR DERE

følgende sendetider og bølgelengder for de Forente Nasjoners kringkastingsendinger på norsk

TID	BØLGELENGDER I METER
0020	449 - 391 - 49
0630	449 - 391 - 49 - 41
1230	49 - 41 - 31 - 25
1500	49 - 41 - 31 - 25 - 19
1800	19.6
1830	1500 - 49 - 41 - 31 - 25 - 19
1930	307 - 267 - 49 - 41 - 31 - 25
2000	19.6
2100	1500 - 41 - 31 - 19
2200	307 - 267 - 49 - 41 - 31 - 25

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PAGE 2

THE INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE FUND.

by Knut Getz Wold

Representatives of 44 nations met during July in Bretton Woods in America to discuss the proposal for an International Exchange Fund which had been put forward in April by British and American experts. The proposals which were finally agreed on will now be put forward to the Governments or National Assemblies of the individual countries for their approval.

The purpose of the fund is to make currency available to countries which encounter momentary difficulties in securing equality in their balance of payments. These countries will obtain time for the necessary adjustments without having to resort to restrictions on trade and monetary exchange. In order to achieve this each country will pay a subscription to the fund, so that there will altogether be available 8.8 milliard dollars. Only a small proportion of the payments will be made in gold, the rest being in the currency of the country concerned.

Provisions have been made which are intended to avoid currency restrictions after a reasonable period of transition after the war. If this should result in a lack of currency in any country, for instance because America maintains a high protecrive tariff and possibly at the same time suffers unemployment and a consequent reduction of imports, it will be possible for the fund to ration its sales of the currency in question and other countries will have unrestricted opportunity to introduce restrictions in their use of it.

Further, detailed regulations have been laid down concerning the change of any country's currency rates, changes which are intended to secure the country advantages in competition with others will be prohibited, while changes which are based upon political or social conditions in that country will be permissible.

The new International Exchange Fund looks beyond the particular problems associated with the period of transition, and represents one of the first steps in the erection of durable international economic cooperation.

PAGE 2 THE RETURN HOME FROM GERMANY

The United Nations have planned many means designed to help the people from the occupied countries who have been sent to Germany to work.

In cooperation with the Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Forces' (SHAEF) the Netherlands Military administration has conducted an experiment at one of its military bases in England to make sure that the plans can be carried through in practice. From this experiment it can be concluded that the intended machinery will assure the fastest possible return home of men and women from Germany.

Two typical border-control stations were set up. The persons concerned then had to register on their arrival and submit to immediate treatment to get rid of any contagious insects they may have brought in their clothes. After they had received food and cigarettes they were conducted to a receiving centre where they received medical inspection, were examined, and divided into groups to ease their dispatch to the different parts of the country.

The Allied authorities stress that persons who have been taken away from their homes must remain where they are until they receive further advice. It will make their task very difficult if people on their own start traveling from one country to the other, and a great danger is that typhus and other contagious diseases can spread and cause whole epidemics. If chaos and unnecessary suffering are to be avoided all must, even when the enemy frontiers lie open, pass through the established channels.

PAGE 2 BOX BE PREPARED!

The Norwegian Home Front is a part of the Allied front against Nazism. The Supreme Allied Command fully endorses the latest Home Front directive to the mobilised age groups, and has issued orders for its dissemination by leaflets. The Home Front directives is as follows:

1. Make contact with friends and acquaintances, procure the most necessary equipment and clear off.
2. Make use of your contacts in the country either through work or through holidays, through relations or friends. If you think about it, you will find that there is one or another place to which you have access.
3. Do not report for any sort of registration.
4. Perform all tasks allotted to you as well as you can. Apply good will to them. What you cannot do already you can learn.
5. Don't create an air of frantic secrecy about yourself, but keep quietwherever you take up work. Don't mix with other people and don't talk to strangers.
6. Don't go around with the attitude that is the duty of other people to help you. Be prudent, tenacious and help yourself.
7. Be on your guard against attempt to catch you, and think how you can most easily escape if necessary.
8. Be on your guard against provocateurs and German agents who have their noses on your trail.

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RESTRICTED. **THE UNITED NATIONS.** XII 7

No. 3. Distributed by the Allied Air Forces. 25th July, 1944.

PAGE 1.

The Rot Sets In.

Bomb at Hitler - Himmler chief of Heimatheer.

The news of the attempt to assassinate Hitler came as the biggest surprise since the overthrow of Mussolini. Any suspicion that the whole affair was a Nazi propaganda-coup faded when the alarm and confusion of the Nazi leaders became evident. Undoubtedly a group of leading German military did attempt to assassinate Hitler; certainly they also attempted to overthrow the regime by issuing orders to elements of the German armed forces and declaring themselves to be the "new Government of the Reich". Proof of the seriousness of the situation was provided by the Nazis' hysterical appeals to the German people, military and civilians alike, to pay no heed to the orders of the "usurpers" and to kill them on sight. The Nazis have been badly frightened, and the appointment of Himmler to be head of all German army units within the Reich will certainly cause the heads of "disaffected" German military to fall for a considerable time to come.

The issue between the conflicting parties is clear. A number of Germany's leading military men, recognising that defeat is certain, wish to save Germany's bare existence by an early surrender, in the hope of recreating a powerful and militant Germany in the future. Hitler and his entourage, for whom a surrender holds no future, intend at all costs to prevent it. Certainly Colonel-General Beck and Colonel von Stauffenberg, with their direct supporters are not the only ones who believe in the overthrow of the Nazis and an early surrender. Göering in attributing the plot to a group of generals who had been "chased from their posts", automatically focussed attention on a long line of Germany's most exalted and respected officers, including Brauchitsch, Rundstedt, Halder, Falkenhausen and many more, No thinking German, whether at home or fighting abroad, can fail to suspect that there is a deepening gulf between the proffesional military leadership and the Nazi leaders.

For the United Nations, the sole significance of this mediaeval upheaval is that it will hasten the end of the war. The Generals who supported Hitler when he was successful will find no favour with the Allies because they rebel against him when he loses. Militarism and Nazism are two expressions of the same evil: against both of them the United Nations are equally implacable.

RESTRICTED.

PAGE 1

THE DECISIVE STRUGGLE IN EUROPE

by Major Lewis Hastings

Leading Military Commentator.

The upheaval among the Generals in Germany and the attempt to assassinate Hitler are naturally events of the very greatest significance. Whatever may happen in the coming weeks it is clear that there now exists an open breach among the German leaders.

Whatever the future may bring, it is best for the time being to assume that Hitler still sits fairly safely in the saddle, and that he and his followers will continue to retain control over Germany's war effort. It may therefore be of interest to give some attention to what official German spokesmen have recently said about the war. In spite of the catastrophies on the Eastern Front the German spokesmen still continue to lay weight on the Western Front and to claim that it is this which is the decisive front. What are their reasons for attributing the greatest importance to the operations in the West?

The most important reason is probably that on the Eastern Front the Germans still dispose over large spaces without vital military or political importance which can still be evacuated. If they will and can withdraw from the Baltic countries, they will be in a position to concentrate their forces on a much better and shorter defense line from East Prussia to the Carpathians. They will thus shorten their own lines of supply, win time, and at the same time extend the Russians' communications, If the Germans on the West Front, begin to withdraw themselves to any great extent, they will risk the Allies being able to make use of their superior resources. If the war on the West Front switches over to a war of movement, the Allies will secure much better opportunities to exploit this superiority in resources. The same holds good where the Air Arm is concerned. The Allies' Air Arm still operates mainly from Great Britain. If they obtain access to large areas of France, this arm will obtain a much greater striking power than hitherto.

In fact, the Germans have of course very little to say when it is a matter of deciding which front is "decisive". The Germans have not reserves enough to hold any of their three fronts in Europe. For them, the most important front is that one on which they are at the moment most inferior to the Allies, but all their hasty switching of troops from one front to another will in reality not be of any help to them.

Their lack of reserves and equipment has already become clearly evident on the front in Normandy. The Allied advance here continues smoothly and surely until that moment when it will become possible for General Montgomery to throw in his armoured forces in their full strength. The Germans are using their defensive arms skilfully and courageously but the nature of the conflict compels them to use their resources wastefully and sooner or later this will handicap them. Above all, the Germans today are labouring under a great lack of equipment. In 1940 they relied so much on the combination of tanks and dive bombers that to a great extent they overlooked the importance of artillery. On the fronts in Russia, in Italy and in Normandy the Germans are now meeting Allied superiority in this arm both in respect of quantity and quality, and it is evident that this is becoming very unhealthy for them. Their machine of production is now incapable of recovering the Allies' advantage. In addition the crushing defeat of the Luftwaffe has greatly limited the enemy's capacity for intelligence work, while at the same time the tactical basis of their characteristic method of offensive has been destroyed.

PAGE 1.

Caption to photograph: NORMANDY: Part of the endless Allied superiority of resources. Allied tanks move into position near Caen.

PAGE 2

A SMALL CLIQUE?

"A very small clique of ambitious, irresponsible, senseless and criminally stupid officers......." (Hitler, 21.7.44).

"A miserable clique of former generals who had to be chased from their posts......." (Göring, 21.7.44).

The following are some of the Generals removed from their posts by Hitler:

Generalfeldmarschall Fedor v. Bock.
Generalfeldmarschall Walter v. Brauchitsch.
Generalfeldmarschall Ewald v. Kleist.
Generalfeldmarschall Wilhelm Ritter v. Leeb.
Generalfeldmarschall Wilhelm List.
Generalfeldmarschall Fritz Erich v. Manstein.
Generalfeldmarschall Gerd v. Rundstedt.
Generalfeldmarschall Erich v. Witzleben.
Generaloberst Ludwig Beck.
Generaloberst Alexander v. Falkenhausen.
Generaloberst Fritz Fromm.
Generaloberst Franz Halder.
Generaloberst Erich Höppner.
Generaloberst Richard Ruoff.
Generaloberst Adolf Strauss.

Page 2
Captions to photographs:

1) NORMANDY: Nursing orderlies and W.A.A.F.s load a stretcher case into a Douglas aeroplane en route for England.

2) CHERBOURG: Women collaborationists shorn by French patriots and paraded through the streets of Cherbourg.

THE TREATMENT OF WOUNDED

Like everything else in the gigantic undertaking which is now rolling ahead in Normandy, everything which is being done for the wounded is brilliantly organised.

A soldier is wounded and falls. He is picked up in the field by first-aid men who give him preliminary treatment. According to the nature of his wounds, he is sent back to a variety of first-aid depots, hospitals, etc. On the way he is equipped with labels describing his case, what he has received in the way of opiates, antiseptics, and so on. These labels follow him continually on his way to the back areas. Transport home to England proceeds by fast ships in the case of the more lightly wounded, and by transport plane in the case of graver injuries. From the port or airfield his transport continues further by modern hospital trains which carry the wounded man to the hospital which is finally to treat him.

Reports show that during the invasion of Normandy only 1% of the wounded died after reaching hospital. 2.1% of those wounded during the Libyan campaign died. Compare this with 11% in the last war and up to 50% in wars in other centuries!

We have to thank - among other things - brilliant new antiseptics for this low mortality among the wounded. Penicillin, for instance, which is extracted from mould which grows on potatoes, has saved many lives. New and highly-developed methods and instruments for operation, and increased use of X-rays even under field-conditions, are also of decisive importance. In addition, the first aid service has continually secured faster and surer methods of transport. The experiences which are being gained on that part of the front which deals with medical science will be of great assistance to us when the new world has to be built up.

PAGE 3

THE WAR IS BROUGHT TO JAPANESE SOIL

Conquest of Saipan leads to fall of Tojo government

Almost simultaneously with the Allied campaign in Normandy, a battle of comparable significance was being fought and won in the South Pacific.

The capture of Saipan on July 9 -- 25 days after the American forces landed -- ended one of the bloodiest engagements of the war in the Pacific. This island in the Mariana group, lying approximately 2,400 kilometers south of Tokyo and a similar distance east of the Philippines, is the first pre-war Japanese possession to fall into Allied hands. The war has come home to Japanese soil. Moreover, Saipan is a military prize of the first magnitude. Its air bases are within easy range of both Tokyo and Manila for Flying Fortresses and Liberators, as well as for the new Super-Fortresses, which have already bombed Japan from the Chinese mainland. From Saipan Allied air power will dominate even more completely than before the sea lanes between Japan and the East Indies and Philippines.

Neither the Japanese people nor the Japanese emperor knew that Saipan was conquered by the Allies until 14 days after the fall of the island. And when the news in time was made known it contributed directly to the resignation of the Japanese government and Tojo had to withdraw both as premier and as chief of the Japanese general staff.

Saipan was not a cheap victory; The fierceness of Japanese resistance was a measure of the importance they attached to it. They had been fortifying it for years. They had amassed huge stores of ammunition and oil in underground depots. An extinct volcano had been converted into a fortress bristling with heavy artillery. And for the first time since the liberation of Guadalcanal, late in 1942, important elements of the Japanese fleet were sent out to relieve the garrison. At least three of Japan's newest aircraft carriers, four or five battleships, and many cruisers and destroyers tried to break through, but the fleet was badly mauled and put to flight.

The 25-day battle cost the American forces 2,359 men killed, 11,481 wounded and 1,213 missing -- a total of 15,058. The loss in dead was only slightly less than the American forces suffered in Normandy during the two weeks in which the bridgehead was being secured -- 3,082. Of the Japanese garrison, estimated at 20,000, approximately 1,000 surrendered; the other 19,000 perished.

Admiral Nimitz said, "The Seizure of Saipan constitutes a major breach in the Japanese line of inner defense and it is our intention to capitalize upon this breach with all means available."

PAGE 3

Caption to photograph: SAIPAN: U.S. reinforcements pour ashore from the great fleet of landing craft.

Map showing Saipan and Japan.
No caption.

PAGE 3.

A NEW TOTAL MOBILISATION

On July 25th Hitler issued a decree appointing Goering to be chairman of the Ministerial Council for the defence of the Reich, "to adapt in every respect the whole of public life to the demands of total warfare". Goering has appointed Goebbels to be his executive, with authority to scrutinise every aspect of German public life for the purpose of freeing a maximum of manpower. The decree is valid both for the Reich and the Occupied Territories. The Ministerial Council specified in the decree comprises Goering, Lammers (chief of the Reich chancellery), Bormann (successor to Hess), and Goebbels; its duty will be to carry the total mobilisation of Germany for total war even further than it has already gone.

Ever since the Stalingrad disaster in January, 1943, Germany has formally been under "total mobilisation". According to the "ordinances of total war" then issued, all men between the ages of 16 and 65, and all women between 17 and 45, were compelled to register for national defence. The results were less than satisfactory particularly in the case of the women; the new measures which are to be expected can hardly achieve a much greater degree of concentration, while they are bound to mean increased pressure on a population which has already advanced far along the road to desperation. The impression which the Nazi leaders are trying to give - that an overhaul of the German machine of production can be rapidly undertaken, and new methods quickly put into effect - is an illusion; complex administration cannot be overhauled so quickly. The most needed reforms are likely to be uncompleted by the time Germany falls. The main value of the new decree is propagandist.

But it is very probable indeed that the Germans will undertake a furious drive in the occupied territories - a drive to increase the efficiency of their exploitation of natural resources, and above all a drive to raise more manpower. All the German plans for calling up the peoples of occupied territories for service in the German war machine will be speeded up ruthlessly - first, by guile; later, when that fails, by naked force.

PAGE 3.

Caption to Photograph : NORMANDY: A land minesweeper - special tanks drive a rotating flail ahead of them to explode German mines.

PAGE 4.

ROOSEVELT OR DEWEY?

Both U.S. Parties Pledged to Win the War and the Peace.

President Roosevelt has accepted the Democratic nomination for a fourth time, announcing as his objectives the winning of the war, the securing of the peace and the establishment of an American economy with jobs and decent living standards for all.

The election, in which President Roosevelt is opposed by Governor Thomas E, Dewey of New York, breaks one 155-year-old precedent. Mr. Roosevelt is the first President to seek a fourth term, just as he was the first to be elected to a third term. But an equally old precedent is continued - that nothing must interfere with the quadrennial election fixed by the nation's basic law. In the middle of a world war, just as they did in the midst of the Cicil War of 1861-65, Americans will go to the polls in November to decide whether the existing administration shall remain in power or be replaced by another.

The identity of American views on foreign policy is plainly apparent in a comparison of the two party platforms. The Democrats call for "an international organization, based on the principle of the sovereign equality, of all peaceloving states, open to membership of all such states, large and small....endowed with power to employ armed forces to prevent aggression and preserve peace.". The Republicans advocate "post-war cooperative organization among sovereign nations...to attain permanent peace with organized justice in a free world" with "effective cooperative means to direct peace forces to prevent or repel military aggression."

In his speech of acceptance, President Roosevelt remarked that isolationists are becoming extenct and that Americans now realize that "what happens in Normandy and Saipan vitally affects the security and well-being of Oklahoma and California.

For Vice-President, the Democrats nominated Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri.

PAGE 4.

LETTER FROM LONDON.

The London newspaper "Daily Express" which has a daily circulation of over 3 million copies recently sent to its readers a question regarding their attitude to proposals that the State should take over the mines and railways. The newspaper, which has always claimed to be a protagonist of private enterprise, had to admit that the answer given by its readers was not according to expectations. Of those who replied, 66% declared that they were in favour of State operated mines, and 59% declared that they were in favour of State operated railways.

The newspaper stated that it would in future conduct more intensive information activities to convince its readers of the need for private enterprise.

X X X

Each one of London's five new deep shelters has sleeping space for 8,000 people. All the shelters are equipped with reading rooms, lifts, shower baths, canteens and similar conveniences. They are painted white and have good artificial lighting. A newspaper reporter recently visited one of these shelters during the night. Of the available beds, only half were occupied.

It has now been stated that the London region now contains altogether shelter space for 7½ million people.

X X X

The people of Great Britain are gradually coming to understand better and better the great role which the resistance groups in the occupied countries are playing in the struggle against nazidom. One reason for this is that the Allied High Command is continually sending out communiques about the operations which have been carried out by these groups according to instructions. One of the latest communiques from S.H.A.E.F. states: "Since the Allied landings, resistance groups in Belgium have been engaged on systematic destructions of railways, road bridges, telephone and telegraph lines, railway depots, and signalling apparatus throughout the whole country. The results which have been achieved are very satisfactory. The road and railway net in Belgium has to a great extent been destroyed and this has contributed considerably to delay the transport of the enemy's reinforcements to the battle area."

Page 4

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON

Secretary of State Hull announced on July 18 that conversations will begin in Washington sometime in August among representatives of the United States, Great Britain the Soviet Union and China on the general subject of an international security organization. The discussions will be informal and will be designed to obtain the reactions of the other nations to President Roosevelt's post-war plan. This called for a world organisation comprising all freedom-loving nations, with a council including the four major powers and a selected number of other nations. There would be a world court to adjudicate disputes, and the separate military forces of the major nations would take concerted action to check aggression and prevent any threat to peace.

The success of the international monetary conference at Bretton Woods in July was considered a good omen for the preliminary discussions on the post-war international organization.

The United States lost a distinguished citizen and soldier in the death of Brigadier General Theodore Roosevelt in Normandy. Son of the late President Theodore Roosevelt, he had served with distinction in two wars. In peace time he had been Assistant Secretary of the Navy, governor of Puerto Rico and Governor general of the Philippine Islands.

The American Medical Association and the National Council of Physical Fitness will cooperate in a year-long campaign, beginning in September, to promote the ideal of physical fitness among Americans. The joint program said: "The experiences of our nation in times of war and distress have established beyond question the vital necessity of developing and maintaining in each individual the utmost self-reliance, physical fitness and mental and physical health."

PAGE 4

BLOCKADE-BREAKERS IN THE SKAGERAK.

One would hardly believe that any merchant vessel belonging to the Western Allies would be able to ply regularly to Sweden through the strictly controlled Skagerrak.

A few ships have previously broken through the blockade to reach England and escape German control. But it is a long and difficult leap from that to maintaining a service between England and Sweden for a lengthy period. Nevertheless, this has been done. Five British vessels of the size of MTB's have been carrying important cargoes, including ball bearings, from Sweden during the period late autumn, 1943, to early spring, 1944.

The ships have great speed and cargo capacity and are equipped with anti-aircraft defence and apparatus for locating U-boats and aircraft. The crews consist of merchant navy personnel who have volunteered for the task. Most of them are under 25 and many are even under 20. The captains are all under 40.

The traffic was established because there arose a need for larger quantities of certain things which had previously been flown by air. The Germans did their best to stop the traffic by diplomatic action, but could do nothing since it could be proved that the ships were pure merchant vessels. They tried their hand at sea, but hitherto they have only succeeded in getting hold of one of these vessels, which use special tactics on their journeys and which have developed an effective routine in the course of their duties. The vessels have been received with great interest and pleasure along the Swedish coast.

PAGE 4.

Caption to photograph: SKAGERAK: One of the blockade runners - the "Gay Viking".

Radio Box.

PAGE 4 BOX.

A high-ranking German officer told interviewers that the German people must not misinterpret the German system of elastic defence, which involved apparent retreats. The aim, he explained, was to exhaust the enemy.

The date of the interview was September 4th, 1918.

The officer was the German Crown Prince.

THE COURRIER DE L'AIR

F. 77

Brought by Aircraft

INDEXED

London August 2nd, 1944.

THE ALLIES HAVE LAUNCHED THE COMBINED OFFENSIVE WHICH WILL WIN THE WAR

Whichever front he turns to, Hitler hears the roar of the Allied armies advancing. He no longer has enough men, he no longer has enough tanks, no longer enough guns to stop them. Hardly has he succeeded in stabilising one of the great fronts which are closing in upon him, that somewhere else a disastrous defeat is inflicted on him. The strategy of Teheran has been translated into facts. Victory lies at the end of our trials.

In Russia, the Wehrmacht is absolutely incapable of recovering from the colossal defeats which it has suffered since the launching of the Red Army's summer offensive. The retreat, far from slowing down now that German territory is threatened, is growing faster. Russian artillery is shelling Warsaw; the Vistula has been crossed. Koniev's troops are less than 250 kilometres from Silesia (they have covered 400 since the start of their offensive).

To the north, several German armies which have delayed in Esthonia and Latvia see their retreat practically cut by the Russian advance towards Riga. Soon, more than twenty divisions will have to choose between surrender or annihilation.

The German armies which cover Lithuania and Eastern Prussia are running the danger of being cut in two by the Russian offensive in the direction of Tilsit.

The general attack against Eastern Prussia, starting from the line Niemen, has begun.

At the other end of the Front the fall of Lwow is the prelude to the crumbling of the Germans in the Balkans.

In Normandy, battles just as decisive, are in progress. They have not the same spectacular character as the gigantic advance of the Red Army. But let there be no mistake: the enemy is bleeding to death in the Bocage just as he is in the Eastern plains.

(continued on Page 4)

CAPTIONS

SURROUNDED BY NEW YORK'S SKYSCRAPERS: When he visited New York, after his talks with President Roosevelt at Washington, General de Gaulle was warmly welcomed. Giving an account of his visits, the General told the Consultative Assembly: "I found the opportunity for the widest and frankest conversations with the British Government and then with President Roosevelt and the American Government."

CHERBOURG WELCOMES CHURCHILL: Mr. Churchill recently made a tour of inspection in Normandy. At Cherbourg he was able to see the progress accomplished in reconstruction work. The Cherbourg people gave him a spontaneous welcome.

CAPTIONS PAGES 2 and 3

NEWS-REEL OF THE BATTLE IN FRANCE: At Fleury-sur-Orne, patriots have captured a six-barrelled German mortar which guarded the entrace to a cave used as an arsenal by the enemy.

On the Périers road, Americans surround the still smoking débris of a Tiger tank they have just destroyed.

German "heavies" lie like this one on the roads of Normandy.

American shock troops carry out mopping up operations in the village of St.Eney.

At St. Lô tow French military doctors of the Liaison Mission look after the civil population. An American officer is giving them information.

This baby was born in a slit trench on the battlefield. This American doctor brought him into the world under shell fire.

SOUVENIRS OF THE FOURTEENTH OF JULY IN LIBERATED FRANCE

A French veteran takes part in the ceremony at Cherbourg

Allied march past in Cherbourg. Airmen, sailors and firemen march side by side with British and American troops.

PAGE 4

(Continued from Page 1)

BATTLE ON THREE FRONTS

In Normandy, the density of the forces engaged is extremely high. Over a front of 11 kilometres approximately, the enemy has concentrated 25 divisions, nine of these armoured. The intensity and the bitterness of the fighting going on on this front has never been equalled in this war.

Why is the enemy attempting to hold out in Normandy while retreating at full speed in Russia?

Because he must hold out in Normandy or crumble once and for all.

The action of the Allied air forces and of the French Forces of the Interior against the enemy's lines of communication in France has made difficult and slow the concentration of his forces on the Norman front. It would render still more difficult any movement in the opposite direction.

Furthermore, if the battle should become mobile, the superior mobility and air forces of the Allies would play their full part.

That is why the enemy is hanging on to every foot of soil in Normandy.

But by doing so, his reserves of men and equipment are being swallowed up. The destruction of the German army is taking place on the spot instead of being carried out in depth.

This destruction is necessary for the war in Europe to end, all the more so since the enemy has taken the decision to fight to the bitter end.

It is well on the way to being realised. On certain points of the front, the enemy is cracking; on others and for the time being he is holding on as best he may. Everywhere signs abound of his lack of men and equipment, a lack which will become decisive in the weeks which will follow.

The German generals who are better placed than any others to know the chances of the German army are attempting to get rid of Hitler. It does not mater whether their plot succeeds or not,(and they may well not have said their last word.) What does matter is that the German High Command no longer believes in victory and deems defeat near enough to justify the exceptional risks it has taken to upset the Nazi régime. Its desperate action at the hour when the German Army is fighting for its life proves that the German soldier can expect nothing more from his leader.

In Italy, the Allied advance continues to pin down many German divisions which, had they been put at the disposal of Rommel, might have allowed him to hold Montgomery longer in check.

Truly, it is one immense battle unfolding itself on three fronts towards the final crushing of German military power.

CAPTIONS

IN RUSSIA: ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF LVOV

Tirelessly pursuing the enemy, Russian tanks and artillery ford a river (Photo by radio)

IN ITALY: THE ADVANCE CONTINUES

French troops celebrate the 14th of July in Sienna which they captured. The three Allied chiefs during the ceremony: General Alexander, Commander in Chief, General Juin and General Clark, Commanding the Vth American Army.

Italians welcome the crew of a French tank

March past of French troops of the Expeditionary Corps

In Arezzo, an VIIIth Army tank decorated by the inhabitants

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CONFIDENTIAL

MR. P.N.LOXLEY.

C.

C 10603/344/18
19 AUG 1944

INDEXED

With the Compliments
of
Major-General R. A. D. Brooks.

17.8.44.

P.B.A.TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

L.R. 27. COMBINED ANGLO AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT. Date. 17.8.44.

No.	Title	Date.	Pkgs or Bombs	No. of Leaflets	No. of Units	Target
XF.1	De Gaulle's Speech	11/12 Aug.	2P	16,000	32,000	Nogent le Routrou
			2P	16,000	32,000	Le Blanc
			4P	32,000	64,000	Loire area
			2P	16,000	32,000	La Rouchefoucauld area
			4P	32,000	64,000	Digoin area
			2P	16,000	32,000	Betn. Digoin & Roanne
			2P	16,000	32,000	St. Etienne
			4P	32,000	64,000	Sancerre
			2P	16,000	32,000	Bourges
			2P	16,000	32,000	Betn. Sancerre & Digoin
			26P	208,000	416,000	
XH.28	Flying Dutchman	13/14 Aug.	5B	95,385	381,540	Amsterdam
			3B	57,235	228,940	Utrecht
			8B	152,620	610,480	
H.7	Wervelwind	13/14 Aug.	1B	5,714	68,568	Amsterdam
			1B	5,714	68,568	Utrecht
			2B	11,428	137,136	
XB.23	L'Arc en Ciel	12/13 Aug.	4B	76,304	305,216	Antwerp
XB.24	L'Arc en Ciel	12/13 Aug.	6B	114,462	457,848	Antwerp
F.77	Courrier de l'air	13/14 Aug.	18.6P	75,000	300,000	Etampes
			18.6P	75,000	300,000	Bourges
			12.4P	50,000	200,000	Nevers
			12.4P	50,000	200,000	Chateauroux
			12.4P	50,000	200.000	Montargis
			18.4P	74,000	296,000	Challans
			18.4P	74,000	296,000	Cholet
			112P	448,000	1,792,000	
USF.127	L'Amerique en Guerre	14/15 Aug.	4P	16,000	64,000	Montreuil-Bellay
XF.2	French Army Fights in France	14/15 Aug.	10B	200,000	800,000	Paris
USF. 133 +	L'Amerique en Guerre	14/15 Aug.	8P	32,000	128,000	Beaupreau
			8P	32,000	128,000	Challans
			8P	32,000	128,000	Cholet
			5P	20,000	80,000	Montreuil-Bellay
			10P	40,000	160,000	Vihiers
			8P	32,000	128,000	Montaigu
			8P	32,000	128,000	La Roche-sur-Yon
			55P	220,000	880,000	
USF. 131 +	Voir No.7	14/15 Aug.	4P	4,000	48,000	Beaupreau
			4P	4,000	48,000	Challans
			4P	4,000	48,000	Cholet
			3P	3,000	36,000	Montreuil-Bellay
			1P	1,000	12,000	Vihiers
			4P	4,000	48,000	Montaigu
			4P	4,000	48,000	La Roche-sur-Yon
			24P	24,000	288,000	

+ = First Dissemination.

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We attach for your information a Leaflet Dissemination Report furnished by S.H.A.E.F.

With the compliments

of

Major General R. A. D. Brooks.

P.B.A.TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

CONFIDENTIAL

T[illegible]/14 16 August 1944

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

No.	Title	Date Aug.	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
ZG 29	The End.	11	2	125,000	125,000	Paris
			1	62,500	62,500	Amiens
			1	62,500	62,500	Cambrai
		12	1	62,500	62,500	Evreux
			1	62,500	62,500	Paris
			2	125,000	125,000	Mesnil
ZG 33	German Soldiers	10	1	57,600	57,600	Jettisoned in Channel
	Have Their Say.	9	2	115,200	115,200	Unknown target
		12				
ZG 39	The Truth about the Peace Movement		1	40,000	80,000	Jettisoned in Channel
ZG 45	One Minute which	12/13	1	80,000	80,000	Le Mesnil Vacquet
	May Save Your Life		1	80,000	80,000	Perrieres
		Total	14	872,800	912,800	

PULPINGS

Y 20	Tous les Fronts	10	250,000	250,000
Y 21	Tous les Fronts	10	250,000	250,000
USG 47	Sternenbanner	18	720,000	1,440,000
XN 6	Forente Nasjoner	19	300,000	1,200,000

CONFIDENTIAL

TRA/12 CONFIDENTIAL 14 August, 1944

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

No.	Title	Date Aug.	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Numbers of Units	Target
ZG-36	The Riddle of the German Luftwaffe	13/14	1	80,000	80,000	Road South of Falaise
			1	80,000	80,000	Corneille
			1	80,000	80,000	Landigou
			1	80,000	80,000	La Sauvageres
			1	80,000	80,000	Road between Falaise & Argentan
ZG 33	German Soldiers Have Their Say	13	1	57,600	57,600	Lisieux Battle area
			2	115,200	115,200	Corbiel
ZG 37	Safe Conduct	13/14	1	80,000	80,000	St.Martin-de-Mieux
			1	80,000	80,000	Athis
			1	80,000	80,000	Flers
			1	80,000	80,000	La Ferte aux Etangs
			1	80,000	80,000	Argentan
		12/13	1	80,000	80,000	Le Mesnil Vacquet
			1	80,000	80,000	Falaise
			1	80,000	80,000	Perrieres
			3	240,000	240,000	Conde-sur-Noireau
ZG 39	The Truth About the Peace Movement		4	160,000	320,000	Athis to Argentan road
ZG 40	In The West	12/13	2	160,000	160,000	Flers
ZG 42	Appeal of the German Generals	13/14	1	40,000	80,000	Falaise
			1	40,000	80,000	St.Martin de Mieux
			1	40,000	80,000	Corday Bazoches
			1	40,000	80,000	Au Houlne
			1	40,000	80,000	Putanges
			1	40,000	80,000	Conde-sur-Noireau
			1	40,000	80,000	Athis
			1	40,000	80,000	Carneille
			1	40,000	80,000	Briouze

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

TRA/12 Continued: 14 August, 1944

No.	Title	Date	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
ZG 42	-continued		1	40,000	80,000	Ranes
			1	40,000	80,000	Tinchberry
			1	40,000	80,000	Flers
			1	40,000	80,000	Landigou
			1	40,000	80,000	Ecouche
			1	40,000	80,000	Argentan
			1	40,000	80,000	Messel St. Gervais
			1	40,000	80,000	La Ferte au Etangs
			1	40,000	80,000	La Sauvageres
			1	40,000	80,000	La Ferte Mace
			1	40,000	80,000	Carrouges
			5	200,000	400,000	Road between Falaise & Argentan
ZG 45	One Minute Which May Save Your Life	13/14	1	80,000	80,000	Falaise
			1	80,000	80,000	Au Houlne
			1	80,000	80,000	Putanges
			1	80,000	80,000	Conde-sur-Noireau
			1	80,000	80,000	Briouze
			1	80,000	80,000	Ranes
			1	80,000	80,000	Tinchberry
			1	80,000	80,000	Ecouche
			1	80,000	80,000	Argentan
			1	80,000	80,000	Messel St. Gervais
			1	80,000	80,000	La Ferte Mace
			1	80,000	80,000	Carrouges
			3	240,000	240,000	Road between Falaise & Argentan
ZG 46	Brest Leaflet	12/13	7	538,462	538,462	Brest
ZG 47	Lorient "	12/13	6	461,539	461,539	Lorient
ZG 48	St.Nazaire Leaflet	12/13	7	538,462	538,462	St.Nazaire

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

TRA/12 Continued : 14 August, 1944

No.	Title	Date Aug	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
T 118	Nachrichten					
		12/13	3	30,750	184,500	Brest
			4	41,000	246,000	Lorient
			3	30,750	184,500	St. Nazaire
			1	10,250	61,500	Le Mesnil Vacquet
			3	30,750	184,500	Falaise
			1	10,250	61,500	Perrieres
			5	51,250	307,500	Vassy
		TOTALS:	105	5,796,263	7,981,263	

CONFIDENTIAL

TRA/13 CONFIDENTIAL 15 August 1944 229

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

No.	Title	Date Aug.	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
ZF 10	Message to French in Combat Zone	14/15	2	160,000	160,000	Lisieux
			2	160,000	160,000	Laigle
			2	160,000	160,000	Dreux
			2	160,000	160,000	Breteuil
			2	160,000	160,000	Bernay
ZG 10	Message from Polish Government	14	1	80,000	80,000	Lorient
			1	80,000	80,000	Port Louis
			1	80,000	80,000	Quiberon
			1	80,000	80,000	Sarzeau
			1	80,000	80,000	Bernard
ZG 27	Leaflet for Russian Soldiers		1	80,000	80,000	Lorient
			1	80,000	80,000	Port Louis
			1	80,000	80,000	Quiberon
			1	80,000	80,000	Sarzeau
			1	80,000	80,000	Laroche
ZG 37	Safe Conduct		1	80,000	80,000	Lorient
			1	80,000	80,000	Sarzeau
			1	80,000	80,000	Bernard
ZG 40	In the West		1	80,000	80,000	Lorient
			1	80,000	80,000	Port Louis
			1	80,000	80,000	Quiberon
			1	80,000	80,000	Sarzeau
			1	80,000	80,000	Bernard
ZG 44	Retreat?	14/15	1	80,000	80,000	Messel St. Gervais
			1	80,000	80,000	La Ferte Aux Etangs
			1	80,000	80,000	Carrouges
			1	80,000	80,000	La Sauvageres
			1	80,000	80,000	St. Philibert sur Orne
			1	80,000	80,000	Conde sur Noireau
			1	80,000	80,000	St. Germain du Criduit
			1	80,000	80,000	Vassy
			1	80,000	80,000	Putanges
			1	80,000	80,000	Tinchberry
ZG 45	One Minute which May Save Your Life	14	2	160,000	160,000	Lorient
			2	160,000	160,000	Bernard
			2	160,000	160,000	Sarzeau
T 120	Nachrichten (+)	14/15	2	21,760	130,560	Pont L'Evegue
			2	21,760	130,560	Lisieux
			2	21,760	130,560	Mezidon
			2	21,760	130,560	St. Pierre sur Dives
			2	21,760	130,560	Trun
			1	10,880	65,280	Messel St. Gervais
			1	10,880	65,280	La Ferte Aux Etangs
			1	10,880	65,280	La Sauvageres
			2	21,760	130,560	La Ferte Mace
			1	10,880	65,280	Carrouges
			2	21,760	130,560	Falaise
			1	10,880	65,280	St. Philiberr sur Orne
			1	10,880	65,280	Conde sur Noireau
			1	10,880	65,280	St. Germain de Criduit
			1	10,880	65,280	Vassy
			1	10,880	65,280	Tinchberry
			2	21,760	130,560	Flers
			2	21,760	130,560	Landigou
			2	21,760	130,560	Briouze
			1	10,880	65,280	Putanges
			74	3,846,400	5,478,400	

+ = First Dissemination

Cover

VOIR
Pictures of the world today. Airborne edition No. 9.
Mr. Churchill received an enthusiastic and friendly welcome from Frenchmen in liberated Normandy.

Pages 2-5

THE RUSSIAN PUSH TO THE EAST

The Battle of Warsaw has started. The first army groups of White Russia have reached the Vistula at Deblin, at the confluence of the Vistula and the Wieprz. In less than five weeks Rokossovsky's army has covered half the distance between its starting point and Berlin. They have captured Lublin, one of the most important Polish cities. Brest-Litovsk, the great fortress barring the road to Warsaw, has been occupied.

In other sectors, the situation is no less serious for the Reich: to the south, Koniev has taken Lwow and Stanislavoff and has reached the approaches of the huge fortress of Przemysl. In the central sector Sakaharov has captured Byalistok which commands the roads to both Warsaw and East Prussia. In the North, Eremenko has taken Dvinsk, large Latvian town, and is going on to Riga, already threatened by Bagramyan from the south. The latter has captured Chavli, whose fall cuts the last railway line between eastern Prussia and the German armies in the Baltic. Lastly, Cherniakovsky, leaving Grodno, is pushing on rapidly towards East Prussia.

A giant Soviet tank, crushing under its tracks wreckage left by the fleeing Germans, enters Vilna captured July 13 by the combined armies of Generals Bagramyan and Cherniakovsky. (p. 2 top)

Constantin Rokossovsky, marshal of the Soviet Union, victor at Jlobine, Pinsk, Kovel, Lublin, and Deblin, leads the advance to Warsaw. (p. 2 bottom left)

"Always faster" seems to be the slogan of the Red Army for its summer offensive. The big rivers which flow through the Polish plains are not stopping its push any more than the terrible mud of the Ukraine did in the Spring or the snow of Leningrad in the winter. (p. 3 bottom)

Daring Cossack, Sergeant Bekechev (right) has 35 Germans killed to his credit, not to mention prisoners. (p. 3 top)

The huge territories freed by the Russians since the victory of Stalingrad is shown on the map opposite together with the present operations. The arrows indicate the direction of the present offensive. Regions liberated during the first five weeks of the Soviet summer offensive are shown in red. (p. 4 top - map caption)

On a map of France, Moscow workers study the progress of the Anglo-American armies on the western front. (p. 4 top)

These twenty German generals with eyes lowered march through the streets of Moscow at the head of an unending column of German prisoners. (p. 4 center)

In liberated Vilna, guerilla fighters and civilians read the first Order of the Day published by the Soviet High Command. (p. 4 bottom)

Pages 6, 7

HARD FIGHTING IN NORMANDY

To hold on at all costs was the official order received by the German divisions on the Normandy front. But west of Saint-Lo General Bradley's American forces have just given the Germans a blow which marks the beginning of a new phase in the battle for France.

The deliverance of Saint Lo is a new victory for the Americans who regrouped and continued their advance after liberating the town. Here they are seen entering Saint Eney. (p. 6 top)

Killed in battle, an American officer is buried in a temporary grave by the men he commanded. (p. 6 bottom left)

Victorious American infantry supported by tanks enter Saint-Lo after a hard fight on July 18. (p. 6 bottom right)

Special tanks explode mines left by the Germans in the British sector outside Caen. (p. 7 top)

Without respite, the Germans launched strong counter-attacks, imposing an exhausting task on the British. (p. 7 center left)

Mud, resulting from heavy rains, increased the difficulties of the British. (p. 7 center right)

The exhaustion of these Germans captured south of Caen shows the severity of the struggle. (p. 7 bottom)

Pages 8, 9, 10

THE FOURTH FRONT

15,000 tons of bombs were dropped on Germany during the month of June. Refineries and oil centers; factories producing aircraft, tanks, ball-bearings, all armaments essential to the German war effort, are being progressively crushed under the blows of the American and British air forces who are, at the same time, opening the roads to the armies on the Normandy front. The days of the Luftwaffe's triumphs are past.

Attack on an enemy airfield recorded by a movie camera. (p. 8 top)

Destruction of a supply train (same method). (p. 8 bottom)

In close formation, Fortresses bomb Stuttgart. (p. 9)

Refineries and oil centers are among the Allied air forces important industrial targets. Above: Liberators bombing Ploesti in Rumania. (p. 10 top)

The Blois Bridge, vital to German military traffic to Normandy, sustains a direct hit from bombs dropped by four-engine American planes. (p. 10 center)

Cradle of Nazism, Munich is one of the main railway centers and industrial routes of the Reich. The Bavarian capital has thus been the target of many attacks by Allied bombers. (p. 10 bottom)

Page 11

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Andre le Trocquer, Commissioner for French Liberated Territory, is expected in London this week. (top left)

Pierre Vienot, French Ambassador to London, died suddenly after a heart attack. (top right)

Franklin D. Roosevelt was practically unanimously renominated as candidate of the Democratic Party for the next presidential election. He is now serving his third term as President. (bottom left)

Thomas E. Dewey, Governor of New York State, has been nominated as Republican Party candidate for the next presidential elections. (bottom right)

Pages 12, 13

THEY ARE AT WAR TOO

Two thirds of Britains prodigious war workers are women....replacing men gone to the front. 7,750,000 women, most of them married with children, have not hesitated for one minute to reorganize their lives in answer to their country's call. Serving in the women's forces or in industry, British women have fully played their part in the cause of liberty.

Women constitute the entire personnel of this factory which Mr. Bevin (center), Minister of ~~Work~~ Labor, is visiting. (p. 12 top left)

After a hard day's work, the joys of home can still be found. (p. 12 top right)

In the underground. (p. 12 bottom left)

On the farm. (p. 12 bottom center)

On the Roads. (p. 12 bottom right)

The railroads have found valuable recruits in British women who make excellent railwaymen. (p. 13 top left)

In the railroad stations. (p. 13 top right)
In the city. (p. 13 center right)
In the factory. (p. 13 bottom left)
In the air. (p .13 bottom center)
Civil Defense. (p. 13 bottom right)

Page 14, 15

VICTORIES IN ITALY
In Siena, occupied by the French, General Juin welcomes General Sir Oliver Leese, Commander of the 8th Army. (p. 14 top left)

Since May 11, the Italian territory shown above has been liberated by the Allied Advance (p. 14 top right)

A knocked-out German 47-ton Panther tank lies by the roadside. (p. 14 bottom left)

Florence (Firenze in Italian) is but a few kilometres away. In Poggibonsi, the French go on towards the capital of Tuscany. (p. 14 bottom right)

Siena is taken and the population welcomes the victorious French. Yet another town lost by the Germans who are digging in at Pisa where heavy fighting continues. (p. 15)

Back Cover

VOIR published fortnightly by the American Office of War Information, VOIR has for its sole aim presentation of pictures of the world today to France during its liberation and until the French press will be able to take ofer this task.

In the Cotentin area, Americans p enetrate into the village of Saint Eney.

L'Amérique en Guerre

LES ALLIES SONT A FLORENCE

L'ennemi s'est retranché au nord de la ville

Rome, 8 août.—L'événement capital du front d'Italie est la bataille qui se poursuit pour la libération de Florence. Toute la partie de la ville située au sud de l'Arno est déjà aux mains des Alliés. Les Allemands, qui avaient prétendu considérer Florence comme une "ville ouverte," ont fait sauter les admirables ponts qui franchissaient l'Arno et se sont retranchés dans la partie nord de la capitale toscane. Les forces de la 8ème Armée, s'efforçant d'éviter la destruction de l'une des plus admirables villes du monde, opèrent un grand mouvement convergent autour de la ville, qui est le pivot de toute la ligne actuelle de résistance allemande.

Victorieux, les soldats français sont accueillis avec enthousiasme par la population de Sienne, qu'ils viennent de délivrer, poursuivant la longue série de leurs succès en Italie.

Côte à côte, fantassins américains et membres des F.F.I. procèdent au nettoyage d'un bois où se sont embusqués des tireurs allemands isolés qui constituent, dans les régions nouvellement occupées, un danger permanent.

SUCCES DES F.F.I. EN BRETAGNE

On communique à Londres de source française autorisée:

"Les F.F.I. ont joué dans la bataille de Bretagne un rôle essentiel.

"En particulier c'est l'armée des F.F.I. qui s'est emparée des villes suivantes: Malestroit, Ploermel, Josselin, Jugon, Vannes, Saint-Cast, Saint-Brieuc.

"Simultanément leur action s'intensifie sur tout le territoire. La Wehrmacht est contrainte, pour déplacer ses troupes et son matériel sur les routes de France, de protéger les convois par des auto-mitrailleuses et même par des canons.

"Entre le 6 juin et le 28 juillet, le nombre de déraillements provoqués sur les arrières du front de Normandie est évalué à 180.

"On signale à la suite de coupures nombreuses et efficaces, l'interruption d'un grand nombre de lignes téléphoniques ou électriques, en particulier celles du département du Rhône; les lignes Lyon-Marseille et Lyon-Paris.

Les F.F.I. ont lancé la bataille des récoltes contre l'ennemi

Genève, 4 août.—Après la bataille des communications qu'elles ont gagnée si brillamment, les F.F.I. viennent de lancer une "bataille des récoltes." Vichy a prétendu aussitôt que les F.F.I. voulaient affamer la population française et qu'elles avaient mis feu déjà à plusieurs batteuses. La vérité est toute autre. Les F.F.I. demandent seulement aux cultivateurs de battre eux-mêmes leur blé sur place et de ne pas obéir aux instructions de Vichy de livrer leur récolte aux centres désignés. En effet le blé que Vichy cherche à centraliser est simplement destiné à l'Allemagne. Les F.F.I. ne veulent pas affamer la population française, mais au contraire elles veulent que toute la récolte reste en France pour nourrir les Français.

Vichy obéit tout simplement aux instructions de Backe, ministre du ravitaillement allemand. La perte des territoires orientaux a bouleversé tous ses plans de ravitaillement en Allemagne. Il a donc adressé des instructions impératives aux autorités d'occupation de tous les pays de mettre en lieu sûr la production agricole pour 1) la subsistance de l'armée allemande; 2) l'envoi en Allemagne des plus importantes réserves.

Bientôt, une forte armée française . . .

"La bataille de France, la bataille de la France, s'étend et se précipite, tandis qu'en Normandie l'ennemi recule pas à pas devant les forces britanniques et américaines, en Bretagne sa résistance achève de s'effondrer. D'autre part, les divisions blindées américaines marchant vers l'Est ont franchi la Mayenne.

"J'annonce que bientôt, très bientôt, une puissante armée Française possédant les armes les plus modernes, et rompue au combat se déploiera sur le front interallié de France.

"Enfin, sur le front de l'Est, les Russes touchent au territoire allemand. Voici venir l'heure de la grande revanche."

Le général de Gaulle, 7 août.

Le rôle de la France

"La France a été abattue après quelques semaines d'agonie, puis elle a été privée du pouvoir de s'exprimer et presque du droit d'exister. Mais l'âme de la France à ce moment ne mourut pas. Nous la vîmes alors, par endroits, conserver un exceptionnel éclat . . .

"Notre débarquement en Normandie, le cours de la guerre, tout l'ensemble des événements montrent clairement que de nouveau, maintenant, nous aurons à nous occuper des problèmes de la France et de l'Allemagne sur le Rhin. Et de cette discussion la France ne peut en aucune façon être exclue.

"Je compte sur la plus étroite collaboration des représentants de l'Empire britannique, des Etats-Unis, de la Russie et de la France pour le règlement de ces importants problèmes européens."

Churchill, 2 août 1944.

Le 20 juillet, la mort a frôlé Hitler

La mort a frôlé Hitler lors de l'attentat du 20 juillet. Il se trouvait à l'endroit indiqué par la flèche (à gauche) lorsque la bombe placée par Von Stauffenberg détruisit toute la pièce, que Hitler et Mussolini contemplent (à droite). Toute la presse allemande a, par ordre, crié au miracle. Mais, depuis le 20 juillet, Hitler et son complice Himmler multiplient les mesures de répression et d'épuration. Un maréchal, des généraux, et de nombreux officiers ont été pendus.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Publié par l'Office d'Information de Guerre du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique à sa base européenne.

abattent
bérer le
France

7 août.—Des
d'infanterie de
aise ont été
heures qui pré-
oment historique
aine et de la
la France.

odier au monde
e les parachutistes
ttent sur le sol
le cinq juin.

ourds engins anti-
zoukas et mines
cts d'explosifs, les
l'air français
Bretagne, où les
onnée d'ardeur et
l'armée des
es de l'Intérieur.

abitants de cette
venant pour
es à Londres
ons, ont pu nous
nes informations
déployé, les
bles, les tâches
"La nuit, la
nous appartient,"
capitaine d'in-
sur sa demande,
ppés de terreur,
s'enferment dans
t libèrent toutes
es sur lesquelles
loisir accomplir
de mois néces-
ces missions et
accomplies sous
ais. C'est sous
nçais que les
és de troupes

[illegible]

Bretagne, prêtent
à ces parachutistes
d'eux armes,
ipement, conseils.
stes reçoivent en
d'un dévouement
, car malgré les
és par les Alle-
s trop souvent,
l'exécution immé-
s exemple qu'un
nçais blessé n'ait
que des unités en
pas été ravitaillées.

uniforme français
parmi les plus
chutistes ont payé
t exigé pour la
eur patrie.

percé de quatre
sur la paille dans
portait l'uniforme
des brutes alle-
chevé de loin à
tant on le crai-
Ce soldat blessé
es sous un toit
bien l'uniforme
e, n'étant pas
barbares mirent

officiers, dont un
l'Ordre de la
ont été faits
même temps
britannique, tous
bien l'uniforme,
ne, lorsque les
ennemi, ces mili-
ne saurait dire
nt fusillés.

Bonne chance ! murmure cette vieille Normande qui fait à des avions alliés le signe de la victoire, cependant qu'une autre donne à un fantassin américain une leçon de blanchissage. Pendant ce temps la population du Bény-Bocage accueille ses libérateurs britanniques. Partout, tout se passe sous le signe de la confiance et de l'amitié entre alliés.

Policiers, vous rendrez compte des vies françaises

La radio d'Alger a dressé un appel et un avertissement aux fonctionnaires et au policiers de France. En voici la conclusion:

"Nombre d'entre vous, pénétrés du sens de leur véritable devoir et conscients de la responsabilité qui leur incombe, ont accompli et accepté cette œuvre de solidarité nationale. Votre gouvernement le sait et ne l'oubliera pas.

"Mais il sait également et n'oubliera non plus que parmi vous des hommes, indignes des fonctions qu'ils exercent, ont accepté par ambition ou par lâcheté de servir la cause ennemie. Que ces derniers ne se bercent pas de l'illusion d'échapper un jour au châtiment. Qu'ils sachent au contraire—l'avertissement solennel leur en a été maintes fois renouvelé—qu'ils auront un jour une explication à donner à la justice française au même titre que les criminels de guerre dont ils sont les complices. Leur responsabilité pénale puisse se fonder sur une interprétation stricte de la loi politique. Instruits du sort que les Allemands réservent aux prisonniers politiques, ils connaissent la portée de leurs gestes: ils savent qu'une traitement criminel attend les patriotes qu'ils ont livrés ou qu'ils n'ont pas osé soustraire aux bourreaux de la Gestapo et de la Wehrmacht. Bien souvent les liens de causalité entre leurs actes et les crimes indivis constitueront l'élément matériel de la complicité. Dans tous les cas les faits reprochés à ces fonctionnaires représentent des actes de trahison ou d'intelligence avec l'ennemi et sont punis par les articles 75 et suivants du code pénal et les dispositions de l'ordonnance du 26 juin 1944. Sous une forme ou sous une autre, la Justice frappera à tous les échelons de la hiérarchie administrative.

"Inspecteurs et commissaires de police, intendants et préfets, gardiens et directeurs de prisons, inspecteurs des services administratifs et des établissements pénitenciers, secrétaires généraux des ministères et des ministres, vous êtes tous comptables des vies françaises."

* * *

Le jour noir

"Le 8 août a été le jour noir de l'armée allemande dans l'histoire de la guerre. Le 8 août a confirmé l'effondrement de notre puissance de combat. La guerre, en ce jour, était près de sa fin . . ."

Mémoires de Ludendorff.
8 août 1918—
au lendemain de la grande offensive de Foch.

4 MILLIONS D'AMERICAINS

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Le drapeau rouge flotte sur Lwow, libérée par les armées soviétiques en marche vers les frontières du Reich.

battent
bérer le
France

7 août.—Des
d'infanterie de
ise ont été
heures qui pré-
ment historique
ment et de la
la France.

évéler au monde
e les parachutistes
ttent sur le sol
le cinq juin.

ourds engins anti-
esoukas et mines
ets d'explosifs, les
l'air français
Bretagne, où les
somme d'ardeur et
l'armée des
es de l'Intérieur.

battants de cette
venant pour
es à Londres
ons, ont pu nous
es informations
déployé, les
bles, les tâches
"La nuit, la
nous appartient,"
e capitaine d'in-
sur sa demande,
ppés de terreur,
enferment dans
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de main néces-
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accomplies sous
çais. C'est sous
nçais que les
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Bretagne, prêtent
à ces parachutistes
d'eux armes,
ipement, conseils.
stes reçoivent en
d'un dévouement
ce, car malgré les
érées par les Alle-
ces trop souvent,
d'exécution immé-
ans exemple qu'un
ançais blessé n'ait
que des unités en
pas été ravitaillées.

l'uniforme français
parmi les plus
chutistes ont payé
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portait l'uniforme
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Ce soldat blessé
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ême, lorsque les
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ne saurait dire
ont fusillés.

Bonne chance ! murmure cette vieille Normande qui fait à des avions alliés le signe de la victoire, cependant qu'une autre donne à un fantassin américain une leçon de blanchissage. Pendant ce temps la population de Bény-Bocage accueille ses libérateurs britanniques. Partout, tout se passe sous le signe de la confiance et de l'amitié entre alliés.

Policiers, vous rendrez compte des vies françaises

La radio d'Alger a dressé un appel et un avertissement aux fonctionnaires et au policiers de France. En voici la conclusion:

"Nombre d'entre vous, pénétrés du sens de leur véritable devoir et conscients de la responsabilité qui leur incombe, ont accompli et accepté cette œuvre de solidarité nationale. Votre gouvernement le sait et ne l'oubliera pas.

"Mais il sait également et n'oubliera non plus que parmi vous des hommes, indignes des fonctions qu'ils exercent, ont accepté par ambition ou par lâcheté de servir la cause ennemie. Que ces derniers ne se bercent pas de l'illusion d'échapper un jour au châtiment. Qu'ils sachent au contraire—l'avertissement solennel leur en a été maintes fois renouvelé—qu'ils auront un jour une explication à donner à la justice française au même titre que les criminels de guerre dont ils sont les complices. Leur responsabilité pénale puisse se fonder sur une interprétation stricte de la loi politique. Instruits du sort que les Allemands réservent aux prisonniers politiques, ils connaissent la portée de leurs gestes: ils savent qu'une traitement criminel attend les patriotes qu'ils ont livrés ou qu'ils n'ont pas osé soustraire aux bourreaux de la Gestapo et de la Wehrmacht. Bien souvent les liens de causalité entre leurs actes et les crimes indivis constitueront l'élément matériel de la complicité. Dans tous les cas les faits reprochés à ces fonctionnaires représentent des actes de trahison ou d'intelligence avec l'ennemi et sont punis par les articles 75 et suivants du code pénal et les dispositions de l'ordonnance du 26 juin 1944. Sous une forme ou sous une autre, la Justice frappera à tous les échelons de la hiérarchie administrative.

"Inspecteurs et commissaires de police, intendants et préfets, gardiens et directeurs de prisons, inspecteurs des services administratifs et des établissements pénitenciers, secrétaires généraux des ministères et des ministres, vous êtes tous comptables des vies françaises."

Le jour noir

"Le 8 août a été le jour noir de l'armée allemande dans l'histoire de la guerre. Le 8 août a confirmé l'effondrement de notre puissance de combat. La guerre, en ce jour, était près de sa fin . . ."

Mémoires de Ludendorff:
8 août 1918—
au lendemain de la grande offensive de Foch.

* * *

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APRES AVOIR LIBERE LA BRETAGNE

les forces alliées avancent sur les routes de Paris

Londres, 8 août.—La guerre-éclair de la libération est commencée. Depuis le débarquement, les forces alliées se heurtaient, sur le front de Normandie, à une résistance si acharnée des Allemands que l'on pouvait se demander si n'allait pas se poursuivre pendant des mois cette guerre de position au cours de laquelle les avances se comptaient par mètres.

Brusquement, le 28 juillet, on apprenait que la 1ère armée américaine avait crevé le front allemand à l'ouest de Saint-Lô. Brèche assez étroite d'abord, mais dans laquelle le haut commandement allié lança en torrent une masse de blindés qui balaya tout. Successivement Coutances, Périers, Lessay, Avranches, Pontorson tombaient. Les Américains débouchaient en Bretagne et d'un élan libéraient Rennes.

Depuis on revit—à l'envers—la campagne de France de 1940. Il n'a pas fallu une journée aux chars américains pour couvrir la distance séparant Rennes de Brest d'une part, de la Loire de l'autre. A l'heure où nous écrivons la Bretagne entière est coupée . . . Vannes, Redon, Pontivy, Saint-Brieuc sont pris, Lorient, Brest, Saint-Malo sont sur le point de l'être.

En même temps d'autres forces américaines attaquaient vers l'est, enlevaient Fougères, Vitré, Laval, Mayenne, passaient la Mayenne en cinq points. A l'heure actuelle, ces forces avancent rapidement sur Le Mans—clef de la route de Paris dont les colonnes alliées sont déjà à moins de 200 kms.

Dans le secteur est, l'effort admirable des Britanniques et des Canadiens contre les formidables lignes fortifiées établies par les Allemands porte ses fruits. Villers-Bocage, Aunay-sur-Odon et Vire, qui constituaient les points essentiels de la résistance ennemie ont été pris; les Britanniques ont passé l'Orne au nord de Thury et menacent de prendre à revers les lignes ennemies à l'est de l'Orne que les Canadiens attaquent de front.

La 1ère armée canadienne, nouvellement constituée, a déclenché en effet brusquement, dans la nuit du 7 au 8, une attaque d'une extrême violence et en quelques heures a avancé de 6 kms., pénétrant ainsi au coeur même de la ligne défensive allemande dont les points fortifiés avaient, auparavant, été affaiblis par un puissant bombardement au cours duquel la R.A.F. déversa 6.000 tonnes de bombes en une demi-heure. Cette attaque s'est produite au point que les Allemands ont toujours considéré comme l'un des secteurs les plus délicats de tout le front, car il commande directement l'accès à la vallée de la Seine.

Se rendant compte que c'est le sort de la guerre qui se joue, les Allemands ont lancé le 6 août au soir une furieuse contre-attaque menée par quatre divisions blindées et qui, fonçant entre Mortain et Sourdeval, avait pour objectif la reprise d'Avranches, ce qui eut coupé de leurs bases les forces alliées de Bretagne. Dans les premières heures les Allemands progressèrent, parvenant même à entrer dans Mortain. Mais dès minuit, grâce à l'intervention massive de la R.A.F., la situation était rétablie, Mortain repris. L'affaire avait coûté à l'ennemi 135 chars—presque tous détruits par l'aviation, utilisant des obus-fusées—et cela seul dit l'importance qu'il attachait à cette attaque.

Et la guerre-éclair continue. . .

Comme un torrent les forces blindées et motorisées américaines, après avoir percé le front allemand, se sont engouffrées vers les grandes plaines de l'ouest, qui constituent pour elle un terrain idéal. Aucune contre-attaque allemande n'a pu les arrêter et elles déferlent maintenant sur la route de Paris, chassant irrésistiblement l'ennemi.

Ecoutez l'Amérique

(Les heures indiquées sont les heures françaises)

RADIO—AMERIQUE—EN—EUROPE:

19.00 à 19.15 (sur 307, 267, 49, 41, 31, 25 mètres)
(Bulletin d'informations et commentaire des nouvelles)
20.00 à 21.00 (sur 307, 267, 41, 31, 25, 19 mètres)
(L'Heure Française: Informations, reportages, interviews, commentaires, programme quotidien pour les prisonniers et déportés en Allemagne et leurs familles en France, etc.)
22.00 à 22.30 (sur 307, 267, 49, 41, 31, 25 mètres)
(La demi-heure de l'Europe: Nouveau programme de la B.B.C.)
22.30 à 22.45 (sur 307, 267, 49, 48, 41, 31, 25 mètres)
(Dernières informations et retransmissions des Etats-Unis)
22.45 à minuit (sur 307, 267, 41, 31 mètres)
(Que s'est-il passé aujourd'hui?—Dernières informations, Revue de Presse)
1.00 à 1.30 (sur 307, 267, 49, 48, 42, 41 mètres)
(Dernières informations et répétition du programme de la B.B.C., "Les Français parlent aux Français").

EMISSIONS DIRECTES DES ETATS-UNIS SUR ONDES COURTES:

6.30	sur 39, 36, 31, 25, 19m.	11.30 à 13.30	sur 36, 31, 30, 25, 19m.
1.30 à 5.30	sur 49, 39, 36, 30m.	14.30 à 18.30	sur 25, 19, 16m.
6.30 à 9.30	sur 49, 48, 42, 39, 30m.	19.30 à 20.30	sur 25, 22, 19, 16m.
		21.30 à 23.30	sur 31, 30, 25, 22, 19m.
10.30	sur 25, 31, 30m.		

EMISSIONS AMERICAINES RETRANSMISES PAR LA B.B.C.:

5.30 sur 1500, 307, 267, 49, 41, 31m.
16.30 sur 1500, 373, 49, 41, 31, 25m.
20.00 sur 307, 267, 49, 41, 31, 25, 19m.
23.30 sur 1500, 307, 267, 49, 41, 31, 25m.

EMISSIONS AMERICAINES RETRANSMISES PAR LES RADIOS DES NATIONS UNIES EN AFRIQUE DU NORD:

13.00	sur 255, 31.21m.	16.30 à 17.15	sur 255, 31.21m.
14.15	sur 255.	17.30	sur 255, 31.40m.
14.30	sur 255, 31.40m., 31.21m.	18.15	sur 255m.
		19.30 à 20.00	sur 255, 31.21m.
16.45	sur 255, 31.21m.	22.00	sur 255, 49.75m.
18.30	sur 31.40, 31.21m.	22.45	sur 255 et 49.5m.

A RENNES : LA RESISTANCE FETE LA LIBERTE

(D'un correspondant de guerre)

Rennes, 7 août.—Bien que les Américains n'aient libéré la ville que vendredi, leurs patrouilles se trouvaient dans les environs dès jeudi et c'est ce jour là que la Résistance frappa sans plus attendre.

L'un des objectifs immédiats de la Résistance fut d'agir contre la sinistre Milice. Cette Gestapo française, recrutée principalement dans les prisons parmi les condamnés à des peines graves, compte peut-être parmi les plus honteuses créations de Vichy. Pendant les 48 heures qui précédèrent l'entrée des Américains dans Rennes, les hommes de la Résistance arrêtèrent ceux des miliciens qui n'avaient pas réussi à décamper avec les Allemands.

Mais la libération de Rennes ne fut pas marquée seulement de cette façon. Dans la demeure de l'un des chefs de la Résistance, j'ai assisté à une fête qui était bien la plus extraordinaire réception à laquelle il m'a jamais été donné de prendre part. La maison était richement et même luxueusement meublée. Mais quand les hôtes se mirent à arriver l'un après l'autre, je retrouvai la même poignante atmosphère que j'avais rencontrée quelques semaines plus tôt à Caen, au Lycée Malherbe, quand les chefs de la Résistance s'y rencontrèrent.

Aujourd'hui ces hommes se donnaient quelques heures de détente pour célébrer la libération de Rennes avant de reprendre leur action.

Car les F.F.I. constituent une armée silencieuse qui ronge toujours plus profondément la force allemande en France.

Sur le front de France, le général soviétique Charapoff, en voyage d'étude, s'entretient avec le général Bradley, commandant les forces américaines, qui ont libéré déjà le Cotentin et la Bretagne.

Toujours plus nombreux sont les Allemands qui, sur le front de France, se rendent aux alliés. Plus de treize mille ont été faits prisonniers en Bretagne en moins d'une semaine.

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236

L'Amérique en Guerre

LE 9 AOUT 1944

No. 113

LA LIBERATION EN MARCHE

La Victoire est proche. C'est elle qui déjà, animait de son souffle les 50.000 Français qui, dans Rennes libérée, accueillirent les armées américaines. Riant, applaudissant, dansant de joie, clamant leur enthousiasme, les gens de Rennes montrèrent une fois de plus aux Alliés ce qu'ils avaient déjà constaté à Cherbourg, à Caen, à Bayeux : que la France est, malgré Vichy et quatre ans d'occupation, restée fidèle à ses amitiés et n'a jamais cessé de souhaiter la victoire alliée et de croire en elle. Sur la place Lamartine, au coeur de la vieille cité, c'était une atmosphère de triomphe qui planait tandis que la foule française acclamait inlassablement les divisions américaines qui, continuaient leur route, poussaient vers la Loire, vers Brest, ou fonçaient sur la route de Paris, tandis qu'à l'est de Caen, Canadiens et Britanniques progressent.

USF 433

Apporté au Peuple Français par les Armées de l'Air Alliées

237

TRANSLATION RESTRICTED

L'AMERIQUE NO. 113. U.S.F.133. August 9, 1944.

BROUGHT TO THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE BY THE ALLIED AIR FORCES

Page 1.

Caption

Victory is near. Already its breath blew warmly on the hearts of the 50,000 French people who, in liberated Rennes, welcomed the American army. Laughing, cheering, dancing with joy, shrieking with enthusiasm, the people of Rennes once more showed the Allies what had already been remarked at Cherbourg, at Caen, at Saint-Lo: that France, in spite of Vichy and four years of occupation, has remained faithful to its friendships and has never ceased to hope for allied victory and to believe in it. On the Place Lamartine, in the heart of the old city, an atmosphere of triumph reigned over the French crowd as they untiringly cheered the American divisions who continued on their way having freed this town, and drove on towards the Loire, towards Brest, or on the road to Paris, while the Canadians and the British are advancing to the east of Caen.

Page 2 - Columns 1 and 2.

AFTER LIBERATING BRITTANY

The Allied forces advance on the roads to Paris

London, August 8. - The blitzkrieg of liberation has begun. Since their landings, the Allied forces met with such bitter resistance from the Germans in Normandy that one might have wondered if this war of position, whose advances were measured in yards, were not to continue for months.

Suddenly, on July 28th, it was learned that the 1st American Army had broken through the German front west of Saint-Lo. The breach was rather narrow at first, but the Allied High Command poured through it a torrent of massive armor which swept everything before it. One after the other, Coutance, Periers, Lessay, Avranches, Pontorson fell. The Americans drove into Britanny and freed Rennes in their sweep.

Since then we have seen once more, but in reverse, the Battle of France in 1940. The Americans needed only a day to cover the distance from Rennes to Brest on one side, to the Loire on the other. As this is written all of Brittany is cut off... Vannes, Redon, Pontivy, Saint-Brieuc are taken, Lorient, Brest, Saint-Malo are about to be.

At the same time other American forces were attacking towards the west, taking Fougeres, Vitre, Laval, Mayenne, crossing the Mayenne in five places. Now these forces are driving rapidly towards Le Mans - keypoint of the highway to Paris, from which the Allied columns are already only 200 kms. away.

In the eastern sector the admirable blows the British and Canadians have pounded against the formidable fortified lines the Germans had established are bearing fruit. Villers-Bocage, Aunay-sur-Odon and Vire, the enemy's key strong-points, have been taken; the British have crossed the Orne north of Thury and threaten the rear of these enemy lines east of the Orne which the Canadians are attacking from the front.

The newly-constituted First Canadian Army suddenly launched in the night from August 7th to 8th, an extremely violent attack and, in a few hours, has advanced 6 kilometers, thus reaching the very heart of the German defense lines whose strong-points had previously been weakened by a very heavy bombardment during which the RAF dropped 6,000 tons of bombs in a half-hour. This attack was made at the point the Germans have always considered one of the most delicate sectors of the whole front, since it directly commands access to the Seine valley.

Realizing that the whole war may depend on this battle, the Germans launched, on the evening of August 7th, a furious counter-attack led by four armored divisions which, driving between Mortain and Sourdeval, was aimed at retaking Avranches, and cutting the Allied forces in Britanny off from their bases. During the first hours the Germans made

After liberating Brittany
(continued)

some progress, and even managed to enter Mortain. But as early as midnight, thanks to a massive intervention by the RAF the situation was reestablished, and Mortain was retaken. This operation cost the enemy 135 tanks, almost all destroyed by the air force's rockets, and this alone shows the importance he attached to this attack.

And the blitz-krieg goes on...

Page 2 - Columns 3,4 and 5.

Caption

Like a torrent the armored and motorized American forces, after breaking through the German front, swept towards the great plains to the west, which are ideal territory for them. No German counter-attack was able to stop them and now they are spreading on the road to Paris, relentlessly driving the enemy.

Page 2 - Column 3.

AT RENNES: THE RESISTANCE CELEBRATES LIBERTY

(From a War Correspondent)

Rennes, August 7. - Even though the Americans only liberated the town on Friday, their patrols were already in the neighborhood on Thursday, and it was on this day that the Resistance struck out without waiting.

One of the immediate objectives of the Resistance was to act against the sinister Militia. This French Gestapo recruited mostly in the prisons among those condemned to severe punishments is perhaps the most shameful of Vichy's creations. During the 48 hours preceeding the American's entry into Rennes, men of the Resistance arrested those of the Militia who had not managed to flee it with the Germans.

But this sort of thing was not the only type of occurrence which marked the liberation of Rennes. In the home of one of the Resistance chiefs, I was invited to a party which was the most extraordinary reception that I have ever been to. The house was richly and luxuriously furnished. But when the guests arrived one after the other, I found the same poignant atmosphere that I had felt some weeks ago at Caen, in the Lycee Malherbe where the Resistance chiefs had met.

Today these men took a few hours rest to celebrate the liberation of Rennes before going back into action.

The FFI are a silent army which, as the Allies advance, undermine the German forces in France.

Page 2 - Columns 4 and 5.

Caption

At the front in France Soviet General Charapov, on an observation trip, talks with General Bradley, commander of the American Forces which have already freed the Cotentin and Brittany.

Page 2 - Columns 4 and 5.

Caption

In increasing numbers the Germans on the French front are surrendering to the Allies. More than thirteen thousand prisoners were taken in Brittany in less than a week.

Gutter (between pages 2 and 3.)

THE FIGHT TO FREE THE LAND OF FRANCE

London, August 7. - French airborne infantry formations were dropped in the hours before the historic landings for the reconquest of France.

Today the world can learn that French paratroops have been fighting on their national soil since June 5th.

Equipped with heavy anti-tank materiel; mortars, bazookas and land mines, explosives, the French airborne troops landed in Brittany, where they were eagerly awaited by the FFI army.

Already some members of this first-class fighting force, in London for a few hours on liaison work, have been able to give us some information on the heroic actions, the bitter suffering, the tasks fulfilled. "At night, all France is ours," said a young volunteer airborne Captain, adding: "The terror-stricken Germans lock themselves up in their barracks, freeing all the railways on which we can then leisurely carry out our required work." All these missions and activities are carried out in French uniform. It is men in French uniform who attack and wipe out truck-loads of German troops and ammunition. It is men in French uniform who free vast areas from German tyranny. Thousands and thousands of patriots: peasants, craftsmen, workers, from all corners of Brittany assist these parachutists and receive arms, orders, equipment and advice from them. The parachutists, in return, receive the assistance of unfailing devotion, for, in spite of the Germans' threats, only too often fulfilled by immediate executions, every wounded French parachutist was cared for, every unit in action was supplied.

It was while wearing the French uniform that several of the bravest parachutists paid the heavy tribute required for their country's liberation.

That sergeant, wounded in four places, lying on the straw in a barn, was wearing the French uniform when the German brutes machine-gunned him to death from a distance, they were still so afraid of him. That wounded soldier bandaging himself under a friendly roof was wearing a French uniform when the barbarions, not daring to go near him, set fire to his shelter.

And those two officers, one of whom was a Companion of the Order of Liberation, who were taken prisoner with a British officer, all of them were proudly wearing their uniforms when the enemy's accomplices, those militians who cannot be termed French, shot them.

Page 3 - Columns 1 and 2.

Caption

Good luck! this old Norman woman murmurs, waving a V sign towards Allied planes, while another gives a laundry lesson to an American infantryman. At the same time the people of Beny-Bocage welcome their British liberators. Everywhere everything shows how complete is mutual trust and friendship between allies.

Page 3 - Columns 1 and 2.

POLICEMEN, YOU WILL ACCOUNT FOR FRENCH LIVES

Radio Algiers sent an appeal and a warning to civil servants and policemen in France, ending with these words:-

"Many among you, with a true sense of duty and conscious of your responsibility, have accomplished and accepted this task of national solidarity. Your Government knows this and will not forget it.

"But the Government also knows, and will not forget that among you are men unworthy of their positions, who have accepted through ambition or cowardice to serve the enemy cause. These men must not indulge in the illusion that they will one day

Policemen you will account for
French lives (continued)

escape punishment. On the contrary, they should hear this solemn warning which has been repeated again and again that one day they will be called to account before French Justice in the same way as the war criminals of whom they are the accomplices. Their penal responsibility might be based on a strict interpretation of Political law. Informed of the way the Germans treat their political prisoners, they know the gravity of their actions; they know what criminal treatment awaits the patriots who they have handed over to, or not dared to protect from the torturers of the Gestapo or the Wehrmacht. Often the logical ties between their individual acts and crimes constitute the material element of complicity. At any rate the deeds of which these officials are guilty represent acts of treason and intelligence with the enemy, and are punished by Article 75 and the following articles of the Penal Code, and the dispositions of the decree of June 26, 1944. One way or another, justice will strike all grades of the administrative hierarchy.

"Police inspectors and commissioners, administrators and prefects, guards and directors of prisons, inspectors of administratice services and penitentiary establishments, general secretaries of ministeries, and ministers, French lives depend on you."

Page 3 - Column 1.
BOX

THE BLACK DAY

"August the 8th was the black day of the German Army in the history of the war. August 8th confirmed the crumbling of our fighting power. On that day the war drew near to its end."

Ludendorff's Memoirs (August the 8th 1918
was the day after Foch's great offensive)

Page 3 - Column 2.

4 MILLION AMERICANS

Washington, August 5th. - The War Department has announced that more than four million men and more than 63 millions of tons of equipment have been sent overseas, from December 1941 to June 1944.

The materiel was shipped to 127 different ports. More than 18 million tons were sent to the European theatres since December 1941, twice the tonnage sent during the last war.

The average monthly tonnage of American shipments is five times greater than it was during the last world war.

Page 3 - Columns 3 and 4.

VICHY AND HITLER PULPED

Cherbourg, July 11. - Cherbourg's first free bookshop opened up yesterday, and, within a half hour had sold out of the first 50 pound batch of publications furnished it by the officers of the Allied Information Center here.

No book-store had been functioning for over a month, ever since the Germans ordered the evacuation of civilians not working for them. John Ferren, former New York publisher now attached to the Allied Information Center here, asked the Civil Affairs office if they could find the owner of any one of Cherbourg's bookstores. The next day M. Verscheur, and Ferren took down the shutters of his bookshop and with M. Verscheur's three daughters, proceeded to clean out the stock. Nazi and Vichy propaganda books, and enormous consignment of picture postcards of Hitler, which had never sold well, were pulped.

When the shop opened it contained material which had been prepared in London well in advance of the landings. The best-selling single item was the Biography of de Gaulle, which ran out almost at once. Next on the best-seller list were English-French dictionnaries which the American GIs wanted. The third best-seller was a French-English dictionary, which was wanted by the Cherbourgeois, whose English vocabulary so far consists largely of "HOkay" and "Its a long way to Tipperary".

M. Verscheur, naturally, keeps all of the monies he received from books he already had, and he is allowed a commission of thirty per cen on all Allied material.

Page 3 - Columns 3 and 4. Caption

They thought they were victors, the Germans did, when in 1941 they occupied the great cities of White Russia. Today, prisoners, they march in long columns through these same towns, now freed from the tyranny they suffered for more than three years.

Page 3 - Column 5.

FROM NORTH TO SOUTH THE RED ARMY ADVANCES

Moscow, August 8. - The Russian Army is on the frontiers of East Prussia, under the walls of Warsaw, and at the feet of the Carpathians. The Germans are making a desperate effort to prevent the Red Army from breaking through to Reich territory and furious battles are being fought on the borders of Lithuania and Prussia.

Before Warsaw the Russians are in the great suburb of Praga, on the Vistula's east bank. And in Warsaw itself the Germans are harried by the Polish resistance army, which has freed several quarters of the town.

Upstream from Warsaw, Rokossovski has crossed the Vistula at Sandomir and established a huge bridge-head from which he threatens both Warsaw and Krakow. Towards this last town, key of Upper Silesia, Marshal Koniev drove his right wing and his center while his left wing is cooperating with the Fourth Group of Ukrainian Armies (General Petrov) in the offensive whose objective is the Carpathian passes leading to Czechoslovakia.

This offensive has shown, during the last few days, an unusual scope and the Russians' successive capture of Strj, of Drokobycz and of Borislaw has placed the German and Hungarian armies in this sector in a different position. In addition Drokobycz and especially Borislaw are great petrol-producing centers and their loss is a serious blow to the Reich, already suffering from a lack of fuel.

In the east, as in the west, the decisive engagement has begun.

Page 3 - Column 5.

EPURATION

Rennes, August 7. - M. Le Gorgeu, Senator from the Finisterre, has been appointed Commissioner of the French Republic for Brittany. M. Le Gorgeu immediately published a proclamation demanding that the population abstain from all private acts of revenge. M. Le Gorgeu intends to follow a policy of active administrative épuration, in collaboration with the new prefect.

M. Le Gorgeu and the prefect were both suggested for their positions a year ago by the Resistance. They waited in hiding for the time when they could assume their functions.

Page 3 - Column 5.

Caption

The Red Flag waves over Lvov, freed by the Soviet armies marching towards the Reich frontiers.

Page 4 - Columns 1 and 2.

Caption

Side by side, American infantrymen and members of the FFI proceed to clean up a wood where single German snipers, a constant danger in newly occupied areas, are concealed.

Page 4 - Columns 1 and 2.

FFI SUCCESSES IN BRITTANY

An authorised French source in London states: "The FFI have played an essential role in the battle of Brittany.

"The FFI Army in particular captured the following towns: Malestroit, Ploermel, Josselin, Vannes, Saint-Cast, Saint Brieuc.

"Their action was simultaneously intensified over the whole territory. The Wehrmacht is forced, to shift its troops and materiel onto the roads of France, to protect its convoys with auto-machine guns and sometimes artillery.

"Between June 6 and July 28, the total derailments in the rear of the Normandy front is estimated at 180.

"Following numerous and efficient wire cuttings, the interruption of service on a great number of telephone or electric lines, and in particular those of the Rhone department has been reported: the Lyon-Marseille and the Lyon-Paris lines.

Page 4 - Column 3.

THE ALLIES AT FLORENCE

The enemy is entrenched in the northern part of the city

Rome, August 8. - The major occurrence on the Italian front is the battle now under way for the liberation of Florence. All of the town on the southern bank of the Arno is already in Allied hands. The Germans, who had pretended to consider Florence an "open city" have blown up the admirable bridges across the Arno and are entrenched in the northern part of the Tuscan capital. The 8th Army troops, making every effort to avoid destroying one of the loveliest cities in the world, are effecting a huge converging movement around the city, on which hinges the whole present line of German resistance.

Page 4 - Columns 3 and 4.

THE FFI HAVE LAUNCHED THE BATTLE OF THE HARVEST AGAINST THE ENEMY

Geneva, August 4. - After the battle of communications which the FFI won with such brilliance, they have now launched the battle "of the harvests". Vichy immediately claimed that the FFI wanted to starve the French population, and that they had already set fire to several threshers. The truth is quite another story. The FFI only asked farmers to thresh out their own wheat at home, and not to obey Vichy's instructions to deliver the wheat to indicated centers. The wheat that Vichy is trying to centralize is destined for Germany. The FFI do not want to starve the French population, on the contrary, they want all the harvest to stay in France to feed the French.

Vichy just obeys the instructions of Backe, German Minister of Food. The loss of eastern territories has upset all his supply plans in Germany. He sent imperative instructions to the occupying authorities of all countries to gather in safe places the agricultural production 1) to supply the German army; 2) to send the most important reserves to Germany.

Page 4 - Column 3.

SOON, A STRONG FRENCH ARMY...

"The battle of France, France's battle, is spreading and gaining momentum, while in Normandy, the enemy retreats step by step before the British and American forces, in Brittany his resistance is crumbling to an end. Elsewhere, American armored divisions driving to the East have crossed the Mayenne.

"I announce that soon, very soon, a powerful French army, equipped with the latest arms and battle-hardened, will deploy on the interallied front in France.

Soon, a strong French army...
(continued)

"Finally, on the eastern front, the Russians are reaching German territory. The hour of the great revenge is at hand."

General de Gaille, August 7th.

Page 4 - Columns 4 and 5.

Caption

Victorious French soldiers are enthusiastically welcomed by the people of Sienna, which they have just liberated, continuing their long series of successes in Italy.

Page 4 - Column 5.

FRANCE'S ROLE

"France, struck down in a few weeks of agony was deprived thereafter of the power of self-expression and almost of the right of existence. But the soul of France did not die. It burned here and there with exceptional brightness...

"Our landing in Normandy, the course of the war, the whole tide of events show quite clearly that we shall presently once again have to deal with the problem of France and Germany along the Rhine, and from that discussion France can by no means be excluded.

"It is evident from what I have said that I look forward to the closest association of the British Empire, the United States, and the Russian and French representatives in the settling of these important European problems."

Page 4 - (end of copy) Churchill, August 2, 1944.

ON JULY 20TH, DEATH TOUCHED HITLER

Death laid a finger on Hitler when his life was attempted on July 20. He was on the spot to which the arrow at the left is pointing when the bomb Von Stauffenburg had set blew up the whole room which Hitler and Mussolini are thoughtfully contemplating (Right). All the German press, on order, whooped up the "miracle." But, since July the 20th, Hitler and his accomplice Himmler are wallowing in repressive and clean-up measures. One Marshal, certain Generals and several officers have been hanged.

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in depr

MR. P. N. LOXLEY.

C 10603 / 344 / 18
21 AUG 1944

INDEXED

With the Compliments
of
Major-General R. A. D. Brooks.

22/VII

P.B.A.TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

CONFIDENTIAL

L.R. 28. COMBINED ANGLO AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT. DATE. 18.8.44

No.	Title	Date.	Pkgs or Bombs	No. of Leaflets	No. of Units	Target
XF.1	De Gaulle's Speech	13/14 Aug.	2P	16,000	32,000	Angouleme
			2P	16,000	32,000	Limoges
			2P	16,000	32,000	Ligueil area
			2P	16,000	32,000	Chouzy
			8P	64,000	128,000	
		14/15 Aug.	4P	32,000	64,000	Sancerre
			4P	32,000	64,000	Parthenay
			8P	64,000	128,000	
USF.133	L'Amerique en Guerre	16/17 Aug.	10.4P	42,000	168,000	Bourges, Chateauroux
USF.131	Voir No. 7	16/17 Aug.	11P	11,000	132,000	Bourges, Chateauroux
USG.48 +	Sternenbanner No. 17	16/17 Aug.	51P	204,000	408,000	Kiel area
XG.17	The Game is Up.	16/17 Aug.	1P	16,000	21,333	Kiel area
F.75	Courrier de l'air No. 26	16/17 Aug.	9P	36,000	144,000	Etampes
USF.128	Voir No6	16/17 Aug.	8P	8,000	96,000	Etampes
CF.1	De Gaulle's Canadian Speech	16/17 Aug.	16.4P	66,000	264,000	Fontainebleau
XF.2 +	French are fighting in France	16/17 Aug.	10P	40,000	160,000	Poitiers
			10P	40,000	160,000	Chatellerault
			10P	40,000	160,000	Chateauroux
			10P	40,000	160,000	Tours
			10P	40,000	160,000	Orleans
			10P	40,000	160,000	Bourges
			10P	40,000	160,000	Issoudun
			10P	40,000	160,000	Montlucon
			10P	40,000	160,000	Cosne
			10P	40,000	160,000	Montargis
			10P	40,000	160,000	Vierzon
			10P	40,000	160,000	La Roche sur Yon
			10P	40,000	160,000	La Rochelle
			10P	40,000	160,000	Niort
			10P	40,000	160,000	Cholet
			10P	40,000	160,000	Les Sables d'Ollonne
			10P	40,000	160,000	Parthenay
			10P	40,000	160,000	Gien
			180P	720,000	2,860,000	
XG.17	The Game is Up.	14th Aug.	5B	210,000	280,000	Metz
			5B	210,000	280,000	Stuttgart
			10B	420,000	560,000	
		16th	2B	84,000	112,000	Rutha
			2B	84,000	112,000	Altenburg
			4B	168,000	224,000	
XG.19	Message to Foreign Workers (Ger-Fre)	14th Aug.	5B	400,000	400,000	Stuttgart
			5B	400,000	400,000	Mannheim-Ludwigshaven
			10B	800,000	800,000	
		15th	5B	400,000	400,000	Cologne
			5B	400,000	400,000	Frankfurt
			5B	400,000	400,000	Munster
			5B	400,000	400,000	Jettisoned
			20B	1,600,000	1,600,000	

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No.	Title	Date.	Pkgs or Bombs	No of Leaflets	No. of Units	Target
XG. 20	Message to	15th	5B	240,000	240,000	Frankfurt
	Foreign Workers	Aug.	5B	240,000	240,000	Munster
	(German-Polish)		5B	240,000	240,000	Cologne
			15B	720,000	720,000	
		14th	5B	240,000	240,000	Stuttgart
			5B	240,000	240,000	Mannheim-Ludwigshaven
			15B	480,000	480,000	
		16th	5B	240,000	240,000	Jettisoned
Y.25	Tous les Fronts	16/17	20B	588,000	1,764,000	Paris
		Aug.	4B	117,000	352,800	Rouen
			4B	117,600	352,800	Amiens
			4B	117,000	352,800	Reims
			2B	59,200	117,600	Chalons sur Marne
			34B	1,000,000	3,000,000	
G. 25	Luftpost	14th	5B	138,275	414,825	Metz
		Aug.	5B	138,275	414,825	Stuttgart
			10B	276,550	829,650	Mannheim-Ludwigshaven
			20B	553,100	1,659,300	
		15th	5B	138,275	414,825	Munster
		16th	5B	138,275	414,825	Demmau
XG.13	How Will It End?	14th	5B	183,095	366,190	Metz
		Aug.	2B	73,238	146,476	Altenburg
			7B	256,333	512,666	
XG.16	A Small Clique?	14th	5B	308,170	308,170	Metz
		Aug.				
		15th	5B	308,170	308,170	Cologne
			5B	308,170	308,170	Eisenach
			2B	123,268	123,268	Altenburg
			12B	739,608	739,608	

+ = First Dissemination.

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We attach for your information a Leaflet Dissemination Report furnished by S.H.A.E.F.

With the compliments

of

Major General R. A. D. Brooks.

CONFIDENTIAL

TRA/15 17 August 1944

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

No.	Title	Date Aug.	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
ZG 37	Safe Conduct	16	1	80,000	80,000	Flers
			1	80,000	80,000	Taillebois area
			1	80,000	80,000	Falaise area
			1	80,000	80,000	St. Philibert area
		16/17	1	80,000	80,000	Landigou
			1	80,000	80,000	Putanges
			1	80,000	80,000	Bazoches en Houlme
			1	80,000	80,000	Pierre D'Entremont
ZG 40	In the West	16	1	80,000	80,000	Flers
			1	80,000	80,000	Taillebois area
			1	80,000	80,000	Falaise area
			1	80,000	80,000	St. Philibert area
ZG 45	One Minute which May Save Your Life	16/17	1	80,000	80,000	Flers
			1	80,000	80,000	Briouze
			1	80,000	80,000	Habloville
			1	80,000	80,000	Ecouche
			1	80,000	80,000	Taillebois
			1	80,000	80,000	Montsecret
		16	2	160,000	160,000	Flers
			2	160,000	160,000	Taillebois area
			2	160,000	160,000	Falaise area
			2	160,000	160,000	St. Philibert area
ZG 49	Message to the Seventh Army (+)		2	160,000	160,000	Flers
			2	160,000	160,000	Taillebois area
			2	160,000	160,000	Falaise area
			2	160,000	160,000	St. Philibert area
T 122	Nachrichten (+)	16/17	2	21,760	130,560	Jort
			2	21,760	130,560	Domblainville
			2	21,760	130,560	Fresne la Mere
			2	21,760	130,560	Fourches
			2	21,760	130,560	Trun
			1	10,880	65,280	Flers
			1	10,880	65,280	Landigou
			1	10,880	65.280	Briouze
			1	10,880	65,280	Putanges
			1	10,880	65,280	Habloville
			1	10,880	65,280	Bazoches en Houlme
			1	10,880	65,280	Taillebois
			1	10,880	65,280	Pierre D'Entremont
			1	11,080	66,480	Montsecret
			2	21,760	130,560	Crevecoeur en Auge
			2	21,760	130,560	St. Julien le Faucon
			2	21,760	130,560	Livarot
			2	21,760	130,560	Vimoutiers
			2	21,760	130,560	Le Sap
			1	10,880	65,280	Ecouche
ZF 10	Message to French in Combat Zones		2	160,000	160,000	Evreux
			2	160,000	160,000	Dreux
			2	160,000	160,000	Orleans
		Total	70	3,526,600	5,159,600	

+ = First Dissemination

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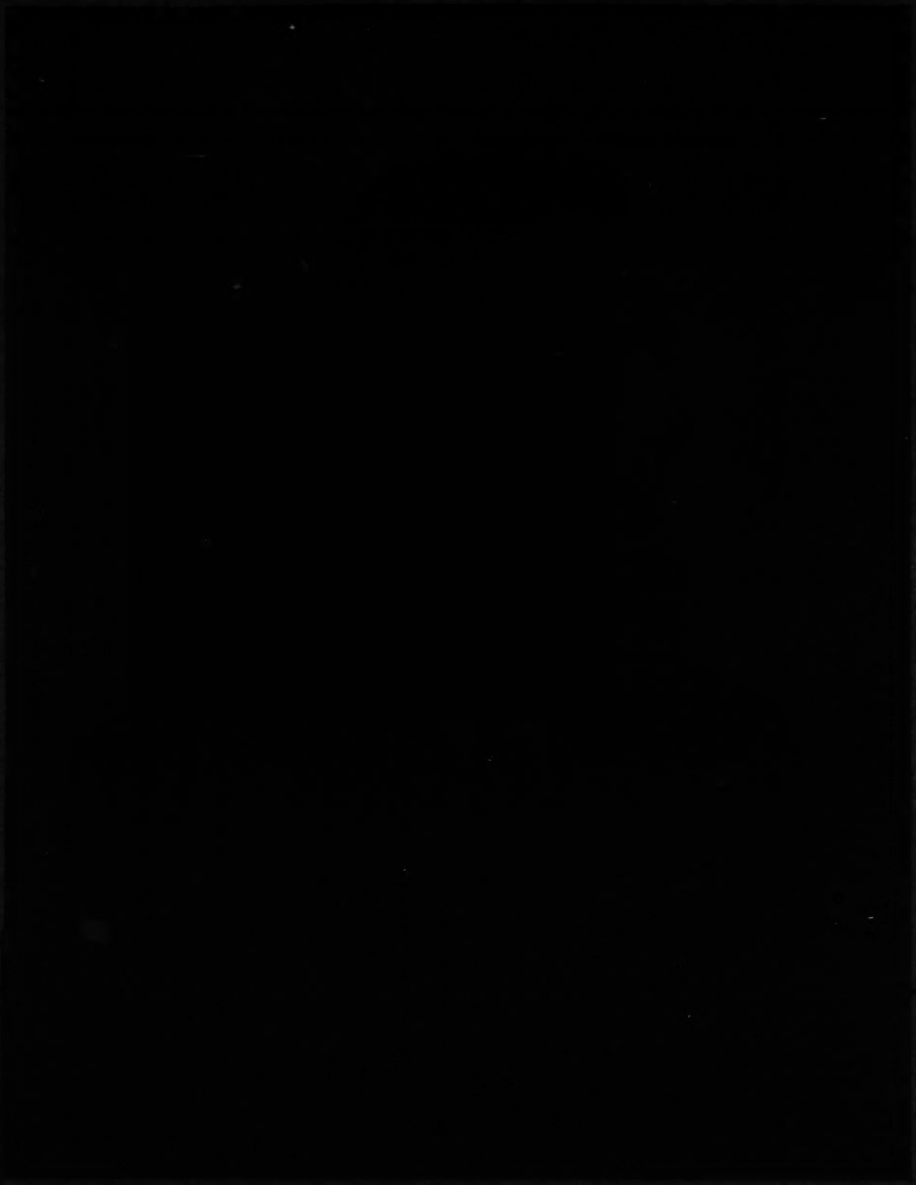
DE Wervelwind

[illegible]

No. 22



OP 6 Juni, 's avonds om 9 uur, riep Koning George VI zijn volkeren op tot het gebed in de volgende woorden : „Opnieuw wordt van ons iets meer geëischt dan moed en uithoudingsvermogen ; wat wij noodig hebben is een herleving van den geest en een nieuw onoverwinnelijk besluit. Wij en onze Geallieerden zijn er zeker van, dat wij strijden tegen het kwade en voor een wereld, waarin goedheid en eer den grondslag mogen vormen van ieders leven in elk land. Wij, die in ons Vaderland blijven, kunnen ons het beste indenken in verdrukt Europa's lijden door gebed, waardoor wij tevens het besluit kunnen versterken van onze zeelieden, soldaten en vliegers, die thans uitgetogen zijn om de gevangenen te bevrijden."

Het "ONNEEMBARE" genomen

DE grootsche operatie, waar bezet Europa zoo lang en smartelijk op heeft gewacht, is in eersten aanleg gelukt. In 24 uur werden breede stukken van den onneembaar verklaarden Atlantischen Muur veroverd; in drie weken tijds verkregen Britten en Canadeezen niet alleen zoo stevig voet aan den vasten wal, dat het Geallieerde Expeditieleger nimmer meer in zee geworpen kon worden, maar de Amerikanen isoleerden in een gedurfde manoeuvre bovendien het schiereiland van Cherbourg en verpletterden de sterke fortengordel rond deze zeevesting. Daardoor werd een beschutte haven verkregen, die een opbouw van strijdkrachten mogelijk zal maken van een dergelijke sterkte, dat de afloop van den slag om Frankrijk nu reeds in beginsel is beslist.

Het brandende en smeulende Normandië is namelijk slechts het schroeipunt, waarin de saamgebundelde stralen eener wereldmacht samenkomen, nadat zij gevallen zijn door het brandglas Groot-Brittannië, de basis van den aanval. Waar het om gaat, is de groote wereldmacht achter het nu nog kleine front; deze zal de beslissing brengen. Wie zich in vogelvlucht vanuit het bruggehoofd eerst over het Kanaal naar Engeland en dan over den Atlantischen Oceaan Westwaarts begeeft, die ziet een schouwspel van macht, zooals de wereldhistorie nog niet heeft gekend. Vanaf de Normandische kust strekt een breede brug van duizenden en duizenden schepen zich uit over het Kanaal naar de havens van Engeland. Dag en nacht blinken de seinlampen over het water; dag en nacht varen de konvooien in statige rust heen en weer, heen met materiaal en troepen, terug met gewonden en gevangenen.

Dan achter het Kanaal, Engeland zelf, heden het grootste legerkamp ooit in West-Europa opgebouwd. En vanuit Engeland strekken nieuwe, aardomgordelende bruggen aan schepen zich uit naar de Vereenigde Staten en de Britsche Dominions, opnieuw veilig bewaakt door andere Geallieerde slagvloten en vliegtuigen, omhoogschietend van hun moederschepen. Wat in Normandië strijdt, is maar een fractie van de strijdmacht, die in Engeland staat opgesteld en naar Engeland toestroomt, ter versterking van deze en ter uitvoering van nieuwe ondernemingen, elk op zijn tijd, elk op zijn plaats, onwrikbaar passend in het geweldige patroon, waarvan de Duitschers het machtig weefsel niet kennen en slechts met schrik kunnen vermoeden.

Ruim vier jaar geleden riep Goebbels uit: „De democratie is met de zon van Duinkerken ondergegaan". Ja, een bepaald soort zorgelooze en versplinterde democratie was inderdaad met de zon van Duinkerken ondergegaan; maar de ware democratie werd juist in den langdurigen nacht der nederlagen geboren. Sommigen zullen zich wellicht nog afvragen, waarom het vier lange jaren heeft moeten duren tot deze geweldige Geallieerde macht werd gebruikt; waarom bezet Europa zoo lang moest hongeren naar dit heetbegeerde Westelijk Front. Vele dingen worden thans openbaar, die tevoren duister moesten blijven. Churchill in het bijzonder verdient de waardeering, die hem vóór alles toekomt, omdat hij onbekommerd om het dringend en begrijpelijk geroep om een Tweede Front, rustig door gegaan is samen met de Geallieerden, met het opbouwen van de kracht, die er achter *moest zitten, wilde de eerste stoot gelukken.* Deze kracht, een combinatie van kwaliteit en kwantiteit, was pas kort geleden op de noodzakelijke hoogte. (Zie het artikel „De Voorbereidingen"). Wij kunnen ons in dit hoofdartikel echter niet enkel bepalen tot den strijd in het Westen. Er zijn intusschen nog andere vlammende teekenen geschreven aan den muur van Duitschland's zekeren ondergang. Wat Hitler, de Pruisische traditie van Frederik den Grooten en Bismarck getrouw, zijn volk beloofde te zullen vermijden, is juist werkelijkheid geworden: de oorlog op twee, neen, op vijf fronten. Toen in het Westen de eerste dapperen borsthoog door het water op den Atlantischen Muur toewaadden, was in Italië de Duitsche macht, die maanden lang bijkans onwrikbaar scheen, reeds gebroken. In de lucht werden de verpletterende bombardementen voortgezet, waarbij Amerikaansche vliegtuigen nu vanuit Italië en Engeland naar de Sowjet-Unie en terug vliegen. In Wit-Rusland ontketenden de Roode Legers het tot nu toe krachtigste van hun waarlijk grootsche offensieven, dat als een orkaan tekeer ging in het kaf der Duitsche legers. En binnen de Vesting Europa vliegen nu ook in Frankrijk de volkslegers den gehaten indringer naar den strot.

Ook voor Nederland zal wellicht het uur slaan voor daadwerkelijk aandeel in den strijd. Voor alle Nederlanders geldt uitdrukkelijk dit: Steunt het ondergrondsche werk op alle mogelijke manieren; allereerst door zorgvuldig te zwijgen over alles, wat den vijand tot voordeel zou kunnen strekken, een gebod, waar helaas nog eens uitdrukkelijk op gewezen moet worden. Het herbergen en voorthelpen van onderduikers is voorts meer dan ooit nationale plicht. Niet alleen het lijden, maar ook het actief verzet der volkeren zal ingaan tot de geschiedenis.

Want West-, Oost-, Zuid-, Lucht- en Verzetsfront vormen tezamen de vijf vingers van de wrekende hand, die zich langzaam maar meedoogenloos sluiten zal rond den strot van de nazi-tyrannie!

De Redactie.

MARLBOROUGH'S groote erfgenaam

De landing van 6 Juni is, in logischen zin, het resultaat van een breed strategisch plan, dat Churchill 4 jaar geleden ontwierp; een plan, waar hij zich met koppige overtuiging aan vastklampte toen het nog slechts een visionnaire droom scheen; een plan, dat hij voortstuwde naar de verwezenlijking met een wilskracht en doorzettingsvermogen, slechts gericht op dit eene doel, ongeacht gevaren en nederlagen, ongeacht druk van buiten-af en luidkeelsche kritiek vanuit Engeland zelf. De 4000 schepen en 11.000 vliegtuigen, die op 6 Juni en volgende dagen een reusachtig Anglo-Amerikaansch-Canadeesch leger naar Frankrijk vervoerden en daar beschermden, waren vier jaar geleden het visioen van één man. Toendertijd hingen slechts enkele van zijn ministerieele collega's het aan; en nimmer zou het werkelijkheid geworden zijn zonder zijn onverschrokken geloof en scheppende wilskracht.

In Churchill's boek „World Crisis", een panorama van den oorlog, komt een passage voor, welke op bijna angstwekkende wijze het groote strategische patroon uitstippelt, dat hij in dezen oorlog heeft gevolgd, en dat in de gebeurtenissen van 6 Juni zoo duidelijk aan het licht treedt. Indirect beantwoordt deze passage tevens veel van de kritiek, die de laatste drie jaar geuit is over Churchill's oorlogsbeleid. In de betreffende passage geeft hij allereerst een beschouwing over de strategie, waardoor Groot-Brittannië's „verloren generatie" tusschen 1916 en 1918 achtereenvolgens opgeofferd werd te Loos, aan de Somme en te Passchendaele; de strategie, die uit het „allerkostbaarst metaal" van het mannelijk deel der natie achtereenvolgens „half voltooide en slechts half gesmede wapens schiep, die gebruikt en gebroken werden, zoodra zij waren gevormd, en dan weer verworpen om te worden vervangen door andere, even onvolmaakte wapens."

Dan volgt de zin, die de sleutel vormt tot alles wat er de laatste vier jaar gebeurd en niet gebeurd is, met den grootschen climax van deze dagen tot slot: „Veronderstel, dat het beste Britsche Leger, dat we ooit gehad hebben en dat aan de Somme werd opgeofferd, behouden gebleven ware; dat het zich geoefend en tot volle kracht ontwikkeld had tot aan den zomer van 1917; tot er een 3000 tanks gereed waren; tot een overweldigende artillerie in het veld kon worden gebracht; tot een wetenschappelijke methode van voortdurend oprukken was ontworpen; kortom tot het apparaat gereed was — had er dan niet met één duizelingwekkenden slag een beslissend resultaat bereikt kunnen worden?"

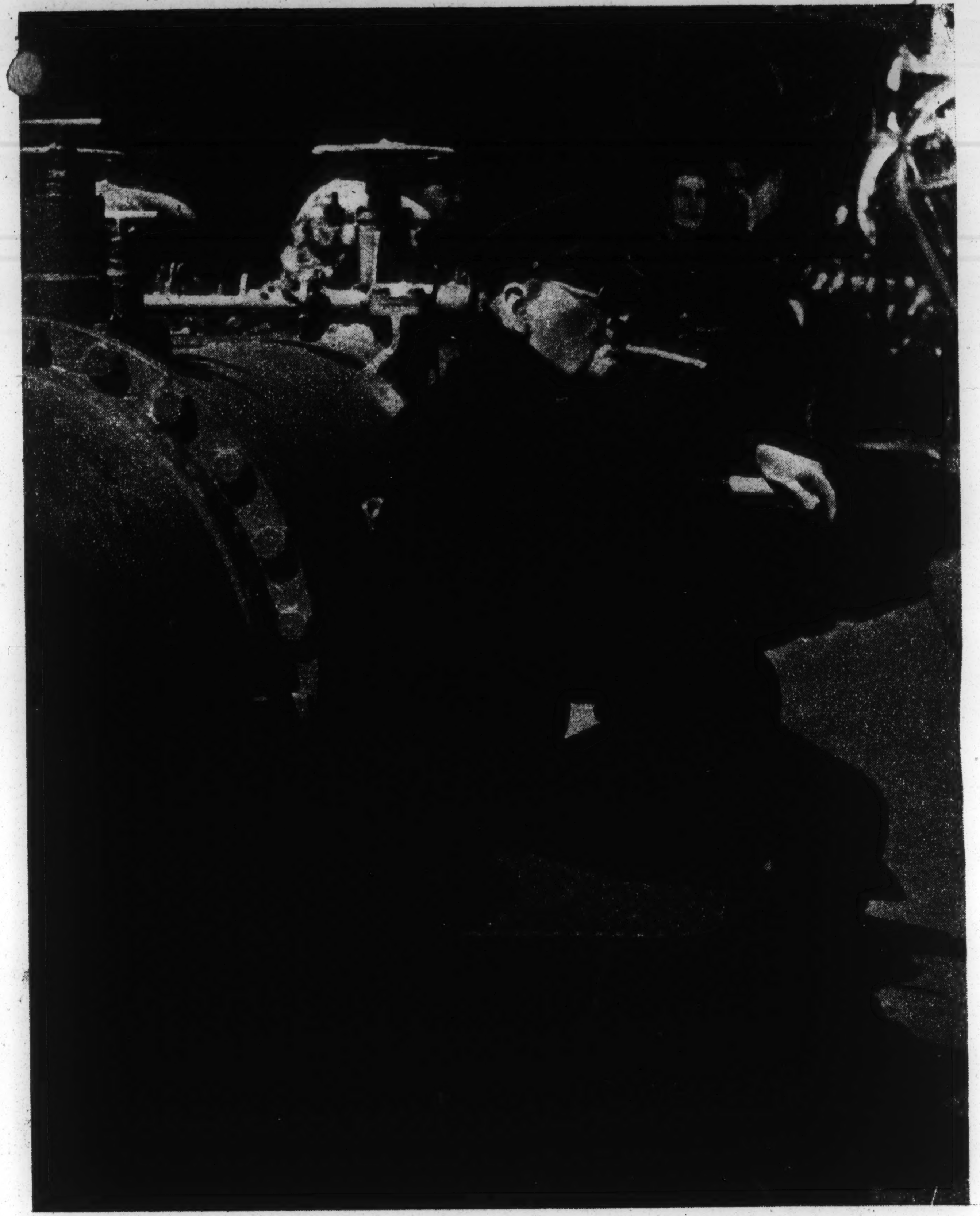
In dezen eenen zin ligt het patroon verborgen van de groote strategie van dezen oorlog. Ditmaal was het veel moeilijker uit te voeren dan toen het geval geweest zou zijn, omdat toendertijd voortgebouwd kon worden op den grondslag van een defensieve overwinning (den slag aan de Marne), terwijl wij ons ditmaal omhoog moesten worstelen vanuit de diepte van een verpletterende nederlaag dadelijk bij het begin. En de ware crisis van dezen oorlog ligt in de verschrikkelijke periode van wachten en zwoegen, die thans voorbij is.

Velen hebben het toppunt van Churchill's leiderschap meenen te aanschouwen in de uitputtende weken na Duinkerken en den val van Frankrijk, toen hij op onsterfelijke wijze den wil der natie vertolkte om zich nimmer te geven. Maar het oordeel der geschiedenis zou wel eens anders kunnen luiden indien zij het maken van de Geallieerde strategie als Churchill's grootste daad bestempelt. Want wat zou er gebeurd zijn, indien hij er niet in geslaagd was om de Vereenigde Staten en de Sowjet Unie voor zijn plan te winnen, zoodat Amerika besloot om den voorrang te verleenen aan den strijd in Europa terwijl de Sowjet Unie zich schikte in het wachten „tot het apparaat gereed was"? Nu is Churchill's uur ook het uur van Roosevelt en dat van Stalin.

Wellicht zal het nageslacht eveneens als Churchill's hoogste daad zijn leiderschap van Groot-Brittannië beschouwen gedurende den langen tijd van wachten. Want wat was er moeilijker dan om een natie in het gareel te houden, die dikwijls ongeduldig aan de leidsels rukte en evenmin in staat was om het schijnbaar nietsdoen te begrijpen in een periode van tegenslagen, veranderingen en stijgend gevaar? Rond hem stond een volk, dat veel verduren kon; maar bovendien troepen van alle Geallieerde naties, die jaar in jaar uit de verveling moesten verdragen van oefenen en nog eens oefenen. Een enkeling ontwierp het plan; doch de menigte voerde het uit.

Wij zijn het soms niet eens geweest met sommige aspecten van Churchill's binnenlandsche en buitenlandsche politiek. Ook in de toekomst zal dit het geval kunnen zijn. Maar vandaag achten wij het ons een eer om den grooten erfgenaam te begroeten van den grooten Marlborough, die temidden van erger rampen dan er neerdaalden op de hoofden van een Job of een Koning Lear, toch nimmer zijn geloof en zijn greep op de gebeurtenissen verloor.

(*Hoofdartikel uit de „Observer" van 11 Juni 1944*)



DE VOORBEREIDINGEN

IN de vertaling van een hoofdartikel uit het Engelsche Zondagsblad *Observer* (afgedrukt op blz. 4) wordt de groote idee uiteengezet, welke van het begin af aan het bevrijdingsplan beheerschte: het scheppen van een drievoudig instrument, bestaande uit in elkaar grijpende strijdkrachten te land, ter zee en in de lucht, van een dergelijk overwicht en een zoo groote vuurkracht, dat de nederlaag van den vijand menschelijkerwijs verzekerd scheen. Voor dit instrument gereed was, en alle daarmee samenhangende technische en wetenschappelijke problemen waren opgelost, kon en mocht niet worden toegeslagen. Een grootsch maar roekeloos avontuur, met de daaraan verbonden kans op mislukking, zou bezet Europa in een des te dieper ellende hebben gestort en de bevrijding vele jaren hebben verschoven. Dat de Duitschers zooals uit hun propaganda blijkt, daar op speculeerden, bewijst enkel maar de juistheid van Churchill's zienswijze, welke in bezet gebied tijdens de verschrikkelijke en angstige periode van gespannen en telkens weer teleurgesteld afwachten vanzelfsprekend niet altijd op haar juiste maar verborgen waarde kon worden gewaardeerd. De artikelen in dit historische nummer zullen het echter voor den lezer begrijpelijk maken, dat de inval in het Westen niet eerder plaats kon hebben dan op het daarvoor uitgekozen tijdstip.

Lang voor het aanvalsinstrument gereed was, werden echter de plannen opgesteld. Het eerste schema voor den terugkeer van het Britsche Expeditieleger naar het vasteland werd reeds ontworpen in 1940 op een conferentie tusschen Churchill en Vloot-Admiraal Sir Roger Keyes, toendertijd Chef Gecombineerde Operaties. Er werd een speciale staf gevormd, waaraan in 1941 na de raids op punten aan de Noorsche kust, vele experts werden toegevoegd. Vroeg in 1942 bestond de opgave bij een oefening van het Staf-College uit de herovering van het schiereiland van Cherbourg. Na een bezoek van Generaal Marshall, die als Chef van den Amerikaanschen Legerstaf naar Engeland kwam, werd een nieuw plan ontworpen, dat tenslotte onuitvoerbaar bleek, daar de beschikbare krachten nog te gering waren. De bloedige raid op Dieppe bewees, dat geen geslaagde aanval op het vasteland mogelijk was zonder een voorafgaand verpletterend vlootbombardement. Toendertijd kon de Britsche Vloot haar groote eenheden niet voor de Fransche kust brengen zonder hen bloot te stellen aan mogelijke vernietiging door de toen nog krachtige Luftwaffe. Voor het aan land zetten der bevrijdingslegers en de verzekering hunner doorloopende

Generale repetitie op 23 Mei j.l. van de bespringing van het Europeesche vasteland door Geallieerde parachutisten, in tegenwoordigheid van Churchill en Eisenhower.

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bevoorrading, waren daarnaast vele nog noodig aan landings-vaartuigen en vrachtvaarders van grooter omvang, dan de Geallieerden toendertijd bezaten. De bouw van voldoende vrachtschepen eischte als begeleidende maatregel bedringing van het toen nog scherpe U-bootgevaar. Behalve de bouwplannen moest er dus een dubbel strategisch plan worden uitgevoerd : strijd om de beheersching van zee en lucht.

De beheersching der zee, thans zoo volkomen, dat de Geallieerde invasievloot bijna zonder verliezen Normandië bereikte, werd verkregen in jarenlangen strijd. Beheersching der lucht vereischte niet alleen den opbouw der eigen luchtvloot, maar tevens de vernietiging van het vijandelijk productieapparaat, waardoor behalve de Luftwaffe, ook de bewapening van het Duitsche landleger zwaar werd getroffen. Het stijgend effect van den luchtoorlog blijkt duidelijk uit de volgende cijfers over het afgeworpen gemiddelde bomgewicht in tonnen per maand : 1940 — 1.000 ; 1941 — 2.600 ; 1942 — 4.800 ; 1943 — 16.000 ; Januari-Maart 1944 — 42.000 ; April 1944 — 83.000 ; Mei 1944 — 132.000. In opeenvolgende golven bombardeerde de Geallieerde Luchtmacht, waarin het aandeel der Amerikanen steeds grooter werd, de volgende groote objectieven : 1. Het kolen- en staalgebied van de Ruhr.

2. De wapenfabrieken, havens en petroleumraffinaderijen van en bij Hamburg en Berlijn. Nadat voorts in West-Duitschland bijna de helft der totale vijandelijke industriecapaciteit getroffen was, werden

3. de Duitsche luchtvaartfabrieken als hoofddoel gekozen, waarna

4. de aanval zich voornamelijk richtte op het vijandelijk verkeersnet. (Natuurlijk loopen deze phases, zoo schematisch voorgesteld, gedeeltelijk door elkaar heen).

Volgens een zorgvuldig uitgewerkt systeem begon de laatste phase op 7 Maart van dit jaar met een bombardement op een van de 82 voornaamste spoorwegcentra tusschen de Vogezen en de Belgische Noordgrens, welke voor den inval in het Westen vernietigd moesten worden. Na 87.900 dag- en nachtvluchten, waarop 32.600 ton bommen werden geworpen, waren 50 van de 82 centra totaal vernield, 9 zoo goed als vernield en 17 zwaar beschadigd. Het geheele verkeersnet ten westen en ten noorden van Parijs was bij het begin van de Geallieerde landingen lamgelegd. Daarnaast werden 9 van de 10 spoorbruggen en 12 van de 14 voetbruggen over de Seine vanuit de lucht vernield. Het gevolg was, dat de vijand niet in staat was versterkingen en voorraden naar de kust te brengen, behalve over de wegen ten zuiden van Parijs, terwijl hij voor steenkool aangewezen was op de voorraden in Zuid-Frankrijk. Behalve de bruggen over de Seine werden in Noord-Frankrijk en België nog 29 andere belangrijke spoor- en voetbruggen gekraakt. Ook de kust werd niet vergeten. Van de 12 zware batterijen langs het invalsgebied werden er 5 in elkaar gepoold en de overblijvende 7 dusdanig beschadigd, dat zij weinig of niets uit konden richten, toen de landing begon. Om den vijand in verwarring te brengen geschiedden de bombardementen over een uitgebreid gebied ; er vielen meer bommen buiten het invasiegebied dan in het gebied zelf.

Opbouw van het leger.

Slechts enkele punten kunnen kort worden aangestipt. De Britsche en Amerikaansche Expeditielegers werden van hoog tot laag geoefend in z.g. gevechtscholen, waarbij op manoeuvres steeds met scherpe munitie werd geschoten, terwijl de condities van een werkelijk slagveld zoo getrouw mogelijk werden nagebootst. Groote aandacht werd besteed aan de vorming van divisies lucht- en valschermtroepen, die bij den aanval als vliegende voorhoeden hun onmiskenbaar nut hebben bewezen. Een belangrijk probleem was de keuze en aanleg der z.g. „rangeerterreinen", de doorgangkampen in Zuid-Engeland, waar de ex[illegible]tielegers voor den aanval mo[illegible] worden ondergebracht. Om geheimhouding te verzekeren was men eerst van plan de geheele burgerbevolking uit de in aanmerking komende gebieden te evacueeren. Het bleek echter, dat de burgers in dit gebied dusdanig bij de oorlogsinspanning waren ingeschakeld, dat de evacuatie van minstens een half millioen burgers meer problemen zou hebben geschapen dan er werden opgelost. Men zou dan immers gedwongen zijn geweest om b.v. de dokwerkers, spoorwegarbeiders, electriciens etc. alle door soldaten te vervangen. Groote kampen in het waterarme, dichtbevolkte Zuid-Engeland vereischten echter het leggen van vele kilometers waterleiding en riolen. Om een idee te geven : voor één kamp van ong. 2500 man moesten worden gebouwd en aangelegd : 2500 m. waterleiding, 300 m. riool, 500 tenten, 24 hutten, 5400 m. electrische kabel en 20.000 m² verhard parkeerterrein.

Transport naar de rangeerterreinen

Voor het vervoer van manschappen en materiaal naar de rangeerterreinen en de geheele bevoorrading daarna werd een speciaal spoorboek in cijfer- en lettercode vervaardigd. Dit stelde een half dozijn officieren, in burger spoorwegambtenaren, in staat om vanuit een geheim ondergrondsch hoofdstation het vervoer van elken soldaat, elke patroon, en elke tank dwars door Groot-Brittannië te regelen. Het doorgeven van een paar code-letters over een speciaal telefoonnet was voldoende om b.v. een trein met bepaald materiaal in Schotland in beweging te zetten en haar prioriteit te verleenen over het geheele net tot aan de Engelsche zuidkust. Het troepenvervoer begon op 26 Maart. In twee maanden tijds vervoerden 1000 speciale treinen 230.000 man plus 17.000 ton bagage ; 800 bijzondere treinen brachten in meer dan 30.000 goederenwagens de voorraden te

Ammunitiebanden worden gereed gemaakt voor de Spitfires op den achtergrond.

het zware materieel over. Niet een van deze treinen miste zijn konvooi. Eens gebeurde het, dat een schip geladen was en dat de motoren weigerden. Het voer terug naar de haven en de lading werd op een ander vrachtschip overgebracht. Er was echter nog plaats voor 400 ton extra. Een depot op ruim 300 k.m. afstand ontving bepaalde instructies; er werd een locomotief te voorschijn getooverd, de machinist werd uit zijn bed gehaald en er flitste een speciaal codewoord langs de lijn om vrij baan te maken. Precies tien uur nadat het codewoord was uitgezonden stoomde een vrachttrein, geladen met de 400 extra ton, het havenstation binnen na een reis van ruim 300 k.m. Het schip heeft zijn konvooi ingehaald.

Het waterdicht maken van tanks

De raid op Dieppe bewees, dat tanks onder ongunstige omstandigheden niet „bedrijfsklaar'' aan wal konden komen, zonder op speciale wijze waterdicht te zijn gemaakt. Daar de landing van 6 Juni nergens in een haven, doch overal door de branding heen plaats zou hebben, moest rekening worden gehouden met het feit, dat tanks op eigen kracht door 6 voet water heen moesten kunnen ploegen, terwijl hun vuurkracht intact moest blijven. Extra waterhoogte door golfslag moest bovendien in rekening worden gebracht. Na Dieppe waren 18 maanden van proefneming noodig om dit probleem op te lossen. Dat brengt ons tot Februari 1944. Toen pas kon het procédé op de tanks en een ontzaglijk aantal pantser-, verkennings- en vrachtwagens worden toegepast. Alle pletterijen in Groot-Brittannië werden tot dit doel overgenomen en doordat 280 fabrieken dag en nacht doorwerkten, kon het karwei in een vierde van den normalen tijd worden voltooid. Indien alle voor het waterdicht maken gebruikte stalen platen achter elkaar werden gelegd, dan zouden zij de 750 k.m. bedekken, die Londen scheiden van Berlijn; een afstand, waarvan de eerste moeilijke étappe thans met succes is afgelegd.

Wetenschappelijke voorbereidingen

Maanden geleden landden een aantal Britsche natuurkundigen in het duister op het strand van Normandië. Hoe, dat kan nog niet worden onthuld. Zij kropen bijna een kilometer ver op hun buik over het strand met speciale instrumenten, die voortdurend hun positie registreerden. Zij kwamen terug met staaltjes aarde en zand van het gebied, waar de landingen zouden plaats vinden; hierdoor was het mogelijk speciale plannen te ontwerpen, die een belangrijk aandeel hadden in het succes van de landingen.

Tevens werden vele speciale verkenningstochten gemaakt om inlichtingen te verzamelen over de inundaties bij Carentan en over de constructie van hindernissen in het water, waar de Duitschers tot het laatste oogenblik op werkten. Het gevolg was, dat men in Engeland al deze hindernissen, met de daaraan bevestigde explosieven kon namaken, om proeven te nemen op welke manier de moeilijkheden het best overwonnen konden worden. Ondanks het slechte weer en de vrij hoogen golfslag, die eenige verliezen aan landingsbooten veroorzaakten, werd het grootste deel der hindernissen, waar de Duitschers hoog over hadden opgegeven, volgens het trainingsplan op de modellen onschadelijk gemaakt.

Luchtverkenning

Een officier kan niet werken zonder kaarten. Het invalsplan van het Geallieerde Expeditieleger in een gebied, dat door den vijand sinds 1940 hier en daar geheel is veranderd en omgewoeld, is gebaseerd op nieuwe kaarten verkregen door luchtfotografie. Het Londensche dagblad „Evening Standard'' zeide, dat trouwens 85 procent van wat hier van den vijand bekend is, op luchtfotografie berust. Alleen om Parijs en omgeving en de streek van de Loire te fotografeeren, waren 1800 vluchten noodig, van drie uur elk.

Generaal Arnold, bevelhebber [illegible] Amerikaansche Luchtmacht, z[illegible] dat men de dwarsliggers van een spoorweg kan tellen op foto's, genomen met tele-objectieven vanuit een vliegtuig, dat op 10.000 meter hoogte vliegt.

Deze toestellen worden op het oneindige ingesteld en derhalve fotografeeren zij dingen, die de fotograaf zelf niet kan zien. Maar dan komt de foto-afdeeling erbij te pas. Zij interpreteert wat de fotograaf heeft „geschoten''. Deze moderne toestellen maken het camoufleeren van een gebouw volkomen nutteloos. Kleur-camouflage is eveneens nutteloos geworden door het gebruik van kleurenfilters en infra-rood-film, die het verschil aantoonen tusschen het bladgroen in groene verf en het natuurlijke groen van gebladerte. Dit heeft het mogelijk gemaakt door de camouflage heen spoorlijnen, ammunitie-opslagplaatsen en batterijen te herkennen. Het gebeurt, dat er op een film een knap gecamoufleerde batterij of vliegveld voorkomt. Terwijl de film nog nat is, worden deze details op de kaart aangeteekend, en minder dan een uur nadat de foto's genomen zijn, brengen de bommenwerpers daar dan een bezoek.

De lezer heeft thans, naar wij hopen, een oppervlakkigen indruk gekregen van het werk, dat verzet moest worden voor het Geallieerd apparaat toe kon slaan. Nimmer mag vergeten worden, dat het bespringen van een zwaarversterkte kust vanuit zee de moeilijkst denkbare militaire taak is. Productie, verkeer, slagvlooten, koopvaardij, luchtescadrilles en legers moesten worden samengepast in schema's, waarin een onnauwkeurigheid het geheel in de war zou kunnen sturen of minstens noodlottig vertragen. Dat de door Hitler afgedankte „oude'' en „verslapte'' democratieën tot de uitvoering van dit plan in staat waren, bewijst de levenskracht van een ideologie, die niet rusten zal tot de totalitaire tyrannie voorgoed is verslagen.

De landingsvloot vaart uit

KAPITEIN ter zee Grenfell is aan boord van een oorlogsschip ooggetuige geweest van de groote landing in Normandië en geeft daarvan de volgende beschrijving :

Maandagmorgen stak de geweldige vloot vanuit Engeland in zee. Zij bestond uit een Britsch en een Amerikaansch eskader. De Amerikaansche schepen zetten koers naar het Westelijk gedeelte van Normandië, de Engelschen namen het Oostelijk gedeelte voor hun rekening.

Bij een dergelijke operatie komt in de eerste phase alles op de Marine neer, want de troepen moeten precies op de goede plaats aan land worden gezet. De oorlogsvloot moet bij de overtocht voor de noodige dekking zorgen en het scheepsgeschut moet de mannen bij de landing zelf beschermen.

Het was niet de eerste maal, dat de Marine voor een dergelijke taak stond, maar dit keer was het probleem uiterst moeilijk, omdat deze landing niet zou worden gedaan aan de Middellandsche Zee-kust, waar men geen last heeft van het wisselen van het tij. Langs de kust van het Kanaal is er groot verschil in waterhoogte tusschen eb en vloed. Het was voorts bekend, dat de Duitschers overal mijnen hadden gelegd, en dat men te doen zou krijgen met zware hindernissen en verdedigingswerken.

De mijnenvegers hadden misschien de zwaarste taak. Het is voor een mijnenveger buitengewoon lastig om te werken bij stroomend getij. In dit geval kwam het er natuurlijk bijzonder op aan. De talooze vaartuigen, die hen volgden, moesten veilig landen en de meeste van die schepen zaten vol troepen.

Voor deze hoogst belangrijke operatie zijn natuurlijk de allerbekwaamste officieren van de Engelsche Marine uitgezocht. Het Britsche eskader stond onder commando van Schout-bij-Nacht Sir Philip Vian, den held van de convooislagen bij Malta in Maart 1942.

Het eskader van Schout-bij-Nacht Vian lichtte het anker op Maandagmiddag en defileerde voor het vlaggeschip. Toen dat later ook zelf uitvoer, was het einde van het lange snoer grauwe schepen aan geen van beide kanten te zien.

Terwijl het vlaggeschip langzamerhand de eerste vaartuigen inhaalde, begon er teekening te komen in de formatie, die zich een weg baande over het woelige watervlak. De mijnenvegers, grootendeels behoorende tot de Engelsche vloot, veegden een twaalftal banen vrij voor de Britsch-Amerikaansche eskaders, en over deze zeelanen kwamen de schepen aandansen. Om ongeveer half acht kwamen een paar van onze slagschepen opdoemen; zij begonnen tegen ons te knipperen met hun zoeklichten.

Alles was prachtig in orde, behalve het weer, want het woei veel te hard voor de kleine scheepjes. Drie weken lang was er geen wolkje aan de lucht geweest, en nu, net op het kritieke oogenblik, liep het ons tegen. Er stond een stevige bries, en de wolken hingen laag. Er heeft inderdaad wel een zware verantwoording gerust op hem, die te beslissen had, op welken dag de invasie moest beginnen.

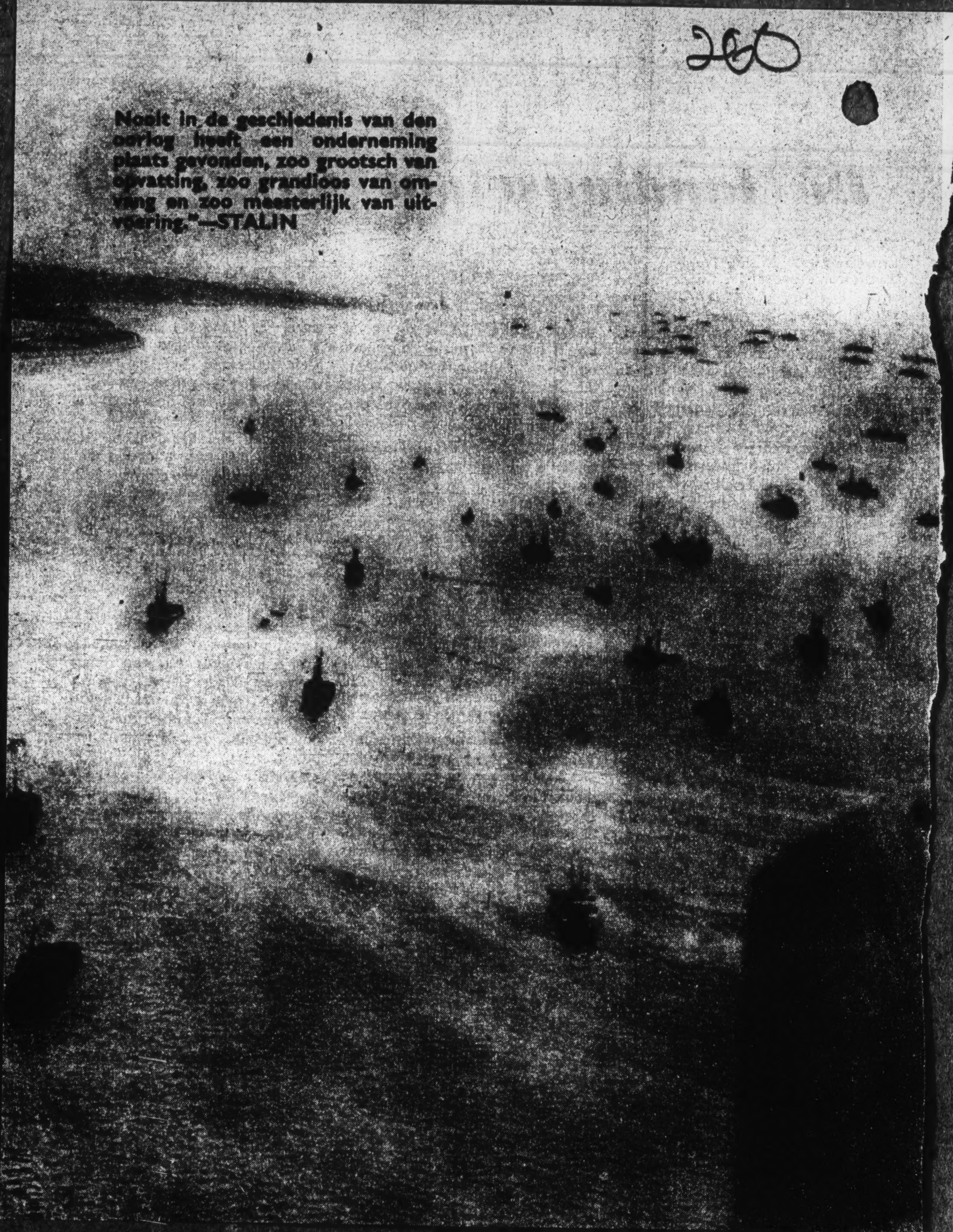
Eindelijk viel het donker. Het werd één uur, twee uur, drie uur, en nog altijd verstoorde geen enkel geluid de nachtelijke stilte.

De mijnenvegers hadden hun taak voltooid. Ze waren tot vlak onder de Fransche kust recht op het strand af gevaren, zonder dat ze gehinderd werden door den vijand.

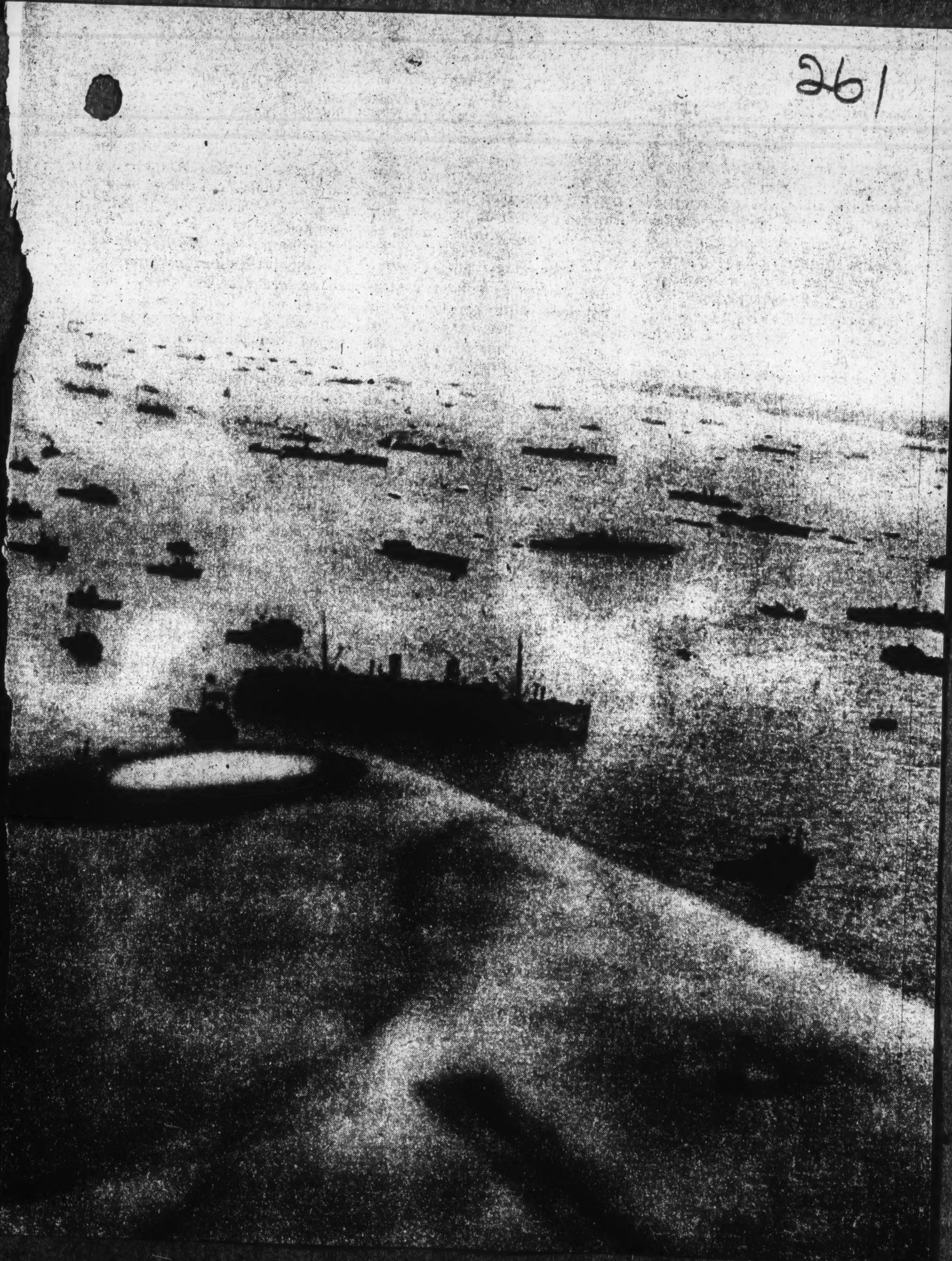
De invasievloot bewoog zich gestadig voorwaarts over de duidelijk gemarkeerde schoongeveegde zeebanen. De eerste teekenen, dat de vijand lont rook kwamen van ver weg, over stuurboord, klaarblijkelijk uit de buurt van Cherbourg.

Om half vier begonnen er heele boeketten fakkels in de lucht op te stijgen. En toen begon er ook leven te komen op andere punten. Ergens in de buurt waar de Amerikanen zouden landen, kon men elk oogenblik de scherpe lichtflitsen van groote bommen zien, en soms ook den rossen gloed van een brand tegen den donkeren hemel.

Toen begon het afweervuur te werken bij Le Havre en Kaap Antifer. Een tijdlang werd de nachtelijke hemel verlicht door het flitsen der kanonnen en het barsten van de vijandelijke granaten. Tegen dien tijd waren we dichter bij land gekomen. Het begon langzamerhand licht te worden en we konden nu de hooge kust bij



Nooit in de geschiedenis van den oorlog heeft een onderneming plaats gevonden, zoo grootsch van opvatting, zoo grandioos van omvang en zoo meesterlijk van uitvoering."—STALIN



Le Havre onderscheiden, waar, naar het heette, verscheidene zware batterijen waren opgesteld. Door den kijker zag men de slagschepen *Ramillies* en *Warspite* en de monitor *Roberts* daarheen koers zetten, om ze de volle laag te geven. Ze zouden om 5.05 het vuur openen nadat onze vliegtuigen een rookgordijn hadden gelegd. Precies op tijd zagen we op het watervlak de grijze rookstreep opkomen. Vlak daarna schoot er een lange oranje steekvlam uit één van de kanons in een geschutstoren van de *Ramillies.* Een seconde lang teekende het silhouet van het vlaggeschip zich duidelijk af tegen den grijzen ochtendhemel.

Ongeveer tegelijkertijd kwamen onze escortejagers aanvliegen, waarvan verscheidene escadrilles voortdurend in de buurt zouden blijven. Terwijl we nog omhoog stonden te turen, begonnen de Duitschers met een schitterend raket-vuurwerk ergens in de buurt van Kaap Antifer. Nu openden de kruisers het vuur. Het was hun taak de kustbatterijen te beschieten en het landingsterrein dichtbij te dekken. Vlak daarna vielen de torpedojagers in.

Om kwart voor zes kwam een deel van de typische platboomde landingsvaartuigen voorbij. Het was nu licht, maar de lucht was betrokken, vooral in het zuiden en westen, — precies boven het invasiegebied. Er hingen dikke zwarte wolken, en de harde westenwind joeg witte koppen op de golven. Dit beteekende beroerd weer voor de landingstroepen. De groote troepenschepen waren ondertusschen bijgedraaid en gingen voor anker; de landingsschepen met tanks aan boord, kwamen er omheen liggen, wachtende op het oogenblik, dat ze konden opstoomen. Van onder de heele Noorderkim doken steeds meer schepen op: torpedojagers en korvetten speurden bedrijvig de heele omgeving af naar onderzeeërs.

Om half zeven begonnen de zwermen tank-transportschepen op te varen. Nu en dan vuurde de vijand op sommige vaartuigen, maar het had niet veel te [illegible]teekenen. Doch zonder ophou[illegible] bombardeerde het groote scheepsgeschut, en het doffe gedonder van de kanons rommelde langs den vijf mijl wijden cirkelboog, waarlangs de schepen zich hadden opgesteld.

Om kwart voor zeven kwam er een school landingsvaartuigen voorbij op weg naar het strand; de voorste waren toen al dicht onder den wal. Om 7.25 moesten ze het strand bereiken. Dit was het moment, waarop al het scheepsgeschut gelijktijdig met volle kracht begon te vuren. Kruisers en torpedojagers kwamen dicht achter de landingsvaartuigen opzetten. Tegen de dreigende regenlucht en den dikken rook van de kanonsalvo's bliksemden onophoudelijk de vlammen van het geschut. Met donderend geweld dreunden de salvo's tegen het strand, en de landingsvaartuigen met hun kostbare lading van dappere mannen vervaagden in den vuilen rook.

Een Amerikaansch slagschip beschermt een landingsboot met zijn kanonvuur.

Landingsbooten in de branding

Door Matroos Michael Pearson

OVER den luidspreker van de brug komt de order „booten te water” en de motorwinches beginnen te snorren. Zachtjes komen de landingsbooten in het water terecht. Ze slingeren gevaarlijk, maar het komt voor elkaar met enkel een paar deuken in den boeg.

„Achtertalie los”, zegt John. „Alles los achter, mijnheer”, rapporteert de stoker. „In orde, losgooien, vooruit dan maar.”

De matroos haakt de blokken los. „Varen maar, schipper !”

De telegraaf rinkelt, en de boot komt in beweging. De mannen kijken naar de donkere massa van het troepenschip dat langzaam in het duister van den nacht oplost. Recht vooruit zien ze een wit licht opflitsen.

„Da's de mijnenveger,” zegt John tegen den majoor. „Mooi vak,” bromt de majoor. „Ik voel me nu al half gaar.”

Ze hebben hun positie ingenomen en de landingsvaartuigen varen nu in twee rijen naast elkaar op. De boot van den flottiljecommandant stoomt aan bakboordzijde van John's landingsboot. Een seinlamp begint te flikkeren.

„Snelheid opvoeren, mijnheer”, zegt de schipper.

„O.K.”, zegt John. „Wat is je koers ?”

„Noord 30 graden West ”.

„Klaar voor koersverandering, dan. Houd zooveel mogelijk aan op Noord 20 graden West. Het zal in dit weer ons den drommel niet meevallen.”

Nauwelijks had hij dit gezegd, of er komt een nieuw lichtsignaal van de boot van den flottiljecommandant: „Houd je gereed om achter elkaar stuurboord uit te gaan.”

„Nieuwe koers over ”, zegt John. „Kalmpjes aan, we komen op het zeetje te liggen,” en de schipper trekt zijn roer om.

Juist als de telegraaf overgaat, krijgen we een klap water over die ons allemaal doornat maakt. De soldaten in de boot beginnen te sputteren. „Verdikkeme, als het zoo doorgaat, gaan we naar den kelder ”, zegt John. „Ga maar over op halve kracht. We moeten de schuit op zijn plaats weten te houden, ook al gaan we naar beneden.”

De telegraaf rinkelt opnieuw en ze kunnen nu nog net de machine hooren loopen. De boot slingert zwaar en het overkomende buiswater doet je nek pijn, waar je boordje er langs schuurt. Net of je je met een bot mes hebt geschoren.

„Goddank, dat ik niet bij de Marine ben,” zegt de majoor en spuugt zout water. „Dat zal je ook niet zeggen, als we je over een tijdje in Frankrijk afzetten ”, antwoordt John. En dan: „Houd je klaar voor een beetje meer bakboord uit, schipper ! ”

„In orde, mijnheer.”

Ze hooren een zwaar geronk van motoren als er een golf bommenwerpers over hun hoofden voorbij dendert. „Ik hoop dat die jongens den mof in barrelen gooien ”, zegt de schipper als hij naar boven kijkt. „Ik ook,” zegt John. „Daar kunnen we alleen maar plezier van hebben.”

Een andere golf bommenwerpers trekt over, en nog een, en nog een, en zoo gaat het twee uren achter elkaar door, totdat er zoo veel machines in de lucht zijn, dat je waarachtig niet meer weet wat er aan de hand is. „Lijkt wel een circus”, vindt de schipper die dol is op het paardenspul. „Maar laten we blij zijn, dat de lucht bewolkt is. Hoe gaat het met jou, Nobby ? ” Dit laatste bromt hij in de „huistelefoon ” bij zijn elleboog. „Ik wou, dat ik thuis zat bij moeder de vrouw ”, komt het antwoord.

„ Houd je klaar om met de heele kolom bakboord te gaan, mijnheer ”, zegt de schipper als de signaallamp van de boot van den flottiljecommandant weer boodschappen door het duister begint te flitsen.

„ In orde ”, zegt John. „ Houd West scheep aan. Verdorie, wat 'n weer. Stuur maar liever een paar graad Noord ervan en houd die groepsboot als een arend in de gaten ”.

Weer werkt de seinlamp van de boot aan bakboord. „ Ga over op volle kracht ”.

„ Vol vooruit, mijnheer ”. De boot schiet voorwaarts. Het gedreun van de motoren wordt sterker. Weer komt er een zeetje over, en John voelt de nattigheid langs zijn ruggegraat naar beneden zakken en krijgt over zijn heele lichaam kippevel. „ Het lijkt hier Schotland wel ”, zegt hij en denkt aan de eindelooze herhalingsoefeningen, die ze daar hebben gehad. Het water zwiept links en rechts over de rollende en stampende boot heen en elke keer, dat er weer een laag komt, hoor je de soldaten zachtjes maar doordringend kankeren.

„ Blijf goed uit de buurt van dat blauwe licht ”, zegt John. „ Het beteekent dat er een mijnenveld is ”.

„ In orde, mijnheer ”, antwoordt de schipper en op dat oogenblik wordt de eerste soldaat ziek en gaat met een wit gezicht in de zee staan kijken. John voelt zich ook al niet zoo goed meer en vraagt zich af, of ie ook al zeeziek begint te worden.

Het valt niet mee om den mijnenveger in de gaten te houden omdat zijn heklicht voortdurend achter de golven verdwijnt. Van tijd tot tijd flitst aan den horizon licht op en soms is er een intense oranje gloed te zien.

Dan komt er weer een signaal van de groepsboot.

De landingsbooten zijn te water gelaten en een marine-officier geeft door een scheepsroeper een laatste bevel.

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„ Weer 'n nieuwe koers ", zegt John als hij het ziet, en dan draait de schipper zijn roer over stuurboord. „ Koers Noord 10 graden West, maar je zal niet veel kans hebben 'm daar te houden. Probeer gelijken afstand met de groepsboot van den flottiljecommandant te houden ". Dan keert hij zich tot den majoor. „ Het zal nu niet lang meer duren ".

Hij kijkt op zijn horloge. Het is drie uur. „ Halve kracht nu ", zegt John als er weer een boodschap van de signaallamp komt.

Zij sturen nu recht op het strand van Frankrijk af en ze kunnen gemakkelijk de wit-gele flitsen van de kustbatterijen zien. De sterretjes van de ontploffende luchtdoelgranaten, de lichtspoorkogels van het lichtere geschut en de felle gloed achter het strand van iets, dat geraakt is, doen de mannen een oogenblik vergeten dat ze op een woelige zee zitten en vlak voor het grootste avontuur van hun leven staan. Als ze naderbij komen worden de explosies van het kanonvuur luider en worden de mondingsvuren beter zichtbaar. Weer flitst de seinlamp aan bakboord.

„ Geef stuurboord roer ", zegt John. „ We moeten een rondje draaien voor we kunnen landen ". Weer kijkt hij op zijn horloge. Kwart over drie is het nu. Vermoedelijk nog vijf minuten wachten. Hij heeft gelijk. Om 3 uur 20 geeft de groepscommandant het teeken, dat ze positie moeten gaan innemen. Dan draait de mijnenveger er tusschen uit. Die heeft zijn werk gedaan.

„ Verspreiden, mijnheer ", zegt de schipper, die de booten aan bakboord in de gaten houdt. Hij zet zijn telegraaf op stop en wacht af, totdat de heele rij landingsbooten in linie komt te liggen, parallel met het strand.

„ Langzaam vooruit ", seint de groepsboot en alle vaartuigen glijden langzaam op het land toe.

„ *Geef* 'm er nog een paar klappen bij, anders zijn we onze plaats kwijt ", zegt John. „ Begrepen mijnheer. *Geef* 'm d'r nog een paar bij, Nobby ", zegt de schipper in de „ intercom ".

Opnieuw wordt „ snelheid opvoeren " geseind en de schipper zet de telegraaf nu op „ halve kracht vooruit ". „ Koppen dicht ", zegt John. „ We komen in de buurt ".

Alle harten kloppen een tikje sneller dan gewoonlijk want ieder weet, dat het er nu op aan gaat [illegible]nen, dat over een paar seconden [illegible] „van U" zal verschijnen. Het grijze licht van den dageraad breekt hier en daar door den nacht heen. Er is geen geluid meer te hooren, alleen het zachte gezoem van den motor en het breken van de golven op den boeg verstoren de stilte. „Heel langzaam, we gaan er nu op af", zegt John. De schipper fluistert een bevel naar Nobby door de telefoon en het gezoem van de motoren verstomt. Er is iets onwezenlijks-engs in de atmosfeer. De donkergrijze schaduwen der landingsbooten glijden geluidloos op de kust toe. De spanning is haast voelbaar, de stilte lijkt geforceerd.

Plotseling wordt de rust fel verstoord door het gedonder van een kanon aan bakboord en een granaat ontploft op het strand, een 200 meter voor hen uit.

„Naar de hel met ze, ze wachten op ons!", roept John.

Dan beginnen op het strand machinegeweren te blaffen en de lucht is vol van het gezoem van hun kogels. Soms tikken er een paar met een harden metaalklank tegen de wanden van de boot. Twee batterijen aan de kustlijn hebben nu het vuur geopend en hun granaten ontploffen langs het heele strand. Er worden ook weer vliegtuigen gehoord. De vurige flitsen en het gedreun van het zware geschut doen John even suizelen en hij moet de reeling vasthouden. Dan heeft hij zijn kop weer goed bij elkaar.

Een mortier in een van de booten aan bakboord schiet een rookprojectiel naar het strand. „Rookgordijn leggen", beveelt John en „rookgordijn leggen" herhaalt de man, die dat werkje zal opknappen. Even later puilt er een dikke rookkolom op, die de oogen doet prikkelen.

„Gedekt houden", zegt John tot den majoor. En dan, tot den schipper: „Een beetje meer stuurboord", waarop de schipper langzaam het roer omgooit. Vasthouden, die schuit, zoo, nou nog een beetje terugdraaien, anders gaat je teveel stuurboord.

John zegt: „Stop" en meteen trekt de schipper zijn telegraaf over. Dan klinkt er een zacht schurend geluid, wanneer de bodem van de boot het strand raakt.

„Deuren open". De dappere klappen omlaag en de soldaten rennen, met den majoor aan het hoofd, het strand op. Een paar [illegible] zien, dat ze zich plat op den grond vallen. Het lijken wel spookgestalten in den rook, die om hen heen kringelt. Een van de soldaten grijpt naar zijn zij en rolt om. Dan, een nieuw commando. „Deuren ophalen! Langzaam achteruit". De motoren slaan een paar keer door, eer Nobby wat meer kracht geeft om de schuit van het strand vrij te krijgen. Zuid 10 graden Oost, is de koers.

Ver van het strand verwijderd, passeeren ze een tweeden zwerm landingsbooten van een ander transportschip. Zelf moeten ze nu meer troepen gaan halen en alles nog eens opnieuw doen. Maar dezen keer zal het gemakkelijker gaan, want er zullen bakens op het strand zijn opgesteld en alle batterijen zullen dan vermoedelijk wel tot zwijgen zijn gebracht.

„Ga bakboord uit als je dat blauwe licht daarop hebt", zegt John. Weer kijkt hij op zijn horloge. Het is al aardig licht en de booten aan weerszijden zijn nu duidelijk te onderscheiden. Een van hen geeft een boodschap door naar de groepsboot: een zeeman gedood. Automatisch neemt John de boodschap in zich op. Een zeeman gedood. Wel, zij hebben geluk gehad.

Op dat oogenblik flitsen ver weg op zee, naar schatting een 20 kilometers terug, felle lichtflitsen de grauwe schemering uiteen en daveren talrijke machtige salvo's. Hoog in de lucht zoemen zware projectielen op de kust toe waar, even later, op vele plaatsen de donder schijnt in te slaan. De marine is in actie gekomen!

(Uit „PICTURE POST"

van 24 Juni 1944)

Amerikaansche soldaten schouder aan schouder op weg naar Frankrijk. Krijgsgevangen Duitsche officieren stonden verbaasd over den ononderbroken stroom van Geallieerde versterkingen.

LORES”

Door A. C. van Beers

verslaggever van de Koninklijke Nederlandsche Marine

„WE GAAN den mof den laatsten slag op z'n bek geven.”

Duidelijker had de Commandant van Hr. Ms. kanonneerboot *Flores* de komende invasie niet kunnen aanduiden. Hij keek het verblijf rond, waar de bemanning dicht opeen gepakt stond om te vernemen waarom de *Flores* de bekende ankerplaats had verlaten. Er was geen uitbundigheid onder zijn mannen, maar het gegrijns waarmee deze korte en bondige aankondiging werd ontvangen, zeiden den commandant genoeg. Deze mannen wisten wat oorlog was, — niemand behoefde hen te zeggen wat een invasie beteekende. Wie den strijd in de Middellandsche Zee heeft meegemaakt, die roept niet zoo heel gauw Hoezee!

Maar het was een opluchting om te weten, dat het nu eindelijk ging gebeuren.

... Wanneer de aanval begon zou de Nederlandsche vlag in de eerste linie te vinden zijn.

De *Flores* stoomde naar het rendez-vous. Om tien uur in den avond zou men een Britsch kruiser-eskader ontmoeten en zich daarbij aansluiten. Precies op het afgesproken uur kwamen de kruisers [illegible] aanzetten, H.M.S. *Belfast*, *Diadem*, *Argonaut* en *Orion*. De kleine *Flores* schaarde zich tusschen deze machtige schepen, als derde achter *Belfast* en *Diadem*, waarmede zij één bombardementsgroep zou vormen, en in kiellinie ging het om de Zuid.

Zoo ver men zien kon was de zee bedekt met honderden vaartuigen. Daar gleden de grimmige silhouetten van machtige slagschepen, snelle destroyers door de golven, — Amerikanen, Britten, Franschen, Polen, de grootste macht, welke ooit voor een operatie ter zee was bijeen gebracht.

Elk schip van de bombardementsgroep had zijn doel nauwkeurig opgekregen, iedere officier van artillerie wist precies waar hij aan toe was. Het doel van de *Flores* was een 7.5 cm. batterij achter het kustplaatsje Arromanches-les-Bains, ten N.O. van Bayeux. De batterij bestond uit twee stukken en bestreek het strand, waarop één der Geallieerde landingen zou plaats vinden. Zij moest dus zoo snel mogelijk buiten gevecht worden gesteld. Geen kleinigheid, want zij werd door zware betonlagen beschermd en bovendien was de ligging zóó, dat de *Flores* haar vuur onder een scherpen hoek met de kustlijn moest uitbrengen.

Kwart voor vijf in den ochtend van den invasiedag bereikte de *Flores* de haar aangegeven positie. Zij lag omstreeks 14.000 meter van het doel. In de verte, aan stuurboord, drong de groote Amerikaansche aanvalsgroep op de kust in en men wist: de *Soemba*, strijdmakker uit de dagen van Sicilië en Napels, was daarbij.

In de ochtendschemering zag men de hooge kust, die elk oogenblik een helsch vuur zou uitbraken.

Achter de *Flores* bruldeu plotseling de kanons van de kruisers *Belfast* en *Diadem*. De strijd was begonnen. Duizenden vuurmonden bulderden, en loeiend boorden de granaten zich door de lucht, uiteen berstend op de kust. De vernieuwde vuurmonden van de *Flores* voegden zich daarbij en slingerden hun 15 c.m. granaten op de vijandelijke stellingen.

„Vuur!” Als paarden werkten de stuksbemanningen. Nauwelijks waren de drie zware kanons afgevuurd of reeds tuimelden de meter-

Een oorlogsbodem, die wereldvermaardheid begint te verwerven : Het invasie-haantje-de-voorste van onze Vloot : H.M.S. „ Flores " stoomt op naar de Fransche kust.

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lange leege huizen rookend over de dekken. De scherpe stank van kruitdamp joeg over het schip en benam den mannen bijna den adem. In de magazijnen, diep in het schip, tilden sterke kerels de 50 kilo wegende granaten in de liften. Snel werden ze in de kanons geschoven en aangezet. Een belsignaal uit den commandotoren en weer sprongen de dekken onder de voeten der kanonniers omhoog en wiegelde de *Flores* onder het geweld der slagen. Hier sprak de jarenlange oefening van het marine-personeel, hier spraken ook de concentratie en de wilskracht van de stukbemanningen, die zonder op te zien werkten en werkten. Salvo na salvo barstte daar op den wal uiteen. De kanonniers zagen de aanslagen niet, maar ze wisten : Ginds is de vijand. Scheur hem uit mekaar ! "

En terwijl het bombardement voortging, rolde een ontzaglijke grijze golf van honderden landingsvaartuigen op de kust toe. Daartusschen, slingerden „ rocketbarges " hun vurige pijlen voor zich uit, die op het strand uiteen spatten en bressen sloegen in de versperringen, waarmede de Duitschers het optrekken van onze troepen trachtten te beletten.

Wel werd er van den wal op dit alles gereageerd en vielen er b.v. in de onmiddellijke nabijheid van de *Flores* zeven granaten, doch niets vermocht de concentratie te verstoren, waarmede de stukbemanningen zich aan hun werk wijdden.

Door haar merkwaardigen bouw viel de *Flores* onmiddellijk op tusschen de overige oorlogsschepen, en Britten, die haar in de Middellandsche Zee hadden ontmoet, herkenden de Nederlandsche kaonderzeeboot. Te midden van het hevige bombardement begon op den kruiser Ceres plotseling de seinlamp te flikkeren. Doch het was geen dringende boodschap, welke werd geseind, maar de simpele mededeeling: *Glad to see you here*. Een Britsche torpedobootjager informeerde belangstellend: „Zijn er ook Middellandsche Zeelui aan boord?" daarmede doelend op de oude vrienden uit de dagen van Sicilië en Napels. Het was als een terloopsche groetwisseling tusschen jagers op groot wild.

Over de Fransche kust hing een grijs gordijn van rook en stof. Toen bovendien tegen zeven uur de Geallieerde luchtmacht zich andermaal op de kustverdediging stortte, was het totaal onmogelijk de doelen te zien.

De *Flores* naderde dichter op den wal aan en toen om 8.15 uur het vuur opnieuw werd geopend, [illegible] droeg de afstand 7400 meter. In [illegible] commandotoren was het doel nu zeer duidelijk te zien. De stukken stonden opgesteld tusschen betonnen blokken. Doch al kon deze bescherming veel verdragen, om 9.02 uur zweeg de batterij en scheen de eerste opdracht van Hr. Ms. *Flores* volbracht. Echter begon om 10.15 uur op een plaats achter de batterij een ander kanon verwoed vuur uit te brengen op het strand, waar de platboomde transportvaartuigen hun tanks afzetten. In zeven minuten tijds zond de *Flores* een dozijn salvo's op dit kanon af, welk vuur de bemanning klaarblijkelijk buiten gevecht stelde. Om 12.49 uur opende het stuk eensklaps weer vuur, doch toen de *Flores* opnieuw begon te schieten, kwam van den wal het verzoek hiermede op te houden, omdat de troepen aan den wal op het punt stonden de batterij te bestormen.

Hiermede was het werk van de *Flores* op den eersten invasiedag ten einde en moest men naar een Engelsche haven terug om den munitievoorraad weer op peil te brengen. In den loop van den ochtend waren 236 granaten afgevuurd. De Koninklijke Marine had haar best gedaan.

Op den derden invasiedag lag de *Flores* een mijl uit de Fransche kust ten anker. In de verte rommelde geschutvuur.

Het viel den mannen van de *Flores* moeilijk om zich voor te stellen, dat de met zooveel zorg tegemoet geziene landing zoo vlot en regelmatig was verloopen. Welk een verschil met Sicilië en Italië! Daar was het hard vechten geweest tegen schier onuitroeibare kustbatterijen, terwijl hier, op den fameuzen Atlantischen Wal . . .

Het beeld, dat de Fransche kust nu bood, verdreef elke gedachte aan den oorlog. Men kon zich op de Maas bij Rotterdam wanen, zoo [illegible] was dit vreedzaam scheeps[illegible], dat geheel gericht leek op opbouw en herstel.

De marinier heeft even tijd voor een sigaret, want . . .

Als rustige politieagenten lagen oorlogsschepen daarbij toe te kijken, d[illegible] plaats was er, dat de orde verstoorde. Zou er evenwel iets gebeuren en mocht de hulp van „ de gewapende macht " noodig zijn, dan waren ze gereed, de slagschepen, de kruisers . . . [illegible] . . . ook onze kleine *Flores*. Alleen voor de verbindingsofficieren en de radio-telegrafisten was er geen oogenblik rust. Elk oogenblik van den dag en den nacht luisterden ze op de vastgestelde golflengten, klaar om te decodeeren en eventueele opdrachten snel door te geven.

Voor het kruiser-eskader, waartoe de *Flores* behoorde, kwam deze opdracht tegen den avond. Negentien kilometer het land in verzocht een Britsche legergroep assistentie van de scheepsartillerie teneinde den vijand uit een bosch te verdrijven. Elk schip kreeg zijn F.O.B. (Forward Officer Bombardment) aangewezen, met wien het voortdurend in radio-telefonisch contact stond. De afstand was groot en derhalve riep de officier van artillerie de assistentie in van de Hoofd-Machinekamer. De kanons moesten een grootere elevatie hebben en het machinekamer - personeel zorgde hiervoor door het overpompen van olie en water, hetgeen de *Flores* een bepaalde slagzij over bakboord bezorgde.

Daar begon het bombardement van de schepen onder de kust. De *Flores* schokte hevig bij elk salvo der 15cm.-ers. Met scheurend geluid boorden de granaten zich door de lucht om 20 km. verder— onzichtbaar voor de mannen aan boord — [illegible] te spatten. Na twintig [illegible] vuur kwam van den F.O.B. [illegible] sein, dat het genoeg was en rinkelde bij de kanons van de *Flores* de bel voor den laatsten keer — „ Vast vuren! " Denzelfden avond kwam er een bedankje door voor het nauwkeurig en doeltreffend vuur. Toen was het weer wachten op een volgende opdracht.

(Uit het Londensche "Vrij Nederland" van 17 Juni 1944)

er gaat een vlaggesein uit : „ We zijn finaal door onze granaten heen en gaan nieuwe halen."

De bestorming van de kust

Door den verslaggever van de Gecombineerde Pers, MacNicholl a/b van H.M.S. Hilary

HET kanonvuur van de oorlogsschepen is nu tot één rythmisch gedreun geworden; reeksen oranjeflitsen ketsen tegen de vijandelijke kust.

Nu zijn de kleine flottieljes onderweg. Ze gaan vlak langs onze voorsteven en ik kan duidelijk de grijnzende gezichten zien van de stoere Canadeezen. Ze liggen lui uitgestrekt op het dek, of zitten op hun groote Shermann en Churchill-tanks, waarmee ze weldra de Fransche kust zullen bestormen.

Van vèr over zee komen in groote kringen de Bostons aanzweven. Ze leggen een rookgordijn, zóó, dat onze flanken worden gedekt voor het vuur van de kustbatterijen bij Le Hâvre en vanaf het schiereiland Cotentin. De rook legt zich in dikke wolken op het zeeoppervlak en vormt eindelijk één zware donkere deken.

Nog dertig minuten . . . Er is iets niet in den haak. Sommige van onze troepenschepen zijn in het verkeerde vaarwater geraakt. Maar ze liggen weldra weer in het gareel en de landing hoeft slechts 10 minuten te worden uitgesteld.

Nog altijd doet de kustverdediging niets. De escorte Spitfires en Lightnings zijn in actie gekomen en telkens als ze over ons schip jagen klinkt door den luidspreker het eentonige: „Spitfires boven de mast.'' Een oogenblik lang nemen de luchtdoel-kanonniers dan de vingers van den trekker.

Nog twintig minuten . . . de Forten en Liberators zijn nu boven het doel. Flitsen vuur stijgen omhoog. De kust-batterijen komen nog altijd niet in actie. En waar blijft de Duitsche luchtmacht?

Nu kruipen de geniesoldaten over het strand, om de hindernissen op te ruimen. Het is te ver om ze duidelijk te zien, maar ik weet precies, waar ze mee bezig zijn. Ze maken de „teller'' - mijnen onschadelijk, die verstopt zijn in de zware hindernissen. Ze vernielen de oude Fransche granaten, die bij stapels vlak onder de waterlijn liggen. Het is lang geen grapje. Ze moeten over het strand vier banen vrij maken en als dat niet lukt, dadelijk terugkeeren.

Maar het lukt wel. De puinploegen (bulldozers) zijn nu geland en ook de troepenschepen en de machines voor het vernielen van het zware betonwerk. De puinploegen duwen Spaansche ruiters voor zich uit als waren het bosjes tandenstokers. Intusschen spuwen de landingsvaartuigen vuur uit over het vlakke strand.

Nooit hadden de Duitschers kunnen denken, dat wij anders dan bij hoog water zouden probeeren te landen. Weg is nu hun hoop, dat de landingsvaartuigen opengereten zouden worden of in de lucht zouden vliegen op hun listige, vlak onder het watervlak verbor-

Terwijl geschrokken Duitschers een goed heenkomen zoeken, fotografeert een der „Vliegende Oogen" van het Geallieerd Hoofdkwartier de z.g. „Rommel-asperges." Deze hindernissen, alleen bij eb zichtbaar, vertraagden de landing echter nauwelijks.

6 Juni: de stormtroepen rennen uit de landingsbooten naar hun vervoermiddelen.

gen hindernissen, berekend op een landing bij vloed. Weg is hun hoop, dat de hele prachtige vloot zou worden uiteengeslagen en verpletterd, de hulken opengescheurd, verstrooid over het strand.

Op zee strekken rijen schepen tot aan den horizon. De mijnenvegers en ook sommige van de troepenschepen gaan al binnen.

Ik kan zien, hoe de landingsvaartuigen aan den grond worden gezet en de tanks het strand op klimmen. Als nijdige keffende hondjes veeren de torpedojagers op bij elk schot, dat ze van vlak bij afvuren op alle punten op de kust, waar verzet wordt geboden.

Ik hoor van den radiotelegrafist, die aan dek zit te werken, dat alle tanks veilig op de wal zijn gezet. Op de linkerflank zijn drie Canadeesche regimenten infanterie op weg naar hun doel en op de rechterflank twee. De genie heeft drie banen vrijgemaakt op het strand, en ons materieel stroomt door die bressen naar binnen.

De eerste leege landingsvaartuigen komen terugvaren. De zee wordt met de minuut kalmer. Over de kleine Fransche stadjes recht voor ons uit hangen slappe slierten vuile rook. De kerktorens steken er nog bovenuit, maar door den kijker kan ik zien, dat sommige van de huizen beschadigd zijn.

Nu en dan schieten uit de haarden van verzet nog bliksemsnelle vlammen op.

Zoo hebben ze dozijnen malen op de Britsche kust geoefend. Nu is het bittere ernst: vanaf de landingsbooten door de zwinnen wadend betreden de eerste Britsche troepen na vier jaar de kust van Frankrijk.

DE NORMANDISCHE HEL

Door W. Stringer, Reuter's correspondent bij de Amerikaansche strijdkrachten

DE Amerikanen, die de bestorming van de kust overleefden, zeiden, dat het een hel was geweest. En de stapels lijken, de massa's verwrongen materiaal op de geblakerde stukken kust bewijzen dit duidelijk. De eerste 24 uur op dit strand vormden een nachtmerrie van uiteengescheurde lichamen, ontploffende mijnen, zinkende landingsbooten, barstende granaten — bloed en vuil en dood. Lichamen werden de lucht ingeslingerd door het verwoede Duitsche artillerie-vuur. Vele soldaten, die door de granaten uit hun landingsbooten geslingerd werden, stierven in het water. Sommigen bereikten het strand en kropen een paar meter vooruit over de rotsen, tot ook zij getroffen werden. Ik heb meer dan de helft van deze worsteling om elken duimbreed gronds gezien vanuit een landingsboot, die een mijl uit de kust lag en zijn kanonnen niet aan wal kon brengen tot de troepen meester van het strand zouden zijn. Vanaf zes uur Dinsdagmorgen tot Woensdagmiddag vochten de Amerikaansche aanvalstroepen op dit strand het bloedigste van alle gevechten uit tegen een van de zwaarst versterkte kustsectoren. Zelfs nu het gevecht lang voorbij is, worden er telkens nog lijken uit het water gevischt. Sommige dooden liggen op draagbaren met een deken er over heen, wachtend op hun begrafenis. Wanneer ik de kust afkijk, dan zie ik massa's nu waardelooze rommel: gefrankeerde enveloppen, waarin de een of andere soldaat zijn brief naar huis had willen stoppen; de parade-uniform, die een tweede luitenant gehoopt had in Parijs te kunnen dragen; verrekijkers, schoenen, dekens, sigaretten, reddingsgordels. Uit opengebarste koffertjes zijn doosjes schoensmeer, tandenborstels en handdoeken her en der geblazen over de met bloed bedekte kust.

De kust is geheel omgewoeld door één-mans-gaten, bomkraters en loopgraven. Hier en daar ziet men een hoopje zand met een bajonet erin, waar een doorzeefde helm ophangt. Alleen aan den helm kan je zien of het een Duitsch of een Amerikaansch graf is. Een eind verder op het strand worden de gewonden sa-

Luchtfoto van een wei achter een Normandisch dorp op 6 Juni. Teneinde zich tegen den Duitschen aanval te beschermen wierp elke soldaat zijn eigen borstwering op.

mengebracht voor de terugreis naar Engeland. Een van hen is een sergeant, een genie-soldaat, die licht gewond is door granaatscherven. Het is klaarlichte dag, maar hij ligt op zijn knieën te bidden. „Ik weet niet precies hoe ik moet bidden", zei hij, „ik heb het nog nooit gedaan, maar ik ben er nu mee begonnen". Hij zei, dat hij niet wist hoe hij levend van de kust was gekomen. Hij en zeven anderen waren om 7 uur 's ochtends van den eersten dag op het strand geland. „Plotseling was er een ontzettend lawaai en ik viel plat op mijn gezicht, verblind door een oranje vlam. Toen ik opstond zag ik, dat alle anderen dood waren ; ik had alleen wat scherven in mijn rug."

Steeds stroomen nieuwe manschappen en nieuw materiaal aan wal. Over het bloedbevlekte zand en over de heuvels, langs de zwart geblakerde Duitsche mitrailleursnesten trekken zij op naar het front.

Luchttroepen dalen in het duister

Door Leonard Mosley, verslaggever van de Gecombineerde Pers

DIT is een van die verhalen, die „zichzelf moeten vertellen" want ik ben te uitgeput, te opgewonden en te opgetogen om maar eenige controle te hebben over wat er op mijn schrijfmachine komt te staan.

Om twee minuten over één kwam ik per parachute Europa binnen, precies zes-en-een-half uur vóór onze troepen van overzee op de Vesting Europa begonnen te beuken. En sindsdien heb ik een hoop gezien, gedaan en ondervonden.

Ik was in de buurt van het strand en ik heb om kwart over zeven de landing van onze troepen vanuit zee kunnen zien, terwijl ik me verborgen moest houden voor patrouilles van de moffen. Ik heb gezien, hoe een paar duizend parachutisten en mannen van de glijvliegtuig-afdeelingen — de dapperste en bekwaamste kerels, die ik ooit heb meegemaakt — meer dan zestien uur het bruggehoofd tegen de Duitsche troepen hielden, ondanks schier onoverkomelijke hinderpalen. Volgens mijn meening is het aan hun prestaties te danken, dat de landingen in dezen sector zoo'n succes werden. De taak van de groep, waartoe ik behoorde, was, een belangrijke kustbatterij tot zwijgen te brengen, die, als ze de kans had, onze schepen aan flarden zou hebben geschoten. En we hebben het ding het zwijgen opgelegd. Een van onze andere belangrijke opdrachten was twee belangrijke bruggen over een kanaal en over een rivier, ten Noorden van Caen, te bezetten om te voorkomen, dat de Duitscher dit zou doen, of dat hij ze in de lucht liet springen. Ook dit is gebeurd. We hebben de bruggen bezet en we houden ze vast. Ze zijn volkomen onbeschadigd.

Laat ik nu beginnen met het verhaal van voren af aan te vertellen. Om 11.20 uur, Maandagavond den vijfden Juni, klom ik in de „Charlie," een grooten, zwarten bommenwerper. Het toestel zette zich in beweging om zijn plaats op den startbaan op een van de grootste vliegvelden van Engeland in te nemen. De andere passagiers waren parachutisten, jongens van Lancashire, Yorkshire en Northumberland, groote, flinke knapen, die hun vak kenden en wisten, hoe moeilijk het ging worden. Ik stak nogal tegen ze af, omdat zij [illegible] wapens waren behangen.

[illegible] half uur van te voren waren [illegible]liegtuigen en toestellen met parachutisten vertrokken, wier taak het was ten koste van alles bepaalde belangrijke bruggen te nemen, voordat de vijand ze in de lucht kon laten springen. Deze glijvliegtuigen moesten desnoods op de bruggen zelf landen, opdat de bemanningen en de parachutisten volkomen verrassend te werk konden gaan, want ook het omliggende land moest worden genomen.

Verrassingsaanval

Het was onze taak om deze mannen binnen een half uur bijstand te verleenen en in een terrein door te dringen van ongeveer 230 k.m.^{2} er om heen, om te voorkomen, dat de Nazi's tegenaanvallen zouden doen. Toen de generaal den vorigen dag over het plan had gepraat, zei hij: „Het voornaamste element van een succesvollen aanval is verrassing. Alleen een dwaas zou in slecht weer een invasie op touw zetten tegen een zwaar beschermd stuk vijandelijk terrein als dit. Wel, ik ga het doen."

Het was vijf minuten voor eenen geworden toen het licht in de machine uitging en een gat in den bodem van den romp werd geopend. We keken er door en konden ver beneden ons de kust van Frankrijk zien liggen. Vroolijk zag het er niet uit, want overal zagen wij de vlammen van de luchtdoelartillerie naar boven spuiten. Groote roode en paarse bollen spatten rond onze machine uit elkaar toen we het kustgebied naderden en in de buurt kwamen van de zone, waar we naar beneden zouden springen. Eerst voelden we ons niets op ons gemak, maar toen het oogenblik kwam, dat we moesten springen, drongen we allemaal tegelijk naar het gat in den vloer, zetten ons een voor een af, en verdwenen in het niets. Terwijl ik naar beneden suisde keek ik uit naar den kerktoren, die mij als herkenningspunt was opgegeven, en naar het bosch, waar we ons moesten verzamelen. Toen kreeg de wind me te pakken en ik werd oostwaarts gedreven. Door flink aan de touwen te trekken kreeg ik mijn reuzeparaplu gelukkig eindelijk in een betere positie.

[illegible]

Verdwaald

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Met een harden klap kwam ik in een boomgaard terecht, maakte de riemen los, veegde het zweet van mijn bruingeschilderde gezicht, en wist, dat ik hopeloos verdwaald was. Terwijl ik tusschen de boomen doorkroop, vroeg ik me voortdurend af : „Moet ik naar de boerderij gaan en om inlichtingen vragen ?" Wat het antwoord hierop was zal ik nooit weten, want plotseling ritste er een scheur in mijn parachutisten-pak en ik liet me plat op den grond vallen, toen mitrailleurs begonnen te ratelen. Ineens was het stil en toen dreunden er twee harde ontploffingen. Handgranaten. Wat moet je in 's hemelsnaam doen in een situatie als deze, als je geen wapens mag dragen ? Nu zag ik menschelijke gestalten tegen het maanlicht afsteken en ik besloot er van door te gaan. Ik dook door een veld brandnetels heen, vocht me een uitweg door een versperring van prikkeldraad en zette het op een loopen, het vrije veld in. Eensklaps ontwaarde ik, aan het eind van een heg, twee andere gestalten. Ze kwamen op me af, en ik kon zien, dat ze geweren droegen. Weer werd er geschoten. Ik herkende dat geluid ! Stengeweren ! De twee gestalten zakten geen 15 meter van mij af in elkaar. Vijf mannen liepen op me toe. Ik was weer bij mijn eigen parachutisten terug !

Een slok wijn

Gedurende twee lange, vermoeiende uren trokken we door het land. We moesten ons nu en dan in boerderijen voor Duitsche patrouilles verborgen houden. Een Duitsche auto, die langs ons heen een laan kwam afrazen, schoten we in stukken. Eens, toen we in een greppel aan den rand van een dorpje lagen, kwam er een jochie voorbij met een Duitsche veldflesch vol Normandischen wijn. We dronken. Toen de flesch leeg was leidde het ventje ons langs een omweg de vijandelijke zone uit. Even over drieën kwamen we op de afgesproken plaats in het bosch weer met de anderen tezamen.

Ik liet mijn zwaardere uitrustingsstukken liggen en ging naar de bruggen toe. Hier was het spel al in vollen gang. De beide bruggen over het kanaal en de rivier waren al in handen der onzen en de mitrailleurschutters verdedigden ze ze met succes. Meer naar het Westen werd ook gevochten. Daar werd een Duitsche tegenaanval afgeslagen en je kon de lichtkogels zien en het schieten hooren.

De situatie was ondertusschen nogal ernstig. We hadden de Nazi's verrast, maar ze wisten ongeveer hoe onze positie was en hun tanks konden elk oogenblik komen opdagen.

De genie aan het werk

Onze commandopost lag in een boschje, vanwaar je op de rivier uitkeek. Daar zaten we te wachten en bestudeerden onze radium horloges. Op het terrein waar we eigenlijk op neer hadden moeten komen — en dat ik gemist had — waren genie-soldaten bezig met het opblazen van in den grond geramde palen en ze deden dit onder het granaatvuur van een Duitsche batterij aan den overkant van de rivier.

Precies om 3.20 uur, slaakte iedere parachutist binnen den Atlantischen muur een zucht van verlichting, toen hij het machtige gedreun van onze bommenwerpers hoorde. Ze sleepten glijvliegtuigen achter zich aan. Daar werden ze losgehaakt. In het maanlicht zagen we ze geluidloos dalen. Een werd er geraakt door een granaat van het afweervuur. Het vloog in brand, wervelde eenige keeren rond en suisde toen naar beneden, als een bal van vuur. We hoorden het gekraak van versplinterd hout als zweefvliegtuigen over den rotsachtigen grond bonkten of tegen nog niet opgeruimde palen botsten. We hadden allemaal wel willen juichen, want uit elk glijvliegtuig, dat den grond bereikte, puilden mannen naar buiten, en „jeeps" en antitankgeschut en veldkanonnen ; en we wisten, dat, als de moffen nu met hun tanks kwamen opzetten, ze op een warmen ontvangst konden rekenen.

In het Oosten begon het eerste bleeke licht van den nieuwen dag te gloren. Maar wij keken westwaarts, want in die richting werd een gebrom hoorbaar, dat elke sec[illegible] sterker werd en tenslotte aan[illegible] tot een machtig en onophou[illegible] gedreun. Daar waren ze, de bommenwerpers ! Dat beteekende dat binnen eenige oogenblikken de Duitsche kustverdediging murw zou worden gebeukt. En daarna zouden de landingen vanuit zee beginnen. Het was een machtig gezicht : honderden machines in dichte zwermen. Rrèng ! Daar begon het in de verte te donderen. Wij voelden den luchtdruk van de geweldige explosies. Het zwerk werd in het Westen rood, groen, paars verlicht. Hoera, daar ging de Westwall !

Toen het morgen was geworden gingen we op weg naar de kust, door de Duitsche patrouilles heen. Overal vonden we teekens van de nachtelijke landingen uit de lucht : een brandend lichtje op een koker met wapenen ; verderop hing een parachute in de boomen en elders weer het wrak van een versplinterd glijvliegtuig.

In de boomgaard, waar ik was geland, zagen we een gestalte in een boom hangen en gingen er op af. Het was een man van onze ploeg, die kort voor mij uit de machine was gesprongen. Hij was dood ; maar de Duitscher, die 't 'm gelapt had, lag een eindje verder, met doorschoten hoofd.

De landingsbooten naderen de kust

Eindelijk bereikten we hoogen grond, vanwaar je de kust kon zien. We wilden blijven rondhangen totdat onze horloges op kwart voor zeven stonden. Maar een paar minuten voordat het zoo laat was, brak er een oorverdoovend, onbeschrijfelijk lawaai los. Dicht onder de kust, onder bescherming van oorlogschepen, kwamen, al vurende, de landingsschepen aanvaren, langzaam en onweerstaanbaar, als een grijze vloedgolf. Overal gloeiden vurige flitsen, voortdurend donderden de explosies. Boven ons dartelden en buitelden als grauwe doodsvogels de vliegmachines, waarvan het knetterend

Met zwartgemaakte en opgewekte gezichten wachten de parachutisten in het vliegtuig.

geroffel der machinegeweren zich mengde met het gillend geraas der motoren. In uitbundige vreugde schudden we elkaar de hand. De invasie was begonnen !

Het verdere verloop van de landingen hebben we „ uit de verte " vernomen, want wij hadden verder ons eigen oorlogje te voeren. Vrij spoedig na onzen aankomst waren de Duitsche versterkingen verschenen. Om tien uur werd het terrein, rond de twee bruggen, omgeploegd door Duitsche granaten van kanonnen en mortieren. Duitsche pantserwagens drongen op ; en het wemelde van de Duitsche scherpschutters. Een paar spannende uren waren aangebroken. Overal loerde de dood, want in elken boom zaten vijandelijke scherpschutters op de loer. Ze waren lastig te vinden en moeilijk om onschadelijk te maken, maar onze mannen hebben er heel wat te pakken gekregen. Omstreeks dien tijd zag ik de eerste krijgsgevangenen binnenbrengen. Zij hadden ons stevig bevochten en waren heelemaal niet enthousiast toen we ineens kwamen opduiken.

Welkom

Ik ging het dorp binnen om met den burgemeester een glas Normandischen cider te drinken. „ De hemel zij gedankt, dat U nu bent gekomen, monsieur ", zei hij. „ U was juist op tijd. De volgende week moesten alle mannen in dit gebied opkomen om prikkeldraad te spannen tusschen de palen in de zone, waar U bent geland." De man, die geweldig in zijn nopjes scheen te zijn over onze komst, kwam met eieren en melk te voorschijn, want hij bezat een boerderij. Over betaling wilde hij niets hooren. „ Drie van mijn zonen zijn in Nazi-gevangenkampen en ik haat de Boches als de pest ", zei onze gastheer. „ God weet, hoe lang wij op de bevrijding hebben gewacht." In de straten speelden kinderen, net alsof er een paar kilometer verder geen veldslag aan den gang was.

In een van de hoofdkwartieren sprak ik den generaal, die onze onderneming had geleid. Ik kon hem nauwelijks verstaan door het lawaai van de bommen en de granaten. „Alles O.K.", schreeuwde hij in mijn oor. „Het gaat volgens plan. Maak je niet dik, de zaak komt voor elkaar. We houden 't." Op advies van den generaal trok ik als verbindingsman over het terrein van de twee bruggen naar gebieden, waar eenheden van de luchttroepen hun stellingen nog altijd verdedigden, totdat versche troepen hen zouden komen versterken. Dat wandelingetje zal ik niet licht vergeten. Het heele terrein getuigde van harden strijd. Links en rechts lagen de lichamen van Geallieerde en Duitsche soldaten naast elkaar in de modder. Bovenop de brugpijlers drie wrakken van glijvliegtuigen, wier bemanningen de brug bij verrassing hadden veroverd.

De middag

Halverwege zag ik een kreunenden Duitscher liggen. Een van onze mannen stond bij hem. „Mangemaal," zei deze. „Mag blij zijn, dat ie nog leeft. Heeft drie van mijn makkers te pakken gekregen. Het is een scherpschutter." Over de brug floten zoemende kogels van verborgen schutters als nijdige vliegen langs mijn hoofd. Ze kwamen van den overkant van het kanaal. De vrienden op de brug hadden het niet makkelijk. Telkens een aanval moesten zij afslaan. Granaten gierden tusschen hen door. Maar de jongens uit Lancashire bleven vol, hoewel hun rijen van uur tot uur dunner werden. Tegen twaalf uur waren zij nog steeds geïsoleerd. Zij vochten, totdat de tegenstand vanuit het Noordwesten vrijwel was gebroken. Maar, ook tot hun verlichting, kwam eindelijk een lange slang manschappen in zicht. Zij droegen groene baretten. Het waren mannen van een befaamde Commando-afdeeling. Om zes uur in den middag kwam de groote tegenaanval van de Duitschers. Onze positie werd moeilijker. In de buurt van ons hoofdkwartiertje, inderhaast versterkt, kwam een granaat terecht die drie officieren, die juist met den commandant stonden te praten, deerlijk kwetste. Wij hadden dringend versterking noodig. Waar die vandaan zou komen? Niet van zee, want daar hadden ze het al druk genoeg, maar misschien wel vanuit de lucht. Afwachten maar weer.

De glijvliegtuigen

Men liet ons niet in den steek. Het was negen uur, toen de lucht ineens vol duikende en zoemende jagers stond. Daaronder, een groot vloot van bommenwerpers met zweefvliegtuigen er achter. En daar kwamen de zweefv[illegible] al snel omlaaggezweefd, zwaar [illegible] kletterend afweervuur heen. Dit keer waren het groote zweefvliegtuigen. We konden de splinters er van af zien vliegen als de mitrailleurkogels van de moffen er langs schampten. Langzaam kwamen ze naar beneden, je hoorde den wind er langs fluiten. Het was een prachtig gezicht, waar we van zouden hebben genoten, ook al zat er voor ons niet zoo veel achter. De heele landing duurde een half uur en had plaats onder een helsch lawaai, want de Duitschers schoten als razenden om de onderneming tegen te houden. Maar het lukte hen niet. Ik heb maar één glijvliegtuig en één trekker werkelijk gevaarlijk zien raken. En toen hetzelfde tooneel als in den vroegen morgen: de neuzen van de toestellen klapten open en een stroom van menschen en materiaal spoot naar buiten.

„Het gaat naar wensch. Alles gaat volgens plan", zei een hooge officier tegen mij. Terwijl ik dit schrijf, gaat het nog steeds volgens plan. En we vertrouwen, dat het zoo zal blijven gaan.

(*Uit de „Daily Express"* van *9 Juni 1944*).

De staart der glijvliegtuigen is afneembaar om materiaal sneller te kunnen lossen.

VLIEGENDE CHIRURGEN

Door den oorlogscorrespondent van de Daily Sketch, *LEONARD MOSLEY*

IK heb gedurende de dagen der invasie van alles meegemaakt, dat mijn groote bewondering heeft gewekt; maar misschien heeft nog wel de meeste indruk gemaakt wat ik vlak achter het front heb gezien op een Normandische boerderij. Daar hadden ze nl. in den koeienstal een verbandplaats en een keurig ingerichte operatiekamer ondergebracht, en men kon zich haast niet voorstellen, dat alles, van de rijen flesschen, de uitkook-apparaten en zelfs de operatietafel, tot de doktoren toe, met het geneeskundig personeel en hun heele moderne uitrusting per parachutes was komen neerdalen.

Zes uur voordat onze landingsvaartuigen verleden Dinsdag de kust bereikten, werden er twee compleet uitgeruste chirurgische ploegen met valschermen neergelaten.

De harde wind joeg menschen en pakken materiaal mijlen uiteen, maar twee uur later hadden ze alles al weer bij elkaar en nog zes uur daarna „werd de zaak geopend", zooals een jonge chirurg zei.

Ik kan U niet precies vertellen, hoeveel patienten ze nu al hebben behandeld, maar twee van de chirurgen hebben samen in drie dagen 60 operaties gedaan, voor het meerendeel groote operaties.

Dit is de eerste chirurgische ploeg, die vanuit de lucht in Normandië neerkwam, en tevens de eerste, die op het slagveld penicilline gebruikt. Op den eersten dag der invasie, 's morgens vóór tien uur al, konden de dokters aan een jongen gewonden geniesoldaat een dosis van dit geneesmiddel toedienen.

Terwijl ik met de doktoren stond te praten, was buiten het lawaai van schoten en granaatvuur niet van de lucht. Maar het werk ging rustig door.

Vrijdag waren de Duitschers den

In een tent achter het slagveld wordt een gewonde een bloedtransfusie toegediend.

heelen dag overal in die buurt van het schieten, maar er werd [illegible] door geopereerd.

„We hadden het veel te druk, om op het vechten te letten", zei één van de chirurgen: „Bijna elke tien minuten werd er weer een nieuwe operatiepatient binnengebracht, en we hadden het even druk met de Duitsche als met de Engelsche gewonden.

Ik kan me zelfs niet meer herinneren, dat ik heb hooren schieten, ofschoon er een granaat op het huis terecht moet zijn gekomen. Eén gedeelte van de boerderij moest zelfs een tijdje dienen als mitrailleursnest."

(*Uit de " Daily Sketch " van 12 Juni 1944*)

(boven) De eerste Amerikaansche verpleegsters, die naar Normandië gingen, komen in Engeland terug met klaprozen, die de Fransche bevolking hun gegeven heeft.
(beneden) Engelsche verpleegsters maken hun slaapgelegenheid klaar in een loopgraaf aan het front.

De Britsche correspondent Ronald Walker bezoekt de NEDERLANDSCHE MITCHELLS

IK was op een vliegveld, vanwaar drie escadrilles *Mitchell*-bommenwerpers zouden opstijgen om als eersten naar Frankrijk te gaan. Een van deze drie escadrilles behoort tot den Nederlandschen Marine Vliegdienst. Men moet het enthousiasme en de vaardigheid van deze Nederlanders zelf hebben gezien, om ze ten volle te kunnen waardeeren. Maandagmorgen werd het kamp opeens „verzegeld". Niemand kon het zonder speciale pas verlaten. Men was opgewonden en maakte allerlei gissingen. De vliegers en hun bemanningen wachtten. Het grondpersoneel werkte aan de *Mitchells*. Zoo verliep de dag. Toen kwam het avondmaal. Nog geen nieuws. De zon ging al onder, toen de piloten en bemanningen van het Nederlandsche escadrille als eersten werden bijeengeroepen in de groote tent, die als instructiekamer dienst doet. Electrische lantaarns wezen op de groote landkaarten de doelen van den nacht aan en de te volgen routes. De conversatie, gevoerd in een vreemd mengseltje van Nederlandsch en Engelsch, ebde weg, toen de Commandant het woord nam. Hij zeide, dat de voorbereidingen voor de invasie gereed waren en dat de Luchtmacht haar taak, den weg te banen voor de landingstroepen, meer dan voltooid had. „Uw taak is het", zei de Commandant", „om knooppunten van wegen en spoorlijnen te bombardeeren. Nachtjagers zullen in grooten getale boven het operatieterrein vliegen."

Het was al donker geworden, toen we eindelijk op weg gingen. Van alle kanten hoorde ik het geronk van de motoren en waar je ook keek zag je lichtjes, de vlammen van de uitlaatpijpen. We stegen op. De maan verscheen pas, toen we honderden meters

Een van de vele bruggen over de Seine, die de Geallieerde Luchtmacht vernielde.

hoog waren. We zetten koers naar een punt aan de Fransche kust, ten Westen van Dieppe.

Het was zoo bewolkt, dat ik het Kanaal beneden me niet kon zien. Om kwart over twee, Maandagnacht, hadden we het doel bereikt. We zochten naar een gat in het wolkendek, om er doorheen te kunnen duiken, maar we zagen er geen. Dan maar naar beneden. Daar gingen we, lager en lager denderde de machine, totdat we op ongeveer 4.000 voet hoogte weer in de open lucht waren. Van den vijand geen spoor. Toen we onze bommen lieten vallen, begon op den grond licht afweergeschut te sputteren.

Het duurde een minuut of twee, en toen trokken we weer op, en zetten koers naar huis.

(*Uit de " News Chronicle " van Juni 1944*)

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DE ATLANTISCHE MUUR:

Een ondergrondsche stad van beton

DOOR ALAN MOOREHEAD, VERSLAGGEVER VAN DE GECOMBINEERDE PERS

IK heb een dag doorgebracht in den Atlantischen Muur. Als vesting is deze muur veel geweldiger en veel beter georganiseerd, dan men uit ons snel succes zou opmaken. Ik ben in ongeveer twintig versterkte schuilplaatsen geweest, die alle onder boomen verborgen lagen. Er moeten twee jaren voor noodig zijn geweest om deze ondergrondsche stad te voltooien. Men loopt een houten trap af, die van stukken boomstam is gemaakt en dan staat men omringd door beton en metselwerk. De eetzaal is zoowat 30 meter lang en 7 meter breed. Behalve een piano stonden er 4 radiotoestellen; ook was er een buffet met Duitsch bier, Duitsche jenever, whisky en sigaren. Een stel kasten zit vol met sportartikelen: voetballen, truien en shorts. In een tweede schuilplaats bevonden zich een kantoor met een telefooncentrale, tafellampen en kasten vol met boeken, documenten, formulieren en allerlei spul, dat je voor den oorlog op een rijk handelskantoor aantrof.

In een derde schuilplaats hingen groote stukken rundvleesch. Een vierde bevatte een stuk of 30 fietsen en een herstelwerkplaats. Een vijfde diende als slaapgelegenheid van de officieren; ze was voorzien van toilettafels, gordijnen en geriefelijke bedden met lakens. In een stuk of zes voorraadkamers vond ik blikken met varkensvleesch, vruchten en groenten; duizenden patronen van allerlei soort, seintoestellen, vlaggen, geweren en mitrailleurs, alles compleet met reserve onderdeelen. Verder was er een pracht van een keuken met electrische luxe-fornuizen. Dan ondergrondsche stallen voor varkens en ander slachtvee, en ondergrondsche garages voor tanks en vrachtauto's.

In de bijkeukens stond een groote karnton, en op het oogenblik, dat onze aanval begon, waren de Duitschers bezig paketten klaar te maken van 3 pond versche Normandische boter elk, om naar hun familieleden te sturen. Boven op den Atlantischen Muur zwierven legerpaarden rond; de oogen wit van angst wegens de bombardementen. Een stuk of wat hadden hun beenen gebroken en werden door onze officieren doodgeschoten. Zelfs de vogels in deze groene wildernis lagen dood op den grond; sommige met afgerukte vleugels, of uiteengereten door granaatsplinters.

Vanuit het hoofdkwartier gingen loopgraven in alle richtingen. Eén ervan, ongeveer 20 meter diep, liep zigzagswijze over een afstand van 5 k.m. omlaag naar zee. Men kan zich indenken wat dit alles gekost heeft aan zweet en geld.

En dit werk van jaren is in één dag verloren gegaan.

(Uit de "Observer" van 11 Juni 1944)

De buitenkant van een Duitsche kustbatterij, die ondanks zijn groote kaliber maar een heel klein succes had . . . en de binnenkant met de gesneuvelde bemanning.

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Een Amerikaansch soldaat, die wat water wilde drinken in een Normandisch dorp, werd gedood door een mijn, die de Duitschers in de pomp hadden verstopt.

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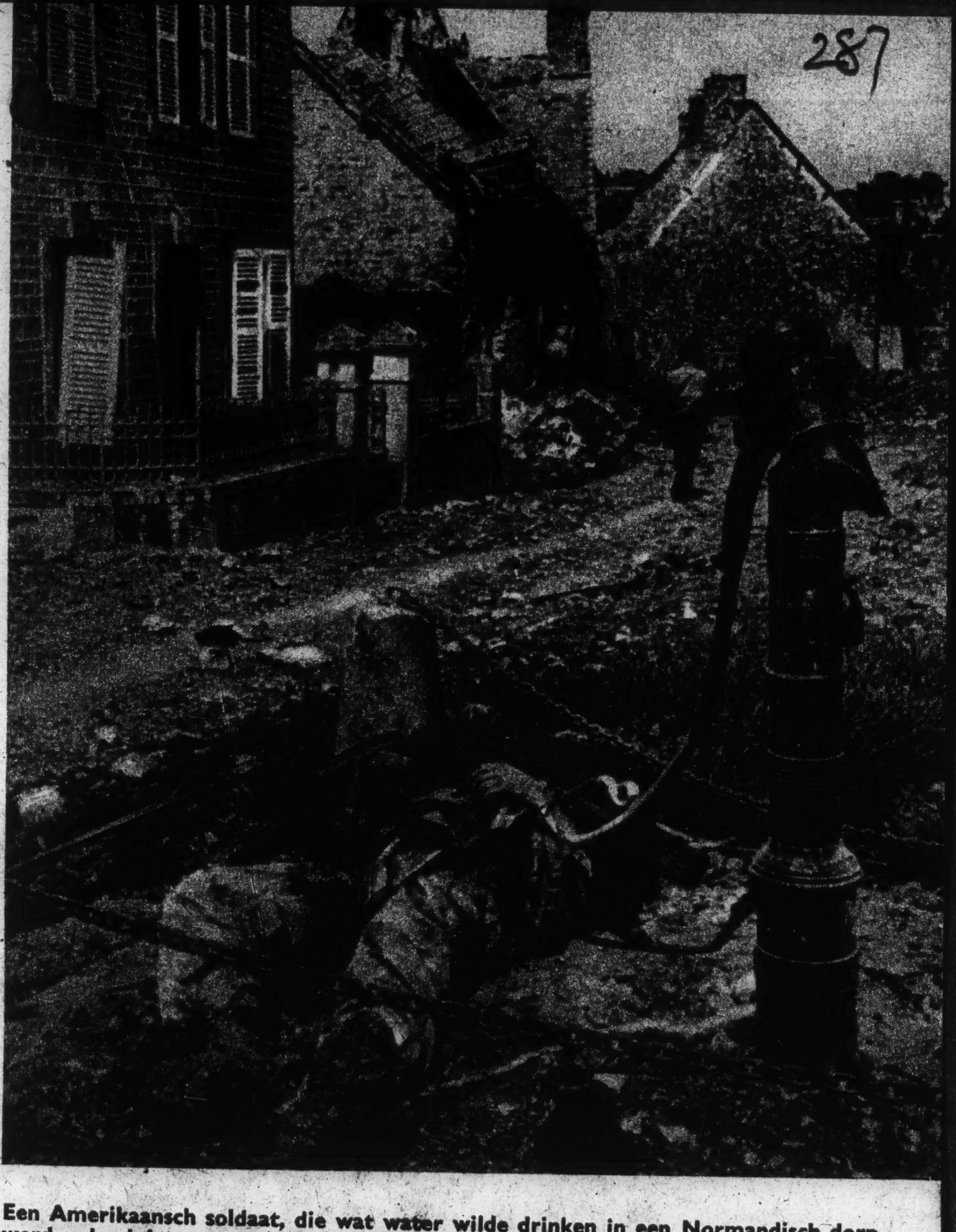

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Duitsche soldaten rennen den heuvel op, om zich over te geven.

„Wir fahren gegen Engeland". Ja, in een Geallieerd landingsvaartuig.

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Duitsche gevangenen kijken vol verbazing naar Generaal Montgomery, die zonder bescherming over den weg rijdt.

Lt.-Generaal Von Schlieben en Schout-bij-Nacht Hennecke, worden ondervraagd op het Hoofdkwartier van een Amerikaansch Generaal-Majoor in Cherbourg.

AUX ARMES, CITOYENS!

OPNIEUW heeft Frankrijk zich de groote natie getoond, die het altijd geweest is. Reeds was het verzet er de jaren door machtig gegroeid, maar wat de Fransche patriottenlegers sinds de landing in Normandië op het binnenlandsche front hebben verricht, overtreft zelfs de meest gespannen verwachtingen. Twee dagen na de eerste landingen riep Generaal Emanuel d'Astier, Commissaris van Binnenlandsche Zaken van de voorloopige Regeering der Fransche Republiek, vanuit Algiers het Fransche binnenlandsche leger te wapen.

Deze „Forces Françaises Intérieures'' zijn geen vrijbuiters, zooals de Duitschers het willen doen voorkomen, om een laf voorwendsel te hebben tot terechtstelling van deze patriotten. Zij zijn een legerformatie, die voldoet aan alle volkenrechtelijke voorschriften; zij voeren hun wapenen zichtbaar; zij dragen rond den arm een duidelijk kenteeken (in dit geval een rood-wit-blauwen armband, met in het wit het Lotharingsche Kruis, het oorspronkelijke symbool van de verzetsbeweging, waarvan General De Gaulle de erkende chef is); en zij zijn in groepsverband georganiseerd. Hun onmiddellijke chef is Generaal Koenig, een Elzasser, de held van Bir Hakeim.

Op 8 Juni zei Generaal d'Astier: „Alle vijandelijke verbindingen, ook diep in het achterland, moeten worden doorgesneden. Zorg er voor, dat elke Duitscher in Frankrijk zich persoonlijk in gevaar voelt.'' Dit bevel werd naar den letter uitgevoerd door de Fransche binnenlandsche formaties, ondanks hun dikwijls deerlijk gebrek aan wapenen en munitie.

Op 24 Juni verklaarde het Geallieerde hoofdkwartier in een officieel communiqué: „De Fransche binnenlandsche strijdkrachten hebben door hun systematische ontwrichting van het vijandelijk verkeer direct bijgedragen tot het succes der Geallieerde operaties in Normandië.''

Ook uit latere communiqué's blijkt, dat de Fransche strijdkrachten zich met zooveel vermetelheid en list op den vijand hebben geworpen, dat zij een eerste rangs factor zijn gaan vormen in den slag om Frankrijk. De jaren van geduldige organisatie en onverschrokken optreden dragen nu hun vrucht: straks zullen de Fransche binnenlandsche legers, ondanks hun dikwijls zware verliezen, met trots gewagen van het feit, dat zij de bevrijding niet alleen aan hun Geallieerden te danken hebben, doch ook aan eigen onverschrokken en onontbeerlijken strijd.

Hier volgt een samenvatting der wapenfeiten van het Fransche binnenlandsche leger tot eind Juni. De opdracht was: ontwrichting van het vijandelijk verkeerssysteem door het saboteeren van spoorwegen, wegen en kanalen, en daarnaast offensief optreden tegen Duitsche formaties om hen ter plaatse vast te houden. In het kader der Geallieerde strategie beteekende dit, dat de aanvoer van Duitsche versterkingen naar het front in Normandië zooveel mogelijk moest worden vertraagd.

Gesaboteerd werden o.a. de spoorwegen Bordeaux-La Rochelle, Bayonne-Angoulême, bruggen op den straatweg Bordeaux-Poitiers. De patriotten vielen in dezen streek (Z.W. Frankrijk) tevens een Duitsche pantserdivisie aan, zoodra zij op 6 Juni naar Normandië wilde vertrekken. Deze pantserdivisie is zoo gehavend, dat zij eind Juni nog niet op het front was aangekomen. Twee andere pantserdivisies werden ernstig in hun opmarsch vertraagd.

Op 27 Juni werd bericht, dat het spoorverkeer in Z.W. en O.-Frankrijk dusdanig ontwricht was, dat het verkeer vanaf de Zwitsersche grens naar Parijs over Brussel geleid moest worden. In een departement in Centraal-Frankrijk (naar men aanneemt Corrèze) loopt geen enkele trein meer. Ook in de Rhône-vallei, in Bretagne, langs de Loire, in de streek ten noorden van Parijs en in Opper-Savoye worden spoorwegen doorgesneden. In een department in de Rhône-vallei beheerschen de patriotten groote strooken terrein, waar Duitsche konvooien zich slechts met zware verliezen aan manschappen en materiaal doorheen kunnen slaan. Het bergmassief van Vercors is nog steeds in handen van de patriotten, ondanks Duitsche aanvallen met tanks, artillerie en vliegtuigen. In overeenstemming met de gegeven bevelen ontwijken de patriotten, waar mogelijk, langdurige en kostbare gevechten, en trekken zich terug, na den vijand verliezen te hebben toegebracht. Ook in de Pyreneeën, de Vogezen, de Ardennen, de departementen Marne, Aisne, Creuse, Ain, in de Jura en Opper-Savoye wordt gestreden. In de Jura, de Alpen en in de meeste valleien der Midden-Pyreneeën hebben de patriotten vele plaatsen bezet, waar zij het burgerlijk bestuur uitoefenen. Het vijandelijk telefoon-en telegraafnet wordt met succes ontwricht. Dit geschiedde in het bijzonder dicht achter het front, tusschen Caen, Rouen en Amiens; in Centraal-Frankrijk tusschen Montpellier en Narbonne en tusschen Gap en Briançon in de Alpen.

Aanzienlijke afdeelingen plaatselijke Duitsche troepen en deelen van verschillende mobiele Duitsche divisies worden zoodoende door het Fransche binnenlandsche leger ver achter het front vastgehouden. Het laatste Fransche verslag uit Algiers brengt het moedgevende bericht, dat grootere Geallieerde hulp het mogelijk maakt allengs alle afdeelingen van wapenen te voorzien.

Het groote oogenblik in de kampen van het „Maquis" : de vlag wordt geheschen.

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Thuis . . . na vier jaren ! Fransche matrozen worden door hun landgenooten begroet.

DE BEVRIJDING

„De Geallieerden zijn er," en de burgemeester geeft den eersten Amerikaan, die zijn stadje binnentrok, de traditioneele accolade terwijl twee Fransche moeders een Amerikaansch parachutist een glas wijn hebben aangeboden om te drinken op een spoedige Geallieerde overwinning. Generaal De Gaulle, de man die den strijd stoer heeft doorgezet, werd met vreugde door de bevolking begroet, die later samenstroomde om te luisteren naar de redevoeringen van enkele Geallieerde officieren, waarbij men zijn instemming betuigde door Churchill's bekende V-gebaar.

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RADIO-REDE

tot de Volkeren van West-Europa, op 6 Juni 1944 uitgesproken door

GENERAAL EISENHOWER

VOLKEN van West Europa :

Troepen van het Geallieerde expeditieleger zijn hedenmorgen op de Fransche kust geland. Deze landing maakt deel uit van het gemeenschappelijke plan der Vereenigde Volken voor de bevrijding van Europa in samenwerking met onze groote Russische bondgenooten. Voor U allen heb ik deze boodschap :

Zelfs al heeft de eerste aanval niet in Uw eigen land plaats gehad, toch nadert het uur van Uw bevrijding. Alle patriotten, mannen en vrouwen, jong en oud hebben een rol te spelen bij het behalen van de beslissende overwinning. Tot hen, die lid zijn van een geheime verzetsbeweging binnenslands of van buitenaf zeg ik : Volgt de instructies, die ge hebt ontvangen. Tot de patriotten, die geen lid van een georganiseerde verzetsgroep zijn zeg ik : Brengt Uw leven niet noodeloos in gevaar. Gaat voort met Uw lijdelijk verzet totdat ik U het sein geef om op te staan en den vijand aan te vallen. Er komt een dag, dat ik Uw vereende krachten noodig zal hebben. Tot dien dag aanbreekt moet ik U de harde taak van tucht en zelfbedwang blijven opleggen.

Burgers van Frankrijk : Ik ben er trotsch op, wederom de dappere Fransche soldaten onder mijn bevelen te hebben. Schouder aan schouder, strijdend met hun bondgenooten, zullen zij de rol bij de bevrijding van hun vaderland waardig vervullen. Omdat de eerste landing op Uw grondgebied is geschied herhaal ik tot U met des te meer nadruk de boodschap, die ik tot de volken van andere bezette landen in West-Europa richt. Volgt de instructies, die Uw aanvoerders U geven. Een ontijdige opstand van alle Franschen zou U kunnen verhinderen om Uw vaderland later als het kritieke oogenblik daar is op de meest doeltreffende wijze te hulp te komen. Weest geduldig, maakt U gereed. Op mij, als opperbevelhebber van het Geallieerde expeditieleger rusten de plicht en de verantwoordelijkheid om alle maatregelen te treffen, die noodig zijn voor het voeren van den oorlog. Het is van het grootste belang dat mijn bevelen vlug en bereidwillig worden uitgevoerd. Het effectieve burgerlijk bestuur in Frankrijk moet door Franschen in handen worden genomen.

Ieder moet met zijn tegenwoordige werkzaamheden doorgaan, tenzij hem andere instructies worden gegeven. Zij, die gemeene zaak met den vijand gemaakt en dus hun land verraden hebben, zullen worden afgezet. Als Frankrijk van zijn onderdrukkers bevrijd is zult Gij Uw vertegenwoordigers kiezen en Uzelve de regeering geven, waaronder ge wenscht te leven. In den loop van dezen veldtocht, die de beslissende nederlaag van den vijand ten doel heeft is het mogelijk, dat ge nog meer verliezen en schade zult lijden. Hoe tragisch deze ook mogen zijn, zij maken deel uit van den prijs, die voor de overwinning betaald moet worden.

Ik geef U de verzekering, dat ik alles, wat in mijn vermogen is, zal doen om Uw lijden te verzachten. Ik weet, dat ik op Uw standvastigheid mag rekenen. Nu niet minder dan in het verleden. De heldhaftige daden van de Franschen, die den strijd tegen de Nazi's en hun satellieten te Vichy hebben doorgezet, zoowel in Frankrijk als in het Fransche Rijk is allen een voorbeeld en een inspiratie geweest.

Deze landing is slechts het eerste stadium van den veldtocht in West Europa. In de toekomst zullen groote veldslagen worden geleverd. Op allen, die de vrijheid liefhebben doe ik een beroep om aan onze zijde te staan. Blijft vol vertrouwen. Onze strijdkrachten zijn vastberaden. Tezamen zullen wij zegevieren.

Generaal Eisenhower geeft Amerikaansche parachutisten zijn laatste instructies.

[redacted]

MANNEN en vrouwen van Nederland. Nu het groote oogenblik gekomen is, waarop de Geallieerde strijdkrachten tot den machtigen aanval zijn overgegaan vanuit het Westen heb ik enkele zeer ernstige woorden tot U te zeggen. Ik verzoek U hiernaar met de grootst mogelijke aandacht te luisteren en mijn woorden met inachtneming van alle noodzakelijke veiligheidsmaatregelen door te geven aan de betrouwbare landgenooten, die niet in de gelegenheid waren naar mij te luisteren.

Landgenooten :

Nu de Geallieerde mokerslag neerkomt op Hitler's Atlantic Wall gaat door ons allen een siddering van ontroering. Onze mannen van leger, vloot, luchtmacht en koopvaardij hebben de taak te vervullen, welke aan hen door den militairen opperbevelhebber is toebedeeld. In de harten van ons allen stijgt de dringende bede op tot den Almachtige om hulp en bijstand in dezen voor ons zoo rechtvaardigen strijd. In nauw overleg met den Geallieerden opperbevelhebber geef ik U daarom de volgende orders, waarvan ik verwacht, dat iedere Nederlander, die van goeden wille is, zich zal houden. Mijn orders richten zich niet tot die speciale verzetsgroepen, die hun eigen orders hebben ontvangen en daaraan gevolg zullen geven.

Ik richt mijn instructies tot hen, die niet lid zijn van die speciale verzetsgroep.

1. Gij zult geen daden van gewelddadig openlijk verzet plegen. Het zou den wreeden vijand slechts de gelegenheid bieden represailles te nemen, veel en veel bloediger dan ooit tevoren.

2. Zij, die redeneeren, dat zij gaarne hun leven veil hebben en zich dus niet willen laten weerhouden van iederen vorm van directe hulpverleening, zij op het hart gebonden, dat de represailles zich zouden uitstrekken over vele en vele onschuldigen.

Wij kennen den Duitscher en ik herhaal dus met klem : geen gewelddadig openlijk verzet.

3. Wat daarentegen wel geschieden moet is het volgende : overal, waar onzichtbaar en onherkenbaar passief verzet mogelijk is moet dit onverbiddelijk worden geboden.

4. Daarnaast dient ge alles na te laten, wat den vijand van eenig direct of indirect voordeel zou kunnen zijn.

5. De vijand zal geen enkel middel verzuimen om U te provoceeren of te misleiden. Weest overal, waar gij gaat of staat op Uw hoede. Luister alleen naar de aanwijzingen, die wij van hieruit geven.

6. Zoodra van U een krachtiger actie wordt verwacht zal dit op een onmiskenbare wijze van hieruit worden duidelijk gemaakt.

Nederlanders, bidt met ons om de zege. Leve het Vaderland.

LEZEN EN DOORGEVEN !

297

TRANSLATION OF ZG.48

To the German troops surrounded at ST. NAZAIRE!

All of Brittany is now in American hands. Le Mans and Angers have fallen. The front behind you has been rolled up and American tanks are rolling towards Paris. Your resistance, therefore, is unable to influence the overall situation in the West.

Further shedding of blood is unjustifiable

You have done your duty as soldiers. Nobody can ask that you sacrifice your lives when your fatherland derives from it no benefit. Further resistance against the constantly increasing superiority means suicide.

You can quit the fight honorably—

as the garrison of Cherbourg has done. Single battle groups are also entitled to send parlementaires to the American lines under protection of the white flag, in order to discuss details of surrender.

You are being assured: Immediate removal from the battle zone, immediate food, rest, if necessary medical attention; strict observance of the Geneva Convention. The decision is urgent—no time is to be lost!

COME OVER BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

LATEST NEWS: Lieut.-Gen. SPANG, Commander of 266th Inf. Div. has surrendered to the Americans.

298

NEWS IN BRIEF without Commentary

WESTERN FRONT:

After the collapse of the last German counter-offensive in the MORTAIN area, British and Canadian tanks advanced toward FALAISE while American motorised and tank columns continued to roll on to PARIS. So far destroyed in the course of the battles of material : 5th Para. Div. Gaf. Field Division, Panzer Lehr Div., 77th, 91st, 275th, 243rd, 352nd, 353rd and 709th Inf. Divs. Over 110,000 prisoners.

EASTERN FRONT:

Russian units have crossed the EAST PRUSSIAN border and are now fighting on German soil. The VISTULA crossed on a broad front. Street fighting in WARSAW. In the LEMBERG (LVOV)-area, new offensive in the direction of UPPER SILESIA. All German divisions in LATVIA and ESTONIA cut off by Russian break through to the Baltic Sea near Riga. So far 200,000 prisoners.

GERMANY:

General Field Marshal VON WITZLEBEN and seven other generals and General Staff Officers who had wanted to give Germany a peace government, were condemned to death by hanging by a " people's court, " and have been executed. Seven other Generals and Staff Officers have already been sentenced or committed suicide. Other generals and prominent politicians such as Mayor GÖRDELER still being hunted unsuccessfully.

POLITICAL:

In FINLAND, the RYTI government was forced out and a new peace government formed. TURKEY has severed all diplomatic and trade relations with Germany. Sixteen German Generals of the annihilated central army group directed an urgent appeal from Russian captivity, addressed to German Generals and officers, in which they say that a continuation of the lost war is unconscionable.

An die eingeschlossenen deutschen Truppen in

ST. NAZAIRE!

Die gesamte Bretagne ist nunmehr in amerikanischen Händen. Le Mans und Angers sind gefallen. Die Front hinter Euch ist aufgerollt worden und USA-Panzer dringen gegen Paris vor. Euer Widerstand ist daher ausserstande, die Gesamtlage im Westen zu beeinflussen.

Weiteres Blutvergiessen ist unverantwortlich.

Ihr habt Eure Pflicht als Soldaten getan. Niemand kann verlangen, dass Ihr Euer Leben opfert, wenn Eurem Vaterland damit nicht mehr gedient ist. Weiterer Widerstand gegen die immer stärkere Übermacht bedeutet Selbstmord.

Ihr könnt ehrenvoll aus dem Kampf scheiden —

wie es die Besatzung von Cherbourg getan hat. Auch einzelne Kampfgruppen sind berechtigt, unter dem Schutz der weissen Flagge Parlamentäre zu den amerikanischen Linien zu senden, um Einzelheiten der Übergabe zu besprechen.

Es werden Euch zugesichert: Sofortige Entfernung aus dem Kampfgebiet, sofortiges Essen, Ruhe, wenn nötig ärztliche Behandlung; genaue Befolgung der Genfer Konvention. Die Stunde drängt, aber — es ist keine Zeit zu verlieren!

KOMMT HERÜBER, BEVOR ES ZU SPÄT IST!

LETZTE NACHRICHT: Generalleutnant SPANG, Kommandierender General der 266. Inf. Div., hat sich den Amerikanern ergeben.

ZG 48

KURZ-NACHRICHTEN ohne Kommentar:

WESTFRONT:

Nach Zusammenbruch der letzten deutschen Gegenoffensive im Raum von MORTAIN dringen britische und kanadische Panzer gegen FALAISE vor, während amerikanische motorisierte und Panzer-Kolonnen weiter auf PARIS zu rollen. Bisher im Verlauf der Materialschlachten aufgerieben: Die 5. Fallsch.-Jäg. Div., 16. Lftw.-Felddivision, Panz. Lehrdiv., 77., 91., 275., 243., 352., 353. u. 709. Inf. Divisionen. Über 110 000 Gefangene.

OSTFRONT:

Russische Einheiten haben die ostpreussische Grenze überschritten und kämpfen nunmehr auf deutschem Boden. Die WEICHSEL auf breiter Front überschritten. Strassenkämpfe in WARSCHAU. Im Raum LEMBERG-PRZEMYSL neue Offensive in Richtung OBERSCHLESIEN. Sämtliche deutsche Divisionen in LETTLAND und ESTLAND durch russischen Durchbruch bis an die Ostsee bei Riga abgeschnitten. Bisher über 200 000 Gefangene.

DEUTSCHLAND:

Generalfeldmarschall VON WITZLEBEN und sieben andere Generale und Generalstabsoffiziere, die Deutschland eine Friedensregierung geben wollten, sind von einem „Volksgerichtshof" zum Tode durch den Strang verurteilt worden und wurden gehenkt. 7 weitere Generale und Stabsoffiziere wurden bereits abgeurteilt oder begingen Selbstmord. Nach anderen Generalen und prominenten Politikern, wie Oberbürgermeister GÖRDELER wird noch immer ohne Erfolg gefahndet.

POLITISCHES:

In FINNLAND wurde die Regierung RYTI abgesetzt und eine Friedensregierung gebildet. Die TÜRKEI hat diplomatische und Handelsbeziehungen mit Deutschland abgebrochen. 16 deutsche Generale der vernichteten Heeresgruppe Mitte haben aus russischer Gefangenschaft einen dringenden Appell an deutsche Generale und Offiziere gerichtet, in dem es heisst, dass ein Fortsetzen des verlorenen Krieges unverantwortlich ist.

An die eingeschlossenen deutschen Truppen in

LORIENT!

Die gesamte Bretagne ist nunmehr in amerikanischen Händen. Le Mans und Angers sind gefallen. Die Front hinter Euch ist aufgerollt worden und USA-Panzer dringen gegen Paris vor. Euer Widerstand ist daher ausserstande, die Gesamtlage im Westen zu beeinflussen.

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Ihr könnt ehrenvoll aus dem Kampf scheiden—

wie es die Besatzung von Cherbourg getan hat. Auch einzelne Kampfgruppen sind berechtigt, unter dem Schutz der weissen Flagge Parlamentäre zu den amerikanischen Linien zu senden, um Einzelheiten der Übergabe zu besprechen.

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KOMMT HERÜBER, BEVOR ES ZU SPÄT IST !

LETZTE NACHRICHT : Generalleutnant SPANG, Kommandierender General der 266. Inf. Div., hat sich den Amerikanern ergeben.

ZO 47

KURZ-NACHRICHTEN ohne Kommentar:

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TRANSLATION OF ZG.46

To the German troops surrounded at

BREST!

All of Brittany is now in American hands. Le Mans and Angers have fallen. The front behind you has been rolled up and American tanks are rolling towards Paris. Your resistance, therefore, is unable to influence the overall situation in the West.

Further shedding of blood is unjustifiable

You have done your duty as soldiers. Nobody can ask that you sacrifice your lives when your fatherland derives from it no benefit. Further resistance against the constantly increasing superiority means suicide.

You can quit the fight honorably—

as the garrison of Cherbourg has done. Single battle groups are also entitled to send parlementaires to the American lines under protection of the white flag, in order to discuss details of surrender.

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COME OVER BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE

LATEST NEWS : Lieut.-Gen. SPANG, Commander of 266th Inf. Div. has surrendered to the Americans.

304

NEWS IN BRIEF without Commentary

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POLACY!

Siły Powietrzne Zachodnich Aliantów działają obecnie nad Polską. Przelatując do baz w Rosji, przynosimy Wam tę wiadomość. Wrócimy wkrótce, aby niszczyć niemiecką machinę wojenną gdziekolwiek się ona znajduje.

Sztandar Rzeczypospolitej powiewał nad Monte Cassino, gdzie żołnierze polscy wsławili się w bohaterskich walkach, przyczyniając się do zwycięstwa, które uchroniło Rzym od zniszczenia i uwolniło Wieczne Miasto od niemieckiego najeźdźcy.

Sztandar Rzeczypospolitej postępuje triumfalnie w ślad za uchodzącymi wojskami niemieckimi we Włoszech.

Potężne siły Sprzymierzonych zaatakowały z lądu, morza i powietrza fortecę europejską. W tym ataku brało udział lotnictwo polskie zestrzeliwując rekordową ilość samolotów niemieckich.

W tej godzinie, kiedy polski oręż okrywa się chwałą na rozlicznych polach bitewnych, Narody Zjednoczone pamiętają o nieustannej walce, którą tak bohatersko toczycie na ziemi polskiej od zgórą czterech lat.

XP.2

My, lotnicy Powietrznych Sił Sprzymierzonych, przybywamy dziś z pomocą Polskiej Armii Podziemnej.

Bombardując z powietrza pomagamy Wam, walczącym na ziemi. Atakujemy te same cele : nieprzyjacielskie siły zbrojne, transporty, fabryki i składy materiału wojennego.

Mimo, że pragniemy uchronić ludność cywilną od cierpień, ofiary w ludziach są nieuniknione. Zachowując jednak ostrożność, zmniejszycie ich liczbę.

Chrońcie swoje rodziny i siebie samych ! Trzymajcie się zdala od obiektów wojskowych !

Z chwilą alarmu starajcie się dostać do schronów !

CHROŃCIE SWOJE ŻYCIE DLA POLSKI

My, lotnicy Powietrznych Sił Sprzymierzonych, startując obecnie do działań nad Polską z baz w Wielkiej Brytanii, we Włoszech i w Rosji, walczymy pod hasłem, które Polska pierwsza wypisała na swoich sztandarach :

ZA NASZĄ WOLNOŚĆ I WASZĄ

L'ARMEE FRANÇAISE COMBAT EN FRANCE !

Le Général Leclerc

"Dans peu de jours, la guerre avec la France sera finie. Nous la gagnerons, et plus jamais la France ne se relèvera."

C'est ce que disait un commandant allemand vainqueur, en mai 1940, devant un capitaine français, blessé et prisonnier.

Ce capitaine était Leclerc. Il laisse dire. Il ne reconnait pas la défaite. Evadé malgré sa blessure, il rejoint le général de Gaulle. Le 4 août, c'est lui-même qui cite au micro de Londres les paroles de l'officier allemand, et jure de le faire mentir.

Leclerc est du Nord. Il n'a pas 40 ans. Il ne reste pas huit jours à Londres. Au Cameroun, il proclame le ralliement à la France Combattante. En 41, Leclerc, colonel, emporte Koufra, dans un raid demeuré fameux.

L'année suivante, laissant à Fort Lamy une base avancée, le général Leclerc prépare, de Brazzaville, cette campagne du Fezzan qui, en cinq semaines, à travers plus de 2.000 kilomètres du plus âpre désert, mènera les Forces Françaises Combattantes jusqu'aux portes de Tripoli. C'est là, en janvier 43, qu'elles rejoignirent la VIIIe Armée britannique.

Cette tâche, il l'avait entreprise avec patience, avec passion. Patience, parce qu'il avait tout à créer : les routes, le matériel, les cadres, la base. Passion, parce qu'il savait qu'en fin de compte c'est vers la France qu'il menait ses hommes.

Au printemps 43, Leclerc participe glorieusement à la Bataille de Tunisie, et cette fois l'ennemi n'est plus l'Italien mais l'Allemand.

Aujourd'hui, c'est lui encore qui conduit les troupes françaises sur le territoire de la France même, vers la dernière bataille.

Vers la Victoire.

La Deuxième Division Blindée est en ligne sur le front de France

Composée de troupes d'élite, elle fut reformée au Maroc après la campagne de Tunisie. C'est alors qu'elle reçut le matériel américain ultra-moderne avec lequel elle combat actuellement.

Après des mois d'entrainement intensif en Afrique, la 2e Division Blindée, commandée par le général Leclerc, s'embarqua pour l'Angleterre. Elle y rongeait son frein depuis le 6 juin lorsque l'ordre d'embarquement pour la France vint mettre fin à l'attente.

Aujourd'hui, sur le sol de France, des Français qui ont combattu dans la première Bataille de France, à Narvik, à Mourzouk, à Koufra, au Fezzan, à Bir Hakeim, à Tobrouk, en Egypte, en Tripolitaine, en Tunisie, qui se sont évadés des camps de prisonniers, qui, franchissant tous les barrages, ont repris leur place au combat, sont là pour prendre part à la poussée suprême de la libération.

Cette première grande unité française à débarquer en France, quatre ans de peine et de gloire l'ont forgée. Ses vétérans feront voir au combat qu'ils sont dignes de cet honneur.

Devant eux, la France

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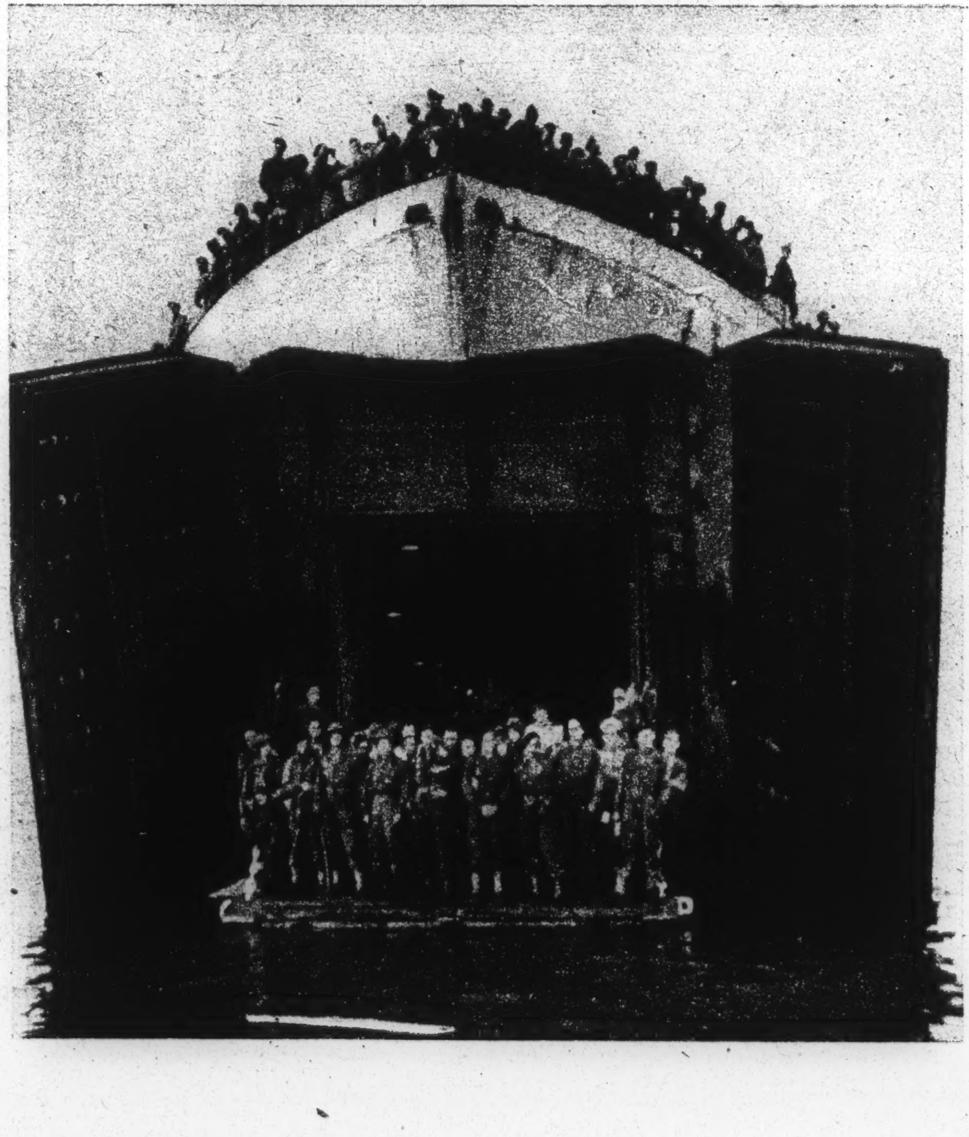
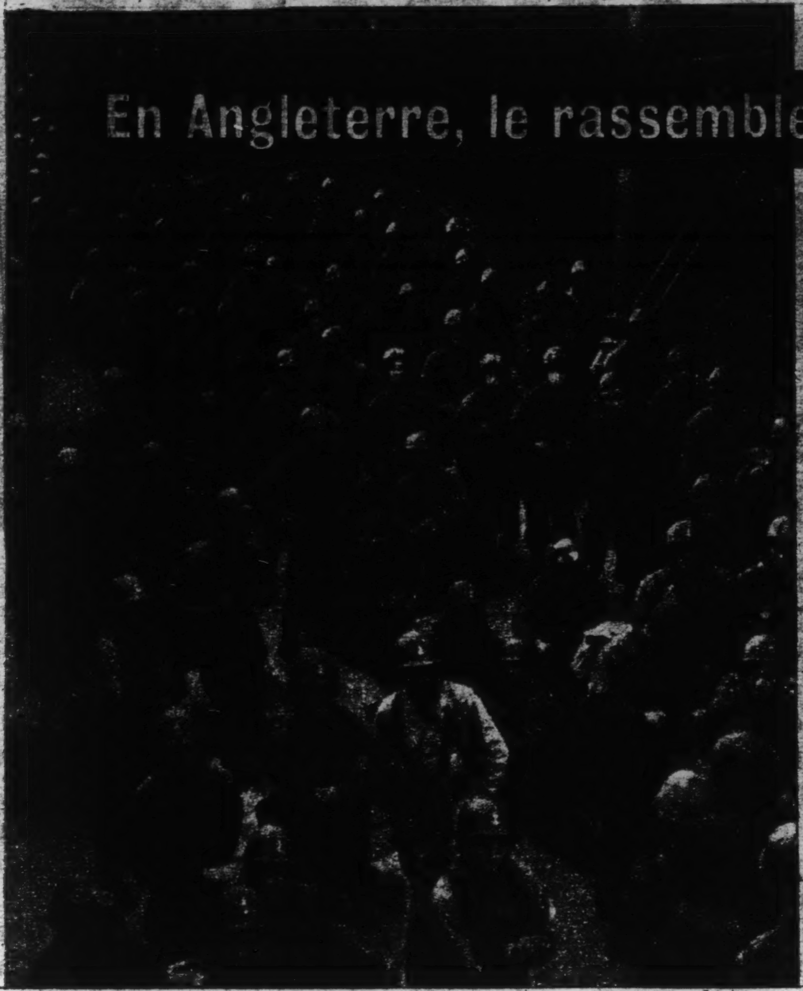


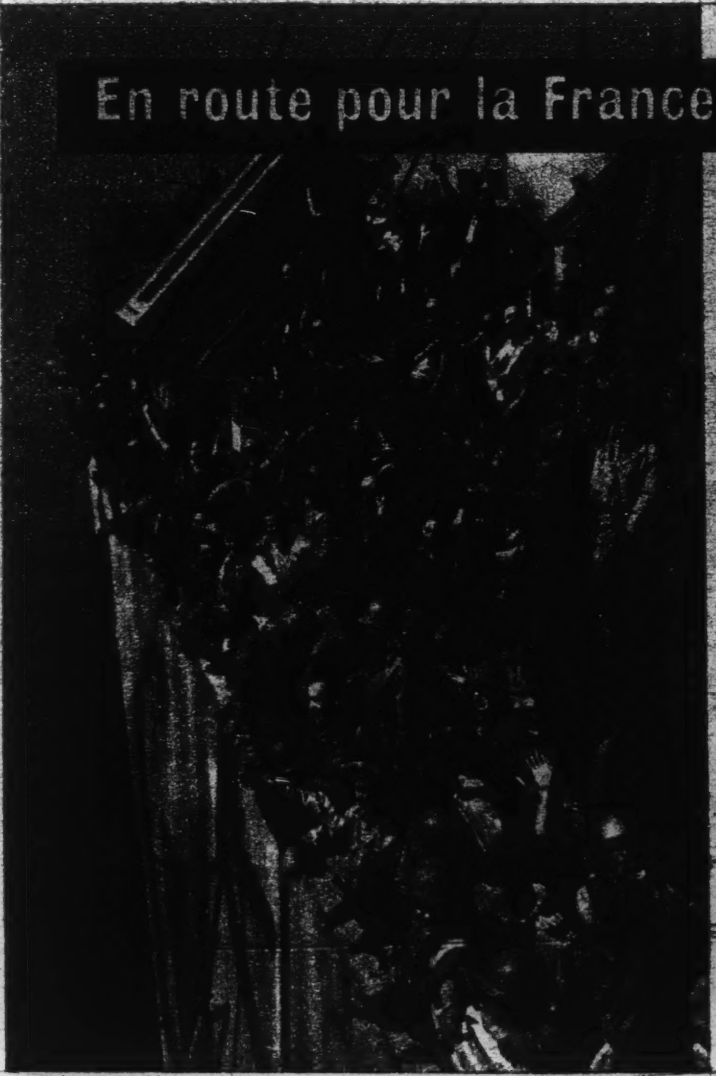
En Angleterre, le rassemblement de la division pour le départ



Les hommes du Régiment de Marche du Tchad, vétérans du Fezzan, attendent l'ordre de monter à bord.

Une unité d'infanterie motorisée de la 2e Division Blindée recharge
pause, au cours de son voyage du point de rassemblement jusqu'au por

En route pour la France



Ces volontaires françaises, infirmières et ambulancières, font partie intégrante de la division.

Sur le pont, détente générale au soleil . . . tandis que les durs fourbissent leurs armes.

Le débarque

Un char français s'élance su

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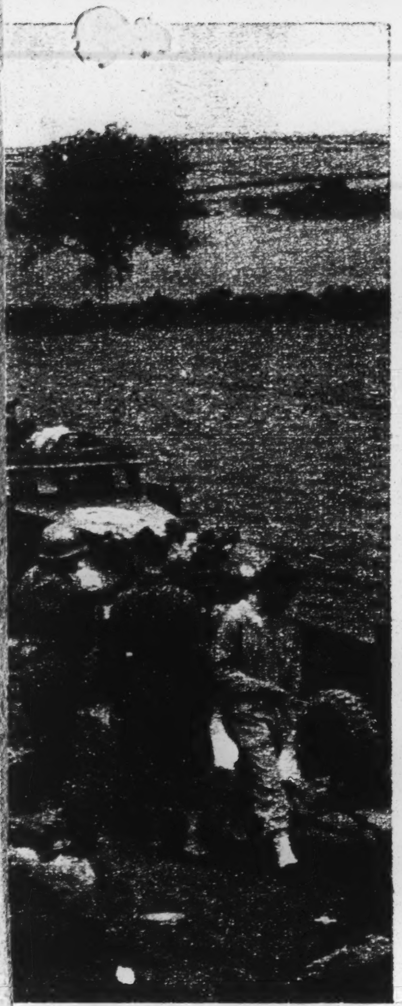
Les voilà ! Joie de revoir la France — et les soldats français.



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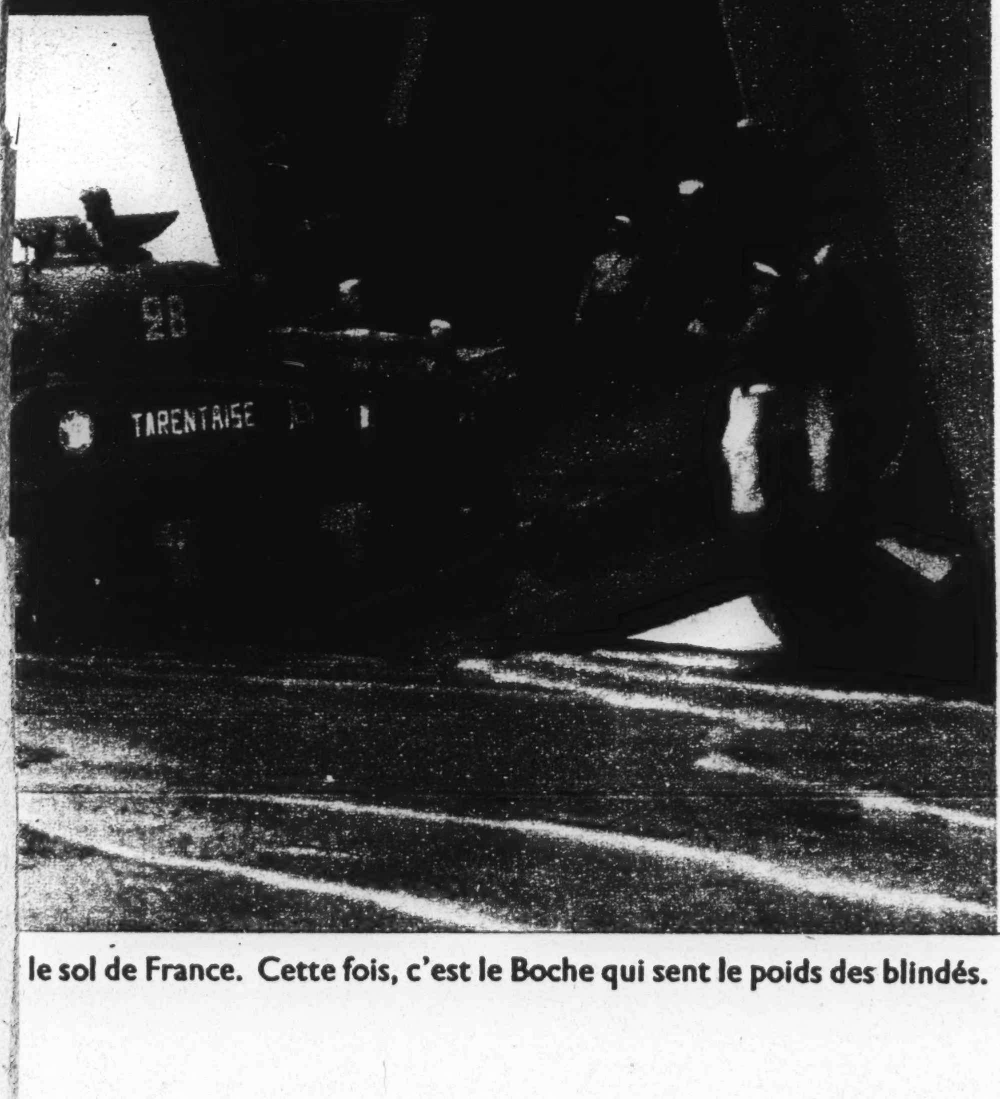

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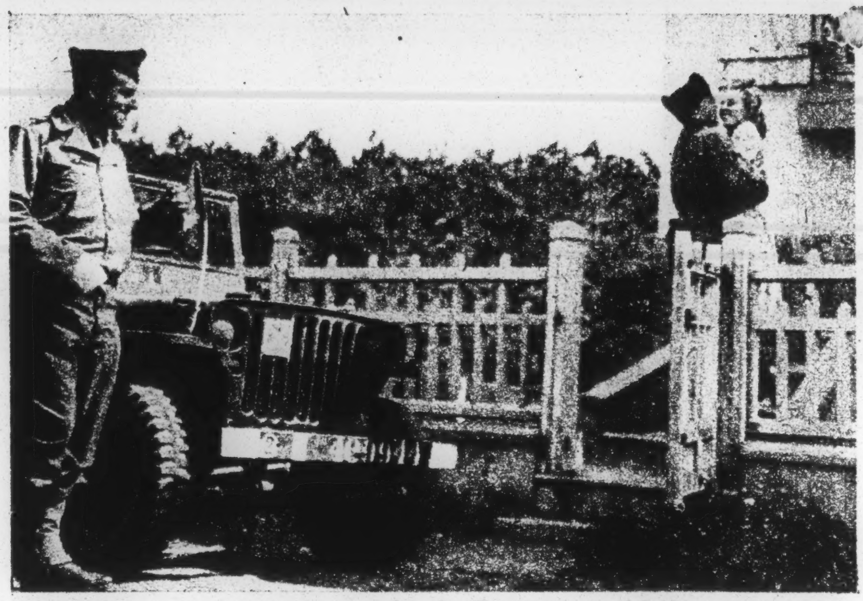

Toutefois ce veinard, évadé de France en 1943, passe assez près de chez lui pour aller embrasser sa femme sous l'œil bienveillant de son camarade.

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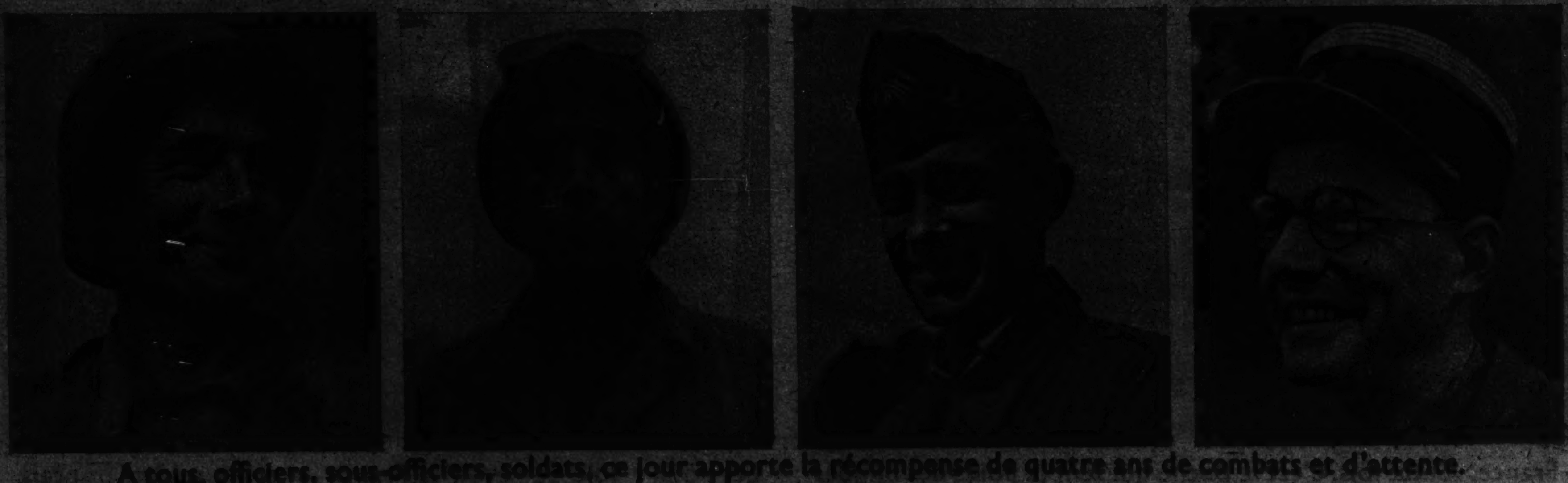

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WERVELWIND NO. 22 H.7. 311

Monthly for Truth, Freedom and Justice.

June-July 1944. Distributed by the Allied Air Forces.

Photographs and captions throughout the issue.

Cover: Picture of Frenchman putting out the British and American flags.
No caption.

Page 2: Picture of H.M. King George VI.
Caption: On June 6th, at 9 o'clock p.m., King George VI called his peoples to prayer in the following words: "Once again what is demanded from us all is something more than courage, more than endurance. We need a revival of spirit, a new unconquerable resolve. We and our Allies are sure that our fight is against evil and for a world in which goodness and honour may be the foundation of the life of men in every land. We who remain in this land can most effectively enter into the suffering of subjugated Europe by prayer, whereby we can fortify the determination of our sailors, soldiers and airmen who go forth to set the captives free".

Page 5: Picture of Mr. Winston Churchill.
Caption: The man who knew how to realise his vision.

Page 6: Picture of Stirlings.
No caption.

Page 7: Picture of descending parachutists.
Caption: Dress rehearsal on May 23rd by Allied parachutists of their descent on Europe in the presence of Mr. Churchill and General Eisenhower.

Page 9: Picture of airmen belting up ammunition.
Caption; Ammunition bands being prepared for the Spitfires in the background.

Page 9: Picture of Sherman tanks.
Caption: American Sherman tanks during a mass exercise with their 75 m.m. guns.

Pages 12, 13: Picture of landing fleet.
Caption: "The history of war does not know of any such undertaking, so broad in conception, so grandiose in its scale and so masterly in its execution". - Stalin.

Page 14: Picture of an American battleship and landing craft.
Caption: Under the protection of an American battleship a landing craft sails towards the coast.

Page 16: Picture of landing boats.
Caption: The landing ships have been launched and a naval officer gives a last order through the speaking-trumpet.

Page 17: Picture of American soldiers in landing craft.
Caption: American soldiers shoulder to shoulder on their way to France. German officer prisoners were astounded by the uninterrupted stream of Allied reinforcements.

Page 18: Picture of the Dutch gunboat "Flores".
No caption.

Page 19: Picture of the "Flores".
Caption: A warship which is gaining world fame:
The invasion cock of the walk of our Navy: H.M.S. Flores steams up to the French coast.

Page 20: Picture of Dutch marine.
Caption: The marine has just time for a cigarette, because...

Page 21: Picture of a signaller on board the "Flores".
Caption: ... a signal goes out: "We have completely finished our shells and are going to fetch new ones".

Page 22: Picture of troops wading ashore.
No caption.

Page 23: Air picture of German defences.
Caption: While frightened Germans make their escape the "Flying Eyes"

of Allied H.Q. photograph the so called "Rommel asparagus". These obstacles, only visible at ebb-tide, hardly delayed the landing however.

Page 23: Picture of the landing of British troops.
Caption: June 6th Crack troops rush from their landing craft to their transport vehicles.

Pages 24 and 25: Picture of British troops on the beach.
Caption: Thus they have practised dozens of times on the British coast. Now it is the real thing: from the landing craft wading through the water the first British troops step on French soil after four years.

Page 26: Picture of American troops in landing craft.
No caption.

Page 27: Picture of a field with fox holes.
Caption: Air picture of a field behind a Normandy village on June 6th. To protect himself against the German attack every soldier put up his own breast-work.

Page 28: Picture of airmen looking at their watches.
No caption.

Page 29: Picture of two parachutists.
Caption: June 6th, 1 o'clock a.m. In the first transport plane the first two parachutists are ready to jump out over the continent.

Page 30: Picture of parachutists in a plane.
Caption: With blackened and cheerful faces the parachutists are waiting in the plane.

Page 31: Picture of gliders.
Caption: The tail of the gliders is detachable so as to be able to unload the material quicker.

Page 33. Picture of a medical unit.
Caption: In a tent behind the front a casualty is being administered a blood transfusion.

Page 34: Picture of American nurses.
Caption: The first American nurses who went to Normandy return to England with poppies given to them by the French population.

Page 34: Picture of British nurses in a trench.
Caption: British nurses make their beds in a trench at the front.

Page 35: Picture of Dutch Mitchells.
Caption: Mitchells of the Dutch Naval Air Force are loaded and are on the point of going to enemy targets.

Page 36: Picture of demolished Sein bridge.
Caption: One of the many Seine bridges which have been demolished by the Allied Air Force.

Page 37: Picture shows Canadian wounded on the beach.
Caption: Canadian wounded waiting on the beach to be sent to a casualty clearing station.

Page 38: Two pictures of a German coastal battery.
Caption: The outside of a German coastal battery which in spite of its large calibre only had a very small success. The inside of the same battery with the dead crew on the ground.

Page 39: Picture of killed American.
Caption: An American soldier who wanted to drink some water in a Normandy village was killed by a mine, which the Germans had hidden in the pump.

Page 40: Picture of surrendering Germans.
Caption: German soldiers come running over the crest of the hill to surrender, [illegible]

Page 40: Picture of German soldiers looking at General Montgomery.
Caption: German prisoners look with astonishment at General Montgomery, who without guards drives over the road.

Page 41: Picture of German prisoners streaming out of an LST
Caption: "Wir fahren gegen Engeland" they sang. Now they have sailed to England, on an Allied landingcraft.

Page 41: Picture of Von Schlieben and Hennecke.
Caption: Lt. General Von Schlieben and Rear Admiral Hennecke, taken prisoner in Cherbourg, are being questioned at the H.Q. of an American Major General in Cherbourg.

Page 43: Picture of the Maquis.
Caption: The great moment in the camps of the Maquis: the flag is hoisted.

Page 43: Picture of French soldiers returning in France.
Caption: Back home.... after four long years. French sailors from England being greeted by their compatriots.

Pages 44 and 45: Pictures of
a. French mayor greeting American soldier.
b. French women talking to an American paratrooper.
c. General de Gaulle amongst the French.
d. The population of Bayeux making the V-sign.
Caption: "The Allies have arrived" and the mayor gives the first American, who enters his town, the traditional "accolade", while two French mothers give an American paratrooper a glass of wine to drink to a speedy Allied victory. General de Gaulle, the man who continued the struggle, is being received with joy by the population, who later gathered together to listen to the speeches of some Allied officers, thereby showing their approval with Churchill's famous V-gesture.

Page 47: Picture of General Eisenhower talking to troops.
Caption: General Eisenhower gives American parachutists his last instructions.

Page 48: Picture of the town hall of Cherbourg with the British, French and American flags.
Caption: Cherbourg, June 27th, 1944.

Page 3

THE IMPREGNABLE TAKEN

The first phase of the great operation, for which occupied Europe has been waiting so long and sadly, has succeeded. Within 24 hours large parts of the so-called impregnable Atlantic Wall were taken; within three weeks not only did the British and Canadians obtain such a firm foothold that the Allied Expeditionary Force could never again be driven into the sea, but moreover the Americnas, in a daring manoeuvre isolated the Cherbourg Peninsula and overwhelmed the strong belt of fortifications round the naval base. Thus a sheltered harbour was acquired which in time will make it possible to build up forces of such strength that the outcome of the battle in France is already now decided in principle.

Burning and smouldering Normandy is so to speak only the focussing point, where the combined beams of world power, after having passed through the sunglass Great Britain, the base for the attack. What matters is the great world power behind the still small front; that is what will bring about the decision.

If one flew from the bridgehead first across the Channel to England, and then across the Atlantic westward, one would see a spectacle of power as world history has never known before. From the coast of Normandy a wide bridge consisting of thousands and thousands of ships stretches across the Channel to the ports of England. Day and night the signalling lamps wink across the water; day and night the convoys sail to and fro stately and quietly: to France with material and troops; back with wounded and prisoners.

Then, behind the Channel, England herself. England to-day is the greatest army camp, ever built up and assembled in Western Europe. And from England world embracing bridges of ships extend to the U.S.A. and the British Dominions, and these too are safely guarded by Allied battle-fleets and planes, taking off from their carriers. The men fighting in Normandy form only a fraction of the forces assembled in England, or streaming towards England to reinforce them, or to carry out new enterprises, which each at their appointed time, and place, fit immovably in the immense pattern, of which the Germans do not know, and can only anxiously suspect the mighty and intricate weave.

Over four years ago, Goebbels exclaimed: "Democracy has gone down together with the sun of Dunkirk." Indeed, a certain kind of careless and splintering democracy had gone down with the Dunkirk sun; but true democracy was born during the long night of defeats. Some people may wonder why it had to be four long years before this tremendous Allied power was used; why occupied Europe had to hunger so long for this hotly desired Western Front. Many things are now becoming clear, which had to remain obscure before. Churchill in particular deserves the appreciation due to him before anything, because, unmoved by the urgent and understandable call for a Second Front, he calmly went on building up the strength which the Allies had to have, if the first blow were to succeed. This strength, a combination of quality and quantity, only recently acquired the necessary level. By closely reading the article entitled "The Preparations", one will find a number of proofs for this assertion. But in this leading article we cannot limit ourselves to the struggle in the West. Meanwhile other flaming signs have appeared on the wall of Germany's certain downfall. That what Hitler, true to the Prussian tradition of Frederick the Great and Bismarck, promised his people to avoid, has become a reality: the war on two, no on five fronts. When in the West the first brave men waded up to their chest through the water to the Atlantic Wall, the German Might in Italy which for months appeared almost impregnable, had already been broken. In the air, the destructive bombardments were continued, in which American bombers and fighters now fly from Italy and England to the Soviet Union and back. In White Russia the Red Armies launched the so far most powerful of their truly great offensives, moving like a hurricane among the chaff of the German armies. And inside the European Fortress the people's armies, now also in France, attack the hated invader.

For Holland too, the hour may come for actual participation in the struggle. To all Dutchmen we expressly say: Support the underground activities in all possible ways; do not hinder it in any manner. This may be done in the first place by careful silence about everything, which might be advantageous to the enemy: an order, which must, unfortunately, be pointed out expressly once more. Furthermore, the harbouring and aiding of persons who have gone underground is now more than ever a national duty. Not only the suffering, but also the active resistance of peoples will be remembered in history.

Western, Eastern, Southern, air - and resistance - front form the five fingers of the avenging hand which will close slowly but mercilessly round the throat of Nazi tyranny!

THE EDITORIAL BOARD

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PAGE 4

MARLBOROUGH'S HEIR.

(From the Observer, June 11th, 1944.)

Last week's thunderstroke is the result, in a logical sense, of a design of grand strategy which Mr. Churchill adopted four years ago; to which he clung with stubborn faith when it seemed little more than a visionary dream; and which he pressed through with single-minded energy and persistence, regardless of peril, defeat, pressure abroad, and clamour at home. The 4,000 ships and 11,000 planes which carried a gigantic Anglo-American-Canadian army to France last week were four years ago one man's vision; not many even of his Cabinet colleagues dared then to share it. It would never have become reality but for that man's undaunted faith and creative energy,

There is a passage in the "World Crisis," Mr. Churchill's panorama of the last Great War, which almost uncannily foreshadows the pattern of grand strategy which he has followed in this war and which the events of last week so auspiciously reveal. It contains, by implication, the answer to much that has been said and written, during these last three years in criticism of his conduct of the war. He reviews the strategy by which Britain's "lost generation" was, from 1915 to 1918, sacrificed in turn at Loos, on the Somme, at Passchendaele; by which from the "priceless metal" of the nation's manhood "successive half-sharpened, half-tempered weapons were made, were used and broken as soon as they were fashioned, and then replaced by others similarly unperfected."

Then comes the sentence which presents the key to all that has happened - and not happened - during the last four years, leading up to the grand climax of these days: "Suppose that the British Army sacrificed upon the Somme, the finest we ever had, had been preserved, trained, and developed to its full strength till the summer of 1917, till perhaps 3,000 tanks were ready, till an overwhelming artillery was prepared, till a scientific method of continuous advance had been devised, till the apparatus was complete, might not a decisive result have been achieved at one supreme stroke?"

Here is, in one sentence, the pattern of the grand strategy of this war. It was very much more difficult to follow in this war than in the last. For then we built on the solid foundation of initial defensive victory. This time we had to struggle upward from the depth of disastrous initial defeat. It was this terrible period of waiting and toiling which contained the real crisis of the war. To-day it lies behind us.

Many have seen the climax of Mr. Churchill's war leadership in the gruelling weeks after Dunkirk and the fall of France, when he gave immortal expression to this nation's resolve never to surrender. But history may well judge differently. Perhaps history will see his greatest deed in the forging of Allied strategy. What if he had not succeeded in persuading America and Russia to fall in with his grand design, the one by putting Europe first, the other by waiting for the "Second Front" till "the apparatus was complete"? Mr. Churchill's hour is also Mr. Roosevelt's and Marshal Stalin's.

Perhaps, again, his leadership of Britain through the trials of waiting will appear to posterity as his highest achievement. What could be harder than to keep at the highest pitch of daily exertion a nation straining at the leash, often feeling frustrated and unable to comprehend our seeming inactivity in the face of setbacks, humiliations, and mounting peril? He had with him a nation which could endure; troops, of all the Allied nations, suffered the long weariness of protracted training, year after year. The plan was a man's: the performance the multitude's:

We have sometimes disagreed with some aspects of Mr. Churchill's home or foreign policy. We may, no doubt, do it again. But to-day we are most happy to salute great Marlborough's great heir, who never, amid catastrophes more awful than those which beat about the heads of a Job or a Lear, lost nerve or faith or grip.

THE PREPARATIONS

PAGES 6,8 & 10

A leading article in the English Sunday paper "The Observer", a translation of which is printed on page four explains the great idea which from the beginning dominated the plan of liberation, viz.: the creating of a triple instrument consisting of complementing forces on land, at sea and in the air, which would have such superiority and firing power, that the enemy's defeat would appear humanly assured. Until this instrument was ready and all related technical and scientific problems had been solved, the Allies could and should not strike. A grand but reckless adventure with the consequent chance of failure would have driven Occupied Europe in all the greater misery and would have delayed the liberation for many years. The fact that the Germans, as appears from their propaganda, speculated on this, simply proves the rightness of Churchill's point of view, which the people in the occupied countries could naturally not always value at its true, but hidden worth, during the terrible and anxious period of repeatedly disappointed anticipation. The articles in this historical issue will, however, make the reader understand that the invasion in the West could not take place sooner than at the selected time.

Long before the instrument for the attack was ready, the plans were made. The first scheme for the return of the British Expeditionary Force to the Continent was drawn up as early as 1940 at a conference between Churchill and Sir Roger Keyes, at the time Chief of Combined Operations. A special Staff was formed, to which in 1941, after the raids on points along the Norwegian coast, many experts were attached. Early in 1942 the recapture of the Cherbourg Peninsula was set as the task for manoeuvres of the Staff-College. After a visit of General Marshall, who came to England as Chief of Staff of the American Army, a new plan was drawn up, which eventually proved impracticable, owing to the fact that the available forces were still insufficient. The costly raid on Dieppe proved that a successful attack on the Continent was impossible without an overwhelming preceeding naval bombardment. At the time the British Navy could not take its large units to the French coast without running the risk of their possible destruction by the then still powerful Luftwaffe. Moreover the landing of the armies of liberation, and their constant supplies required a greater fleet of landing barges and freighters than the Allies possessed at the time. The construction of sufficient freighters demanded at the same time the suppression of the then still severe U-boat danger. Apart from the construction plans, therefore, a double strategic plan had to be carried out: the struggle for the mastery of the sea and of the air. The mastery of the sea, which is now so complete that the Allied invasion fleet reached Normandy almost without loss, was obtained after years of struggle. Superiority in the air necessitated not only a building up of the Allied Airfleet, but also the destruction of the enemy's production machine, which hit not only the Luftwaffe, but also the armament of the German Army. The increasing effect of the air war appears clearly from the following figures concerning the average monthly tonnage of bombs dropped: 1940 - 1,000; 1941 - 2,600; 1942 - 4,800; 1943 - 16,000; January-March 1944 - 42,000; April 1944 - 83,000; May 1944 - 132,000. In successive waves the Allied Airforces, of which the Americans formed an increasing part, bombed the following large objectives: 1) The coal- and steel district of the Ruhr. 2) The armament factories, harbours and oil-refinaries in and near Hamburg and Berlin. After nearly half the enemy's industrial capacity in Western Germany had been hit, 3) The German aircraft factories were selected as objectives, after which, 4) The attacks were mainly directed at the enemy's network of communications. (Naturally these phases, presented here schematically, were partly simultaneous).

The latter phase started on March 7th of this year, according to a carefully planned system, with the bombing of one of the 82 main railway centres between the Vosges and the northern frontier of Belgium, which had to be destroyed before the invasion in the West. After 87,900 day and night sorties, during which 32,600 tons of bombs were dropped, 50 of the 82 centres were completely destroyed, 8 practically destroyed and 17 badly damaged. The whole network of communications West and North of Paris was paralysed when the Allied landings started.

Besides, 9 of the 10 railway bridges, and 12 of the 14 road bridges over the Seine were destroyed from the air. As a result, the enemy was unable to send reinforcements and supplies to the coast, except by the roads South of Paris, while for coal he was dependent on the stocks in Southern France. Apart from the bridges across the Seine 29 other important rail - and road bridges were destroyed in Northern France and Belgium. Nor was the coast forgotten. Of the 12 heavy batteries along the invasion coast, 5 were wiped out, and the remaining 7 so heavily damaged that they could do little or nothing when the landings started. In order to confuse the enemy, the bombardments were spread over a wide area; more bombs fell outside the invasion area than in it.

BUILDING UP THE ARMY.

We can only briefly mention a few points. All ranks of the British and American Expeditionary forces were trained in so-called battle schools. Live ammunition was used during manoeuvres, and the conditions of a real battlefield were imitated as closely as possible. Great attention was paid to the formation of airborne and parachute divisions, who in the attack have proved their essential worth as flying advance guards. An important problem was the selection and construction of the so-called "marshalling areas", the transit camps in Southern England, where the expeditionary armies were to be housed before the attack. In order to insure silence on the subject, it was planned at first to evacuate the whole civilian population from the areas concerned. It appeared, however, that the civilians in these areas were so essential to the war effort, that the evacuation of more than half a million civilians would have created more problems than it would solve. One would have been obliged to replace, e.g. all dock-labourers, railway workers, electricians etc. by soldiers. Large camps in the dry densily populated southern part of England, however, required the construction of many miles of waterpipes and drains. To give you an idea: for one camp of about 2500 men, 2500 meters of waterpipes, 300 meters of drains, 500 tents, 24 hutments, 5400 meters of electric cable and 20,000 square meters of hardenend parking space had to be constructed.

TRANSPORT TO THE MARSHALLING AREAS.

For the transport of men and material to the marshalling areas, a special railway time table in figure - and letter-code was made. This enabled half a dozen officers, ex-railway officials to regulate from a secret underground "main station" the transport of every soldier, every round of ammunition and every tank right through Great Britain. A few code-letters sent over a special telephone network, for instance, were sufficient to start off a train with certain material in Scotland and ensure priority for it along the whole network as far as the English South coast. The transport of troops started on March 26th. Within two months, 1,000 special tains moved 230,000 men as well as 12,000 tons of luggage; 800 special trains transported the supplies and the heavy equipment in more than 30,000 goods wagons. Not one of these trains missed its convoy. On one occasion a ship was loaded and her engine broke down. She returned to port and her cargo was transferred to another freighter. There was, however, space for another 400 tons. A depot at about 200 miles distance received certain instructions; an engine was produced, the engine-driver was summoned from his bed and a special code word was flashed down the line to clear the way. Exactly 10 hours after the code word had been given out, a freight train, loaded with the 400 extra tons, steamed into the harbour station, after a dash of over 200 miles. The ship caught up with its convoy.

WATERPROOFING THE TANKS.

The raid on Dieppe proved that under unfavourable conditions, tanks could not be landed in working order without being specially waterproofed. As the landing on June 6th would be made not in a harbour, but everywhere through the surf, it had to be taken into consideration that tanks would have to be able to plough through 6 feet of water under their own power, retaining their fighting condition. Extra depth of water owing to waves had to be taken into account. After Dieppe, 18 months of tests were needed to solve this problem. That takes us to February 1944. Only then the process could be applied to the tanks and a tremendous number of armoured cars, reconnaissance cars and lorries. All steel sheet-rolling industries in Britain were taken over for the job, and since 280 factories worked day and night, the work could be completed in a quarter of the time normally taken. If all the steel plate used in the waterproofing equipment was laid end to end, it would cover the 600 miles from London to Berlin - the first difficult stage of which has now been successfully passed.

SCIENTIFIC PREPARATIONS.

Months ago a number of British scientists landed in the dark on the beaches of Normandy; it cannot be told how. They crawled on their bellies over the beach covering about half a mile, with special instruments which constantly recorded their position. They returned with samples of earth and sand of the area where the landings were to take place; thus it was possible to make special plans which had an important part in the success of the landings.

Many special reconnaissance trips were made, moreover, to collect information about the inundations near Carentan and about the construction of obatacles in the water, which continued right up to the last moment.

The result was that these obstacles, with the attached explosives, could be copied in England to enable trials to be made as to how they could best be dealt with. In spite of the bad weather, and the high waves, which caused some losses in landing craft, the majority of the obstacles, which the Germans had praised so highly, were overcome in accordance with the drill evolved for the models.

AIR RECONNAISSANCE.

An officier cannot work without maps. The invasion plan for the Allied Expeditionary Force in an area, which has here and there been completely altered by the enemy since 1940, is based on new maps made from aerial photographs. The London paper the "Evening Standard", said, that in any case 85 per cent of what is known about the enemy here, is based on aerial photography. To photograph Paris and its surroundings, and the Loire region alone, more than 1800 sorties, each of three hours, had to be made. General Arnold, the Commander of the American Air Force, says that one can count the sleepers of a railway track shot by telescopic-lens cameras from an aircraft flying at an altitude of 35,000 feet. These cameras are focussed at infinity and can therefore photograph things that the operators cannot see themselves. That is where the Photographic Unit comes in. It interprets what the cameraman has shot. These modern instruments make the camouflaging of a building a waste of time. Colour-camouflage has also become useless, because of the use of colour-filters and infra-red films, which show up the difference between chlorophyl green in green paint and the natural green of foliage. This has made it possible to recognise railway tracks, ammunition dumps and batteries through camouflage. Perhaps a cleverly camouflaged battery or landing field is shown in a film. While the film is still wet, the details are marked on the map, and less than an hour after the photo's have been taken, these spots are visited by the bombers.

We hope that the reader now has a superficial idea of the work which had to be done, before the Allied machine could strike. It must never be forgotten that an attack on a heavily reinforced coast from the sea is the most difficult task imaginable. Production, traffic, battlefleets, merchant navy, aircraft squadrons and armies had to be fitted in schemes, where one inaccuracy might dislocate the whole, or would at least fatally delay it. The fact that the "old" and "weak" democracies, which Hitler had written off, were capable of carrying out this plan, proves the vital strength of an ideology, which will not rest until the totalitarian tyranny has been beaten for good.

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PAGES 11 & 14 **ON BOARD A WARSHIP.**

Here is a description of the naval operations in the Channel by an eye-witness, Captain Grenfell:

The great Armada left England on Monday afternoon in two sections, one British and one American. The American section, destined for the Western Beaches, and the British section, making for the Eastern Beaches.

In this first stage of the operation the Navy hold the chief responsibility. It had to carry the Army across to the right places for the landing. Protect it on passage and support it with gunfire while it got ashore.

The Navy had done this before, but this time the problem was more difficult. For this projected landing was not to be in the land-locked and tideless Mediterranean. It was across strong tidal waters reported to be heavily mined on the German side, and would have to meet obstructions and defences whose impregnability had long been the German boast.

Perhaps the toughest problem lay before the minesweepers. For accurate sweeping across a tideway is always very difficult, but on the Extreme accuracy of this sweeping on this occasion would depend the safety of the many vessels following behind them, most of them crammed with troops.

For this all-important operation the British Navy has naturally brought out its best men. In Command of the sea going British force is Rear-Admiral Sir Philip Vian, the heroe of the convoy battles near Malta in March, 1942.

Admiral Vian's force began leaving its anchorage on Monday afternoon and was still filing past his flagship when he left himself.

As the Flagship caught up the advanced groups, the pattern of the sea formation for the passage across began to be clear. The sweepers, mostly British, were sweeping about a dozen channels for the whole British-American Force, and along these channels the relevent groups were proceeding in single file. About 7.30 p.m. some of our battleships, also from the westward, came in sight in the distance and began winking at us with their searchlights.

In fine style, they later came across to take up their places on the bombarding flank.

All was so far well except the weather which was bad for small craft. After cloudless skies for three weeks it had turned against us at the critical moment. It was blowing fresh with low clouds and the decision to proceed with the operation must have been no easy one for whoever took it.

Darkness fell. 1 o'clock passed, and 2 o'clock, and 3, and still no sound broke the stillness of the night.

The minesweepers had finished their sweeping and had gone right inshore off the French coast without meeting opposition, and so far as one could tell with no great difficulty from mines.

The remainder of the invasion force was steadily moving forward between the swept and marked channels. The first sign of enemy suspicion came from far away on the starboard beam, and seemingly from the vicinity of Cherbourg.

About 3.30 a.m. up began to go clusters of star shells or flares - it was hard to tell which. For some little time quite a display was kept in the air.

Then things began to happen in other directions. Somewhere in the region of the American landing area, big bomb flashes showed up every now and then followed sometimes very obvious fires.

Then the Havre and Cape Antifer region took up the anti-aircraft firing and for some time the night sky on both sides of us flickered with gun flashes and A.A. shell bursts.

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By this time we were well down towards France and as the light slowly grew, eyes began to be turned towards the Havre high ground, where some heavy batteries were believed to be mounted. The battleships RAMILLIES, WARSPITE, and the monitor ROBERTS were now seen making over in that direction, for they were to bombard these batteries to cover the approach of the landing vessels and craft.

They were to open fire at 0505 and were themselves to be protected by smoke screens laid by aircraft.

Sharp to time, we saw the grey line of smoke just showing up close to the surface. Even as we watched a great orange flame leapt out from one of RAMILLIES' turrets, which momentarily tinted the flagship's superstructure in the half light.

Almost at the same moment, Group Captain Pearson-Rogers, air liaison officer, pointed out our fighter protection overhead. We were, (he said) to have several squadrons continually with us. There was at this time a really splendid rocket display going up from the Germans near Cape Antifer.

Meanwhile, the cruisers had also lined up in a rough row to take on the batteries further south and nearer the landing beaches. [illegible] They opened fire shortly after the big-gun ships. And very soon after the destroyers dropped in too.

At 0545 some special invasion craft passed on their way in shore. It was now quite light. Full daylight showed a gloomy sky, especially to the south and west - that is over the invasion beaches, with black clouds, a fresh breeze from the west and breaking waves.

It was poor approach weather for the soldiers going into battle. The assault ships had now come in and anchored and the tank landing craft were grouping round them waiting for the moment to advance.

All over the northern horizon were more ships coming up and screening destroyers and corvettes rushing to and from the lookout for submarines.

At 6.30 a.m. the L.C.T.S. were to be seen moving in mass towards the beaches, though they had some miles to go and would not touch down for nearly an hour.

There was a certain amount of firing back from the batteries at some of our ships, but not much and I saw no ship seriously menaced.

All this time the naval bombardment was going on, the boom of the ships' gunfire rumbling round the five mile are of a circle on which the ships were spaced.

By 0645 landing craft were streaming past on their way to the shore and the leading ones were well in towards the beach.

The critical time came with the approach of the touch down, which was timed for 0725. For this all-important moment the maximum supporting fire power was needed and cruisers and destroyers closed in behind the advancing landing craft, while all ships redoubled their fire.

Against a black and angry background of rainsqualls, mingled with great smoke clouds from innumerable shell bursts, the phalanx of rippling gun flashes advanced thundering towards the beaches. And into the mass of smoke and murk the landing craft with their gallant loads of soldiers disappeared.

PAGES 15,16,17.

LANDING BOATS IN THE SURF.

By Sailor Michael Pearson.

(Picture Post, June 27th,)

The order to lower comes from the Bridge over the loud-speaker and there is the hum of motor winches. Slowly, the craft sinks into the water. They are swinging dangerously but settle without any more damage than a grazed bow.

"Let go aft!" says John.

"All gone aft, Sir," reports the Stoker.

"Right, let go forrard."

The seaman unhooks the wires.

"Take her away, Coxswain!"

There is a ting of the telegraph and the craft slides forward silently. They watch the dark mass of the troopship fade into the blackness of the night. Just ahead they can see a white light flashing.

"That's the M.L." John says to the Major.

"I feel like death already," is the reply. They have taken up station and are running in two lines of craft. The Flotilla Officer's boat is to port of John's craft. A light begins to flash from it.

"Increase speed, Sir", says the Coxswain.

"Right," says John, "What's your course?"

"North thirty west, Sir".

"Stand by for a turn, then. Keep her as near to north twenty west as you can. It'll be damned hard in this."

As soon as he has said it, there is another signal from the F.O.'s craft. "Stand by to turn to starboard in succession."

"Over you go," says John, and the Coxswain puts his helm over. "Ease to slow. We're turning into the weather."

Just as the telegraph rings, a wave comes inboard and drenches them all. There is a murmur of disgust from the soldiers in their three lines behind him. "Hell, if it goes on like this we'll sink," says John. "Take her up to half. We must keep station even if we do sink".

The telegraph rings, and they can just hear the engine running. The craft is rolling badly, and the spray makes their necks sore where their collars rub. It seems to get you under the chin where you shaved. "Thank God I'm not in the Navy," says the Major, spitting salt water.

"You won't be saying that when we leave you in France in a little while," says John. "There'll be a turn to port shortly, Coxswain".

"Aye aye, sir".

They hear the roar of engines and a wave of bombers pass overhead. "I hope they knock hell out of them", says the Coxswain to himself.

"So do I," says John, "for our sake."

Another wave passed over them and it goes on like that for the next two hours, until there are so many planes in the sky that nobody knows what is happening.

"Thank the Lawd it's a cloudy sky", says the Coxswain. "How you feelin', Nobby?" He says this into the communication telephone at his elbow.

"Wish to Gawd I was at 'ome wiv muvver," is the reply.

"Stand by to turn together to port, sir," he says as the light starts flashing again.

"Right," says John. "Keep her on due west. Oh, blast this weather! You'd better steer a few degrees north of that and watch the F.C.'s craft like an eagle." The light twinkles again from the craft to port. "Take her up to full."

"Aye,aye,sir". The craft surges forward with a muffled roar of the engines. Another wave crashes over the bows, John feels a cold chill run down his spine and all his skin goes goosefleshy. "It's just like Scotland," he says, recalling the rehearsals they've had. The water is swishing from side to side as the craft rolls, and the soldiers can be heard swearing now and then, as it goes over the tops of their boots.

"Keep well clear of that blue light," says John. "It's a minefield."

"Aye, aye, sir".

Then the first of the soldiers is sick. John feels nauseated inside, and wonders for a moment if he is going to be sick himself.

It is hard to see the M.L. ahead, as her light keeps on being hidden by the waves. There are flashes on the horizon and now and then an orange glow. Then the light flashes from the F.O.'s craft.

"Over you go," says John, as the Coxswain puts his wheel to starboard. "North ten west, but you haven't a hope of holding her there. Just keep station on the F.O.'s boat." He turns to the Major. "It won't be long now," he says. He looks at his watch. It is three o'clock.

"Ease to slow," says John, as the signal flashes. They are steering straight for the beaches of France now, and they can see the yellow-white flashes of the shore batteries easily. The little stars of flak, the red tracer bullets of the smaller weapons, and the glow of something that has been hit behind the town make them forget for a moment they are in a filthy sea.

As they draw nearer, the explosions and the sound of the gunfire grows louder and the flashes more vivid. Again the light twinkles to port. "Put your wheel to starboard," says John. Wait circling clockwise, was the signal.

He looks at his watch - quarter past three. They will probably wait five minutes. He is right. At twenty past three, the Flotilla Officer signals them into position. Then the M.L. turns off course. She has done her job.

"Deploy, sir," says the Coxswain, watching the craft to port. He puts his telegraphs to stop and the L.C.A.'s astern come up abreast, until all the craft are in one long line parallel with the beach.

"Increase speed!" is flashed, and all the craft slide forward silently.

"Give her two more revolutions," says John. "we're dropping out of station".

"Aye, aye, sir. Give'er another couple, Nobby," he says into the mouthpiece.

Again "Increase speed" is flashed and the Coxswain puts his telegraphs to half speed ahead.

"Keep silence now," says John. "We're getting near."

All hearts are beating a little faster than usual, for they all know zero hour is very near indeed. The grey light of dawn is just breaking into the night. There isn't a sound except for the slight purring of the engines and the noise of the waves.

"Slow," says John.

"We're going in now," says the A.B. quietly over the phone to Nobby.

The engines are silent and there is something strangely eerie about those dark grey shapes gliding noiselessly in. The silence seems strained, too.

Then the silence is shattered by the crack of a gun to port, and a shell explodes on the beach about two hundred yards ahead of them.

"Hell!" says John, "They're waiting for us." Then the machine-guns on the beach open up. The air is filled with flying bullets. They can hear them singing over their heads and ricocheting off the sides of the craft. Both batteries have opened up now and shells are bursting all along the beach. They hear aircraft. The flashes and the crash of gunfire are sending John's senses reeling, and he has to grip the side of the craft to concentrate.

A mortar in a craft to starboard fires a smoke bomb into the beach.

"Light the smoke float," says John.

"Aye, aye, sir," says Ginger, working his way aft. There is a flame, and then smoke pours off their stern. They are running into the screen set up by the mortar bomb, and it makes their eyes sting.

"Keep down," says John to the Major. "Take her a bit to starboard." The Coxswain puts his wheel over slightly. "Check her!" and he moves his wheel back to stop her swinging over too far to starboard.

"Stop!" says John, and the Coxswain puts his telegraphs to stop. Then there is the sound of the beach on the bottom of the craft. "Touch astern! Down door!"

The door goes down, and the soldiers, led by the Major, run out, throwing themselves flat up the beach. They look ghostly with the smoke curling all round them. John sees one of them clutch his side and fall to the ground. "Up door!" says John. "Take her astern!" The engines roar several times as Nobby revs up to get off the beach.

"Steer south ten east."

"Aye, aye, sir."

They pass the second flight of craft from another carrier as they get well clear of the beach. Now they have to collect more troops and start the whole thing again. But this time it will be easier, for signs will be up on the beaches and all the gun positions should be taken.

"Take her to port by the blue light," says John. He looks at his watch. It is getting quite light and they can see the craft on either side of them clearly. One of them is signalling to the flotilla officer. Automatically John reads the signal "One seaman killed". At that moment there is a tremendous flash about twelve miles out to sea, followed by many more, and they hear the hum of heavy shells pass high over their heads. The battle-fleet has started.

MICHAEL PEARSON.

On board H.M.S. "Flores" during the invasion.

By 3rd. Lieutenant A.C. van Beers,
Correspondent of the Royal Dutch Navy.

"We are going to give the Hun the last kick in the pants."

The captain of H.M.S. Gunboat "Flores" could not have hinted at the coming invasion more clearly. He was looking round the room where the crew stood closely packed, waiting to hear why the "Flores" had left her familiar anchorage. There was no excitement amongst the men, but the grins with which this short and pointed announcement was received, told the Captain enough. These men knew what war was like,- and there was no need to tell them what invasion meant. Those who took part in the fighting in the Mediterranean do not easily shout "Hurray!"

However, it was a relief to know that it was at last about to begin......... As soon as the attack started, the Dutch flag would surely be found in the front line.

The "Flores" steamed towards the rendez-vous. At ten o'clock at night she was to meet a cruiser squadron and join it. Exactly at the appointed time the cruisers H.M.S. Belfast, Diadem, Argonaut and Orion arrived. The small "Flores" joined these powerful ships, as third behind the "Belfast" and the "Diadem" with which one bombardment group was to be formed. And in a straight line, southward we went.

As far as the eye could see, the sea was covered with hundreds of ships. Here, the grim outlines of powerful battleships slid through the water; there, destroyers cut through the waves - Americans, British, French, Poles, the greatest force ever assembled for a naval operation.

Each ship of the bombardment group had been given its exact target, each artillery officer knew exactly what to do. The target of the "Flores" was a 7.5 cm. battery behind the small coastal town of Arromanches-les-Bains, N.E. of Bayeux. The battery consisted of two pieces and covered the beach on which one of the allied landings was to take place. It should therefore as soon as possible be put out of action. This was no small matter as the battery was protected by heavy layers of concrete; moreover its position was such that the "Flores" had to fire at a sharp angle with the coast line.

At 4.45 a.m. on D-day the "Flores" reached the position appointed to her. She lay at about 14 kilometer distance from the target. In the distance, at starboard, the big American attacking formation advanced towards the coast and we knew the "Soemba", comrade in arms in the days of Sicily and Naples was amongst it. In the dim light of dawn the high coast which at any moment could burst into hell-fire, became visible.

Suddenly, the guns of the cruisers "Belfast" and "Diadem" began to roar behind the "Flores". The battle had begun. Thousands of guns thundered and the shells whistled through the air, bursting on the coast. The renewed barrels of the Flores' guns added their voice and hurled their 15 cm. shells on the enemy positions.

"Fire"! The gun-crews worked like niggers! The three heavy guns had scarcely fired before the meter-long empty cases rolled smoking over the deck. The sharp smell of powder spread over the ship and nearly took the crew's breath away. In the magazines, deep in the ship, strong men heaved the 50-kilo shells into the lifts. They were swiftly placed in the guns and made ready. A bell from the bridge and the decks jarred again under the feet of the gun-crews and the "Flores" rocked with the force of the detonations. Long years of practice by the naval personnel, and concentration and willpower on the part of the hard-working gun-crews could not see this, but they knew: "There is the enemy. Blow him to ribbons"!"

And while the bombardment progressed, an enormous grey wave of landing craft rolled towards the shore. In between them, "rocket barges" threw out their fiery missiles which exploded on the beach and made breaches in the obstacles with which the Germans tried to obstruct the advance of our troops.

The shore produced a reaction to all this and seven shells fell in the immediate vicinity of the "Flores", without however upsetting the concentration of the gun-crews.

On account of her unusual construction the "Flores" stood out among the other warships and Britons who had met her in the Mediterranean recognised the Dutch gunboat. In the middle of the heavy bombardment the signal lamps on the cruiser Orion suddenly began to flicker. It was no urgent message that was signalled, but the simple statement: "Are there any Mediterranites on board?", thereby meaning the old friends from the days of Sicily and Naples. It was like a passing greeting between hunters of big game.

A grey curtain of smoke and dust hung over the French coast. When the allied air force attacked the coastal defence at seven o'clock, it was quite impossible to see the targets.

The "Flores" steamed closer to the shore and when firing was resumed at 8.15 she stood at a distance of 7400 meters. From the bridge the barges could be clearly seen. The guns were located between concrete blocks. Yet in spite of this protection the battery was silenced at 9.02 hours and the initial task of the "Flores" appeared to be completed.

However, at 10.15 another gun behind the battery opened fire on the beach, where flat-bottomed transports were unloading their tanks. In several minutes the "Flores" sent a dozen salvos at the gun and put the crew out of action. At 12.49 the gun suddenly reopened fire, but when the "Flores" began to fire again, she was requested from the shore to cease fire, as troops there were just about to storm the battery.

This concluded the work of the "Flores" for the first day of the invasion and she had to return to an English port to replenish her munition stores. Two hundred and thirty shells had been fired in the course of the morning. The Royal Netherlands Navy had done its best.

On the third day of the invasion the "Flores" lay at anchor a mile off the French coast. Gunfire rumbled in the distance. It was difficult for the crew to realise that the landing which had been prepared with such care and anxiety, had gone off so quickly and methodically. What a contrast with Sicily and Italy! There it was hard fighting against almost impregnable coastal batteries, while here, on the Famous Atlantic Wall.....

The picture which the French coast now presented, drove away all thoughts of war. One could imagine oneself on the Maas near Rotterdam, so busy was the peaceful traffic of shipping which seemed to be devoted entirely to building and reconstruction.

The warships looked on like calm policemen, but there was nothing to disturb the peace. If anything should happen, and "armed force" be needed, then they were ready, the battleships, the cruisers and .... our little "Flores". Only for the liaison officers and the telegraphists was there not a moment of rest. Every minute of the day and night they listened on pre-arranged wavelengths, ready to decode and pass on an order with all speed.

This order came to the cruiser squadron, to which the "Flores" belonged, towards the evening. Nineteen kilometers inland a British army group sought assistance from naval artillery in order to drive the enemy from a wood. Each ship was allotted its F.O.B. (Forward Observation Bombardment) with which it was in continuous radio-telephone contact. The distance was great and the artillery officer called in the assistance of the Chief Engineer. The guns needed a greater elevation, and the engine-room staff provided this by pumping oil and water and thus giving the "Flores" a definite list to port.

The bombardment by the ships lying off the coast then began. The "Flores" shook with every salvo of the 15 cm. guns. With a tearing sound the shells rushed through the air to explode 20 kilometers away - out of sight of the men on board. After 20 minutes the F.O.B. signalled that it was enough and the bell by the guns of the "Flores" rang for the last time - "Cease fire!" The same evening thanks were expressed for the accurate and efficient shooting. Then it was again a question of waiting for the next order.

PAGES 22,24.

THE ASSAULT OF THE BEACHES.

by the Combines Press Correspondent MacNicholl ,
on board H.M.S. "Hilary" .

It is H-Hour minus forty minutes. The softening up is in full swing. Cruisers, destroyers and battleships are pouring hell into the enemy coastal batteries and fortified positions. Over the beaches the medium bombers have swept across from England and are bombing from fairly low altitude. There is no answering fire from the shore batteries but flak continues to pour up against the aircraft.

The small assault craft prepare to make the journey to land. From the landing ships the infantry boats are swung into the water and the soldiers climb down the scfambling nets into them. The gunfire from the warships is a continuous rythmn now, orange lightning ripping the enemy coast into shreds.

Now the small flotillas are on their way. They pass close to our stern and I can see the grinning faces of the tough Canadians aboard, some sprawled on the decks, some standing, some sitting on their great Sherman and Churchill tanks in which they will soon be assaulting the shores which no British feet have trodden for four years.

To seaward, I can see Bostons sweeping in great circles laying somke in a perimeter which will screen the flanks from the coastal batteries at Le Harve and on the Cherbourg peninsula. The smoke billows as it hits the sea, then settles in a heavy blanket.

It is H-Hour minus thirty minutes. A few things have come unstuck. Some of our assault craft crossed in the wrong channel. They are back in line again now and the landing will only be delayed ten minutes.

There is still no opposition from the shore guns. The Spitfire and Lightning cover is operating, and as they sweep across our ship, the monotonous voice over the loudspeaker intones "Spitfires overhdead" and the gunners take their fidgety fingers away from their ack-ack guns.

Still the gunfire keeps going, the dull for thunder from the Ramillies and the Warspite seeming like a double-bass background to the fiddles of the destroyer.

Now it is H-Hour minus thirty minutes. The warships are silent at last but the Fortresses and Liberators are over the targets and the flashes we now see are from their huge bombs. It is inconceivable that anything can live on this French coast this grey June morning. Perhaps nothing has lived for still the coastal guns do not open up. Where is the Luftwaffe?

The "delousers" are on the beach now, dealing with the obstacles. It is too far to see them clearly but I know what they are doing. Neutralising the teller mines set in the massive hedgehogs. Blowing up the element C defences which are just exposed above the tide. Destroying the old French shells set on top on piles below the waterline. This is a grim game. These men must clear four paths through the beach or else stop.

It is H-Hour. The thirty-two armoured bulldozers are inshore, also the assault craft and the concrete busters. The bulldozers are dragging the hedgehogs about the beach like toothpicks. Even the formidable element C cannot stop them. The small craft are spitting fire up the long flat beaches. 4,500 rounds of projectiles in the last half-hour alone.

Never did the Germans anticipate a landing at anything but high tide. Gone are their hopes of landing-craft foundering and blowing up on their cunning obstacles just below high-tide. Gone are their hopes of a shattered Armada with ripped entrails, strewn along the beaches.

It is sixty minutes past H-Hour. Still there is no gunfire from the coastal batteries.

To sea, lines of ships stretch to the horizon. The trawlers and sweepers are starting home now, and some of the landing craft infantry also.

The view from the deck now is one I will never forget. The coastline is is clear and I can see the landing craft touching down at the beaches and the tanks clambering inshore. Up and down like angry pups go the destroyers firing point blank at any points of opposition on the shore.

Now the wireless operator, sitting at his machine on the deck, tells me that all the tanks are ashore all right. Three Canadian infantry battalions on the left flank are in to their beach objectives and two on the right are in. The sappers have cleared three good gaps in the beach, and our material is pouring through. The Commandos have landed and are off about their business.

Pages 26,27. THE NORMANDY HELL

The Normandy Hell From William Stringer, Reuters special correspondent with the U.S. Forces in Normandy.

The Americans who assaulted the beach and lived, said it was hell. Just plain unadulterated hell. Those piles of bodies, that mass of litter and twisted wreckage and blackened landslides or rubble are proof of that.

The first 24 hours on this beach were a vivid nightmare of torn bodies, exploding mines, sinking barges, bursting shells - of blood and filth and death.

Whole bodies were blasted through the air by the ferocious German artillery fire. Many men, hurled out of their assault boats by deadly artillery bursts, died in the water. Some reached the beach and crawled a few yards over the egg-shaped rocks before they were hit.

I Watched more than half of that inch by inch struggle up the beach from a landing craft lying about a mile off shore and unable to discharge its artillery cargo until gun positions had been secured.

From H hour - 6 a.m. Tuesday - until Wednesday afternoon the American assault forces on this beach fought one of the wars bloodiest beachhead struggles against a section of one of the World's best defended coasts.

There is plenty of evidence of the intensity of the fight. They still fish an American boy out of the water every now and then. There are already a few of them on the beach lying on stretchers and covered with blankets. We haven't had time to bury them yet.

Looking down the beach you can see masses and masses of junk - stamped envelopes some boy hoped to send letters home with, a dress uniform some second Lieutenant hoped to wear in Paris, binoculars, shoes, leggings, blankets, cigarettes.

There are dozens of lifebelts thrown in piles on the rocks and the sand, suitcases blasted open and their shoe polish and toothbrushes and towels scattered over the blood soaked beach. The entire beach is pocked with shell holes, fox holes and trenches. Every once in a while you see a little mound of sand with a bayonet stuck at the head and a blasted helmet hanging on the bayonet. The only way you can tell whether its a German or an American grave is by the helmet.

At one end of the beach they are loading casualties to be taken back to England. Theres a sergeant, an engineer, who was hit lightly by shrapnel. It is broad daylight but he is on his knees praying.

"I don't know how to pray", he said, "I've never prayed. But I'm starting now".

He said he didn't know how he got off the beach alive. He and seven other men started up the beach together about 7 a.m. on D day,

"Suddenly there was a crash and I fell on my face blinded by an orange flame", he said. "When I got up I saw all the others were dead. All I got was a little shrapnel in the back."

Though the battle for the beach has been over more than twenty-four hours the beach is still not quiet. There is a steady stream of men and vehicles pouring ashore. Rolling over the bloodstained sands and up the hill, past the fire blackened german pillboxes towards the front.

PAGES 28,29,30,
31,32

PARATROOPS DESCEND IN THE DARK .

- by -

Leonard Mosley

Combined Press Reporter

This is one of those stories that will have to write itself because I am too exhausted, excited and exhilarated to have any control over what goes down on this typewriter.

I parachuted into Europe at two minutes past one a.m. six and a half hours before our sea-borne forces began the full-blown invasion of Festung Europa and I have seen, done, and experienced a lot since then.

I was near the shore, hiding from Nazi patrols, as I watched our first forces go ashore from the sea at 7.15. I have seen a few thousand paratroops and glider-borne troops, whom I nominate now as the bravest, most tenacious men I have ever known hold the bridgehead against Hitler's armies for over 16 hours, despite over-whelming odds.

I believe that the things they have done are almost solely and completely responsible for the great success our invasion has had so far in this sector.

Our job as an airborne force was to silence a vital coastal battery, whic if still in operation might have blown our ships to bits as they came to the shore. We silenced it.

And our other just as vital job was to secure two important bridges over the canal and river north of Caen, to prevent them from being blown up, and to hold them against all comers until the main armies arrived. We are still holding them. They are still intact.

So let us begin this story as I emplaned in "C for Charlie," a great black bomber, at 11.20 p.m., and we took our place in the tax-ing line of planes that stretched from one end to the other of one of the biggest airfields in Britain.

There were Lancashire men, Yorkshire men and Northumbrians mostly in the "stick" of paratroopers, and except for me they were the beefiest bunch of armed men I have ever seen. They knew their job and they knew how difficult it was going to be.

Preceding them by half an hour were the gliders and planes of paratroopers who were going to make a do-or-die attempt to take vital bridges before they could be blown up. Those gliders were going to crash themselves on the buttresses of the bridges themselves, and then, aided by paratroopers, were to capture the bridges and all surrounding land.

Surprise attack

It was our job to bring them aid within 30 minutes of their surprise attack, and to "infest" the whole area for 100 square miles around to prevent the Nazis from counter-attacking.

When the general had talked about the plan the other day he said: "The main element of successful attacks is surprise. Only a fool would invade in bad weather and on a heavily guarded stretch of enemy territory like this. Well, I'm going to do it."

It was five minutes to one when the light snapped off and a hole in the plane was opened. Under it we could see the coast of France below - and a garish sight it was. For flak from the coast defences was spouting flame everywhere.

In great globes of red and purple it burst all round our plane as it coasted in and down to the dropping zone. And we were scared by it - until the red light flashed before our eyes, then swiftly changed to green, and we were all madly shuffling down the hole and jumping into space.

I looked as I twisted down for the church I had been told to spy for a landmark, and for the wood where we were later going to rendezvous as a fighting force. But the wind had caught me, and was whisking me east. Faster and faster I twisted, and I had to wrestle with my straps to get me straight.

I was lost

By that time I had come down in an orchard outside a farmhouse. And as I stood up with my harness off and wiped the sweat off my brown-painted face, I knew I was hopelessly lost.

Dare I go to the farmhouse and ask for directions? This was the question I turned over in my mind as I crawled forward through the trees. What the answer was I shall never know, because suddenly there was a rip and tear in my flapping jumping-smock, and I flung myself to the ground as machine guns rattled.

There was a sudden silence and then two more smashing explosions. Hand-grenades this time. What do you do in those circumstances, when you are not allowed to carry arms?

I could now see figures manoeuvring in the moonlight, and I decided to try to get away. I dived through a bunch of nettles and fought my way through a tangle of barbed wire into the next field, and began to run at the crouch.

And then, suddenly, at the further edge there were two more figures, and they were coming towards me and I could see that they were carrying guns.

What might have happened is one of those "ifs" of my private history - only there was a crash of Sten gunfire instead and both men crumpled up not 15 yards from me. Into the field stealthily came five men to challenge me - and I was with our own paratroopers again.

A drink of wine

For two long, weary hours we wandered the country. We hid from German patrols in French barns. We shot up a Nazi car speeding down a lane:

Once, when we were lying in a ditch on the outskirts of a village, a youth appeared with a German flask full of Normandy wine and, after we had drunk it, he led us, by a roundabout route, away from the enemy. And after 3 a.m. we made our rendezvous.

I dropped my heavier equipment and made my way to the bridges. And here the battle had ceased. Over both the river and the canal, spans were in our hands and firmly held by paratroop machine gunners. Only beyond, in the west country, could tracer be seen and the noise of battle heard as we beat back a Nazi counter-attack.

But the situation was a grim one. There was no doubt of that when I got back to headquarters. We had taken the Nazis by surprise. But they knew what was happening now, and we could expect their tanks at any moment.

Sappers at work

At the bridge headquarters, in a copse overlooking the river, we anxiously watched the luminous minute hands of our watches. Over on the dropping zone, which I had missed, sappers were busily exploding poles in the ground - and doing it under shellfire from a Nazi battery beyond the river.

And then at 3.20, every Allied paratrooper behind the Atlantic Wall breathed a sigh of relief as he heard the roar of bombers. Bombers coming in slow. Bombers towing gliders towards the dropping ground.

We watched them in the pale moonlight and glare of flak unhooking, and then diving steeply for earth. We saw one, caught by ack-ack, catch fire and fly around for three or four minutes, a ball of flame. We heard the crunch of breaking matchwood as gliders bounced on rocks and careered into still undestroyed poles.

But it was hard to restrain the impulse to cheer, for, out of every glider, men were pouring, and jeeps, and anti-tank guns and field guns - and we knew that even if Nazi tanks did come now we could hold them.

Bombers like bees

And now, as a faint glow began to appear in the eastern sky, our eyes turned upwards and westwards. For there was a roaring that rapidly grew to a thunderous roll that never stopped.

We knew the climax of phase one of the invasion was approaching now. Here were bombers, swarming inlike bees to give the Nazi coastal defences their last softening-up before our seaborne forces landed.

And what a sight it was! We were about two miles away, but the shudder of explosions lifted us off the ground. Soon the sky was lit with a green and pruple glow from the burning Nazi dumps.

As dawn came I moved across country through Nazi patrols to get nearer to the coast. Wherever we moved there were traces of our airborne invasion. Emptied containers, still burning their signal lights, were scattered in fields and orchards. Wrecked gliders littered the ground, some of them splintered to matchwood. There were parachutes lying everywhere.

In the orchard where I had landed we saw a shape in a tree and went up to it. It was a man who had jumped shortly before me in my stick. He was beyond help - Nazi machine gunners had seen to that. But the ripped body of a young Nazi a few yards away showed that he had not died unavenged. It was hazardous going, because Nazi patrols were numberous in this area.

Eventually we reached high ground overlooking the coast, and waited until our watches showed 7.15.

A few minutes before it there was an earth-shaking holocaust of noise. Approaching the coast under cover of naval ships the invasion barges were coming in, and coming in firing. It was a terrific barrage that must have paralysed the defences.

Then ships began nudging towards the beaches, and we shook each others' hands in the knowlege that the invasion at long last had begun. Since that time we have heard little of how that invasion has been going, for ours has largely continued as a private war.

It was a morning of tense excitement for us, for the immediate reply of the Nazis to our arrival was an infiltration into our positions by armoured cars, mobile guns and hordes of snipers.

By 10 a.m. the area of ground where we had established headquarters was getting a roasting from shells and mortar bombs. To get from one building to another you had to run for your life and doge the bullets of snipers hidden in trees all around. Our patrols were out hunting them down, but they were hard to find and hard to kill.

They had fought hard against us and showed no enthusiasm at our arrival.

Welcome

I went into the village to drink a glass of cider with the maire. "Thank God you've come now, monsieur," he said. "You were just in time. Next week all the men in the area were to be conscripted to drape barbed wire across the poles in the area where you dropped."

He, at least, seemed genuinely glad to see us, and arranged to give us a regular supply of milk and eggs from his farm and would not hear of payment. "I've three sons in Nazi prison camps and I hate Boches," he said. "We have waited a long time for the hour of liberation."

There were children playing in the streets, unmindful of the war only a few yards away.

Inside headquarters you could hardly hear men talking for the sound of shells, bombs and bullets dropping all around us. But the general was calm. "Everything is fine," he said. "It's going exactly to plan. Don't worry, we'll hold them."

It was at his suggestion I made my way back to the bridges to contack one of our units holding the bridgehead on the other side until the seaborne forces arrived. It was a hazardous journey.

Every yard of the way smelled of death for Germans and British lay in the mud side by side where they had fought in darkness for possession of bridges. Battered on buttresses were wrecks of three of the gliders which had made the hazardous first descent and captured spans intact.

Revenge

Half-way over I came across a Nazi soldier groaning from a wound in his stomach "He's lucky to be alive," said a paratrooper bitterly. "He's one of the snipers. He shot three of my pals this morning, but we got him finally."

Across the canal bridge snipers' bullets were zipping like fireflies, but the risk you had to take crossing it was negligible compared with what the paratroop battalion holding the bridgehead were facing. Nazi counter-attacks were coming in every few minutes. A shower of mortar and shell fire was concentrated terror.

But these Lancashire lads were holding on, and though their numbers were growing hourly smaller they would continue to hold on. Until well after noon we were still isolated. The unit fought on until gradually all opposition from the north-west ceased and to their delight and relief a long line of green bereted men came into view. They were men of a famous Commando unit.

Back at headquarters the news gave us pleasure, but until sufficient forces could come in and relieve on a gig scale it meant no slackening in the tenseness of our situation.

Around six p.m. the counter-attack was reaching full strength, All our units were heavily engaged. In this headquarters shells were dropping regularly and air-burst and mortar shell badly wounded three officers with whom the general was talking.

And we were all asking ourselves: Will relief come? Not relief from seaborne forces, for we could not expect substantial help from them yet, but relief from the sky.

Then the gliders

They did not let us down. It was just on 9 p.m. when the sky was suddenly filled with twisting and turning fighter planes. And under them a great fleet of bombers and gliders sailed slowly over our heads.

As the gliders unhooked they wheeled through clots of ack-ack fire from Nazi guns all around us and dived steeply for earth. They were bigger gliders this time. We could see splinters flying off them as Nazi machine-gun bullets flayed them as they dived.

But smoothly, with only a low whine of wind, down they came. It was a glorious sight; it would have been even if we had not known what it meant to us. It lasted half an hour and became a maelstrom of noise as the Nazis tried vainly to hold them back. But I saw only one glider and one tug plane hit.

And then they were all down on the dropping fround and more men and more guns were pouring out. A general said to me: "Well, it's very satisfactory. It is still all going according to plan." It still is as I finish this despatch. We are confident it will continue to go according to plan. (Daily Express)

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PAGES 33,34 PARA-SURGEONS OPERATE IN CENTRE OF BATTLE.

From Leonard Mosley.
"Daily Sketch" War Correspondent

In the dairy of a Normandy farmhouse not a stone's throw from the enemy I have seen one of the most remarkable achievements of the invasion campaign.

I found the brigade medical dressing station and looking round the spick-and-span operating theatre into which the dairy had been turned with its rows of bottles, vats of boiling water and operating table, it was amazing to realise that doctors, orderlies and all this modern equipment had been dropped by parachute.

Two complete surgical units were dropped from the skies six hours before our seaborne forces landed last Tuesday.

Men and containers filled with equipment were scattered miles apart over enemy territory by a heavy wind. Yet two hours later they had assembled and within six hours were "open for business," as a young surgeon put it.

I cannot tell you how many patients have passed through their hands since, but in three days two surgeons performed 60 operations, most of them of a major character.

This medical unit is the first in the Paratroop Force, and probably in any field ambulance, to go into action with penicillin, and they gave their first dose of it to a young wounded sapper before 10 a.m. on D-Day.

There was strafing and shellfire outside as I talked to the doctors, but the work was smooth and efficient.

During last Friday's battle the Nazis were moving and firing all around them, but the operating never ceased.

"We were so busy we hardly noticed the battle," one surgeon said. "We had an operation about every ten minutes and were working on British and Germans alike.

"I cannot even remember gunfire, although one shell hit our house and a corner of it was temporarily turned into a machine-gun post."

(Daily Sketch, 12th June, 1944.)

PAGES 35,36

A BRITISH CORRESPONDENT VISITS THE DUTCH MITCHELLS

(by the air correspondent of the News Chronicle, Ronald Walker)

I was at an airfield from whence three squadrons of "Mitchell-bombers" were the first to leave for France. One of these three squadrons belongs to the Dutch Naval Airforce. One should have seen the enthusiasm and the efficiency of these Dutchmen with one's own eyes, in order to appreciate them fully. On Monday morning the camp was suddenly "sealed". No one was allowed to leave it without a special pass. Everybody was excited and many a guess was made. The airmen and the crews waited. The ground-crews were working on the "Mitchells". Thus the day passed. At suppertime there was still no news. The sun was already setting when the pilots and the crews of the Dutch squadron were the first to be assembled in the big tent which serves as an instruction room. Electric torches indicated the target for the night on the big map, as well as the routes to be followed. The conversation which was carried on in a strange mixture of English and Dutch, faded out when the commander started speaking. He said that the preparations for the invasion were complete and that the airforce had more than completed its task of paving the way for the landing troops. "It is your task", said the commander, "to bomb road and rail junctions. Nightfighters will fly in great numbers over the area of operation".

It was already dark when, at last, we started. From all sides I heard the din of the engines and wherever you looked little lights, flames from the exhaust pipes, could be seen. We tool off. The moon only appeared when we were hundreds of meters high. We set course to a point on the French coast, west of Dieppe.

It was so cloudy that I could not see the Channel below me. At 2.15 on Monday night, we reached the target. We looked for a gap in the cloud cover to dive through, but we saw none. So we went down; lower and lower our machine came, until, at 4000 feet, we were again in the open. No trace of the enemy. When we dropped our bombs, light flak spluttered upwards. It lasted for about two minutes; we rose and set course for home.

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ATLANTIC WALL IS AN UNDERGROUND CONCRETE CITY.

From Alan Moorehead, Combined Press Reporter.

I have spent a fascinating day in the Atlantic Wall.

It is far more formidable and better organised than our success would give you to understand. I went into about 20 dugouts all concealed under the trees. Here was a complete underground city - the work of two years or more.

Wooden steps made of saplings lead you beneath the surface, and then you are surrounded by concrete and masonry.

The messroom is about 80 ft. long by 20 ft. It has a piano, four radio sets, a bar stocked with German Pilsner beer, German gin and whisky, and cigars (or the relics there-of). There are several chests full of sports gear - footballs, jerseys, and shorts.

Another dug-out is a central office with a telephone exchange, table lamps, and many cupboards filled with books, papers, forms, and all the impediments of a lavish pre-war city office.

A third dug-out contained sides of beef. A fourth had about 30 bicycles and a workshop. A fifth contained officers' sleeping quarters, rigged up with dressing table, curtains, and comfortable beds with sheets.

I went into half a dozen store houses containing tinned pork, fruit and vegetables, thousands of rounds of all kinds of ammunition, signalling sets, flags, clothing, boots, rifles and machine-guns, with all their spare parts.

Then there was the kitchen, a sort of dream kitchen with electric boilers and cookers all fitted with elaborate gauges I came on underground piggeries and stables, fitted with the most modern equipment, underground hangers for tanks and lorries. In the sculleries there was a great butter churn.

At the moment when our assault was launched the Germans were in the act of bundling up parcels to send home to their families. Each parcel contained three pounds of fresh Normandy butter.

Everywhere roamed German horses, their eyes white with fear at the shelling. Some were still harnessed to their long wooden coffin-like waggons. Others were being ridden by our soldiers. Others again, which had broken legs, were being shot by our officers.

The very birds in this green and unreal wilderness were lying dead on the ground and some had been winged or crippled by the flying shrapnel.

This, then, was a German Regimental Headquarters.

From it a network of trenches fans out. One trench, about eight feet deep, zigzags down to the sea three miles away. I imagine you could walk for five miles through trenches and pillboxes almost without coming to the surface at all.

I leave you to imagine the vast labour and expense sunk into this empty undertaking - years of work and everything lost in a day. The crust was simply not strong enough to hold. We paid for it, of course.

To-day I have been by many fresh graves which the French have piled high with Normandy roses in pink and red and white.

("Observer 11th June '44)

PAGES 42

AUX ARMES, CITOYENS!

Once again France has shown itself to be the great nation which it has always been. Through the years resistance had greatly increased, but what the French patriots have achieved in the interior since the landings in Normandy, exceeds even the greatest expectation. Two days after the initial landings, General Emmanuel d'Astier, Commissioner of the Interior of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, called the French interior forces to arms through Radio Algiers.

These "Forces Francaises Intérieures" are not guerillas, as the Germans would wish to make it appear, in order to have some cowardly pretext of executing these patriots. They are formations of an army, which complies with all international regulations; they carry their arms visibly; they wear a distinctive armlet (in this case red, white and blue, with the cross of Loraine in the white; the Cross of Loraine being the original symbol of the resistance movement, of which General de Gaulle is the recognised chief); and they are organised in groups. Their immediate chief is General Koenig, an Alsatian, the hero of Bir Hakeim.

On June 8th General d'Astier said: "All enemy communications, including those far behind the front, will have to be cut. Take care that every German in France feels that he is personally in danger." This order was carried out to the letter by the French Forces of the Interior, although they were seriously handicapped by the lack of arms and ammunition. On the 24th June Allied headquarters stated in an official communique: "The French Forces of the Interior have through their systematic interrupting of the enemy communications contributed directly to the success of the Allied operations in Normandy."

A later communique stated that the French Forces have attacked the enemy with such courage and cunning, that they have become a serious factor in the battle of France. The years of patient organisation and fearless behaviour now bear fruit; in the near future the French Forces of the Interior will in spite of their sometimes heavy losses, proudly mention the fact, that they owe their liberation not only to their Allies. but also to their own fearless and indomitable struggle...

Here follows a summary of the feats of the French Forces of the Interior up to the end of June:

The order was to interrupt the German communications by acts of sabotage on railways, roads and canals, and besides to harass the Germans in order to force them to stay in one place. Within the framework of the Allied strategy this meant that the transport of German reinforcements to the Normandy front would have to be delayed as much as possible.

In the Bordeaux region the railway lines Bordeaux - La Rochelle, Bayonne - Angoulême, were sabotaged. A number of bridges on the route nationale Bordeaux-Poitiers have also been destroyed. In this region (South-west France) patriots also attacked a German armoured division, as soon as it started for Normandy on June 6th. This armoured division was so badly mauled, that it had not yet arrived at the front by the end of June. Two other armoured divisions were seriously delayed on their way.

On the 27th June it was reported that railway traffic in the south-west and east of France was so seriously interrupted, that traffic from the Swiss frontier to Paris had to be diverted via Brussels. In one Department in Central France (presumably Corrèze) not one single train is now running. Similarly in the Rhône Valley, in Brittany, along the Loire, in the region north of Paris and the Haute Savoie railway lines have been cut. In a Department in the Rhône Valley patriots have occupied large territories, and German convoys are only able to battle through these regions with great losses in men and material. The Vercors Massif is still held by the patriots, in spite of German attacks with tanks, artillery and aircraft. In accordance with the orders given, the patriots evade, where possible, lengthy and costly battles, and withdraw having inflicted losses on the enemy. Fighting is also going on in the Pyrenees, the Voges, the Ardennes, the departments of the Marne, the Aisne, Creuze, Ain, in the Jura and Haute Savoie. In the Jura, the Alpes and in most of the valleys of the Central Pyrenees the patriots have occupied a number of places, where they act as civil administrators. The enemy telephone and telegraph communications are successfully interrupted. This was especially the case close behind the front, between Caen, Rouen and Amiens; in Central France between Montpellier and Narbonne, and between Gap and Briançon in the Alps.

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A considerable number of local German troops and units of various mobile German divisions have consequently been detained by the French forces of the Interior far behind the front. The latest French report from Algiers contains the encouraging message that on account of more Allied help it will be possible to supply all units with arms.

Page 46. GENERAL EISENHOWER'S STATEMENT TO THE PEOPLES OF WESTERN-EUROPE.

Broadcast on June 6th, 1944.

People of Western Europe! A landing was made this morning on the coast of France by troops of the Allied Expeditionary Force. This landing is part of the concerted United Nations plan for the liberation of Europe, made in conjunction with our great Russian Allies.

I have this message for all of you. Although the initial assault may not have been made in your own country, the hour of your liberation is approaching.

All patriots, men and women, young and old, have a part to play in the achievement of final victory. To members of resistance movements, whether led by nationals or by outside leaders, I say:
"Follow the instructions you have received." To patriots who are not members of organised resistance groups, I say:
"Continue your passive resistance, but do not needlessly endanger your lives; wait until I give you the signal to rise and strike the enemy. The day will come when I shall need your united strength." Until that day, I call on you for the hard task of discipline and restraint. Citizens of France.

I am proud to have again under my command the gallant Forces France. Fighting beside their Allies, they will play a worthy part in the liberation of their Homeland.

Because the initial landing has been made on the soil of your country, I repeat to you with even greater emphasis my message to the peoples of other occupied countries in Western Europe. Follow the instructions of your leaders. A premature uprising of all Frenchmen may prevent you from being of maximum help to your Country in the critical hour. Be patient, Prepare!

As Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force, there is imposed on me the duty and responsibility of taking all measures necessary to the prosecution of the war. Prompt and willing obedience to the orders that I shall issue is essential.

Effective civil administration of France must be provided by Frenchmen. All persons must continue in their present duties unless otherwise instructed. Those who have made common cause with the enemy and so betrayed their country will be removed. Whem France is liberated from her oppressors, you yourselves will choose your representatives, and the government under which you wish to live.

In the course of this campaign for the final defeat of the enemy you may sustain further loss and damage. Tragic though they may be, they are part of the price of victory. I assure you that I shall do all in my power to mitigate your hardships. I know that I can count on your steadfastness now, no less than in the past. The heroic deeds of Frenchmen who have continued the struggle against the Nazis and their Vichy satellites, in France, in Italy, and throughout the French Empire, have been an example and an inspiration to all of us.

This landing is but the opening phase of the campaign in Western Europe. Great Battles lie ahead. I call upon all who love freedom to stand with us. Keep your faith staunch - our arms are resolute - together we shall achieve victory.

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INVASION WARNING

Broadcast by Professor P.S. Gerbrandy over the Dutch News of
the B.B.C. on June 6th.1944.

MEN AND WOMEN OF THE NETHERLANDS:

Now that the great moment has arrived and the Allied forces have started the mighty attack from the West, I have some very solemn words to say to you.

I request you to listen with the greatest possible attention and, with due observance of all necessary security measures, to pass on my words to trustworthy compatriots who have not been in a position to listen to me.

Fellow-countrymen. Now that the Allied sledge-hammer blow is falling on Hitler's Atlantic Wall we are all thrilled with emotion.

Our men of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and the Merchant Navy have to fulfill the task allotted to them by the Military Commander-in-Chief. In the hearts of all of us rises the urgent prayer to the Almighty for help and assistance in what is for us so righteous a struggle.

In close deliberation with the Allied High Command I therefore give you the following orders, which I expect every Dutchman of good will to keep. THESE ORDERS DO NOT APPLY TO THOSE ORGANISED RESISTANCE GROUPS WHO HAVE RECEIVED THEIR ORDERS AND WHO WILL OBEY THEM. IT IS TO THOSE WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF ORGANIZED GROUPS THAT I ADDRESS THESE INSTRUCTIONS.

1. You will not perpetrate any acts of violent open resistance. It would only offer the cruel enemy an opportunity to take far bloodier reprisals than ever before.

2. Those who reason that they are ready to sacrifice their life and therefore do not wish to refrain from any form of direct assistance, are urged to consider that the reprisals would extend to a great many innocent people. We know the Germans. And I therefore request with emphasis: No violent open resistance.

3. This, however, must be done: Wherever invisible and unrecognizable passive resistance is possible, it must be inexorably forthcoming.

4. Apart from this you must refrain from any act which might be of any direct or indirec advantage to the enemy.

5. The enemy will not fail to employ any means of provoking or deceiving you. Wherever you go, wherever you may be, watch your own behaviour. Listen, all of you, to the instructions which we give you from here.

6. As soon as more forceful action is required of you this will be made clear from here in unmistakable fashion.

Dutchmen pray with us for victory.

Long live the Fatherland.

THE FRENCH ARMY IS FIGHTING IN FRANCE!

The 2nd French Armoured Division is in the line on the French front.

Composed of crack troops, it was reformed in Morocco, after the Tunisian campaign. It was then that it received the ultra modern American material with which it is now fighting.

After months of intensive training in Africa, the 2nd Armoured Division, commanded by General Leclerc, embarked for England. There, since the 6th of June, it strained at the leash, until the embarkation order for France put an end to the period of waiting.

To-day, on French soil, Frenchmen who have fought in the first battle of France, at Narvik, at Moursouk, at Koufra, in the Fezzan, at Bir Hakeim, at Tobruk, in Egypt, in Tripolitania, in Tunisia, who have escaped from prison camps, who, surmounting all difficulties, have taken their place once more in the fight, are there to take part in the final thrust for liberation.

Four years of hardships and glory have forged this first large French unit to land in France. Its veterans will show in the fight that they are worthy of this honour.

PICTURE OF GENERAL LECLERC

GENERAL LECLERC

"In a very few days, the war with France will be finished. We shall win it, and France will never rise again."

This was what a victorious German Major said in May 1940, in the presence of a French captain, wounded and a prisoner.

The Captain was Leclerc. He let him talk, He did not accept defeat. He escaped in spite of his wounds and joined General de Gaulle. On the 4th August, it was he himself who quoted the words of the German officer into the microphone in London and swore to belie him.

Leclerc comes from the North. He is not yet 40. He did not stay in London for a week. From the Cameroons, he announced their rallying to Fighting France. In 1941, Leclerc, now a Colonel, took Koufra in a raid which has remained famous.

From Brazzaville, the following year, leaving an advance base at Fort Lamy, General Leclerc prepared the Fezzan campaign which in five weeks, across more than 2,000 kilometres of the most trying desert, was to bring the Fighting French Forces to the gates of Tripoli. It was there, in January 1943, that they linked up with the British VIIIth Army.

He had undertaken this task with patience and fervour. Patience, because he had everything to build from nothing: roads, material, cadres, and base. Fervour because he knew that in the end, it was towards France he was leading his men.

In the spring of 1943, Leclerc played a glorious part in the Battle of Tunisia, and this time the enemy was no longer the Italian but the German.

Today, it is he again who is leading the French troops on the soil of France herself, towards the last battle.

Towards Victory.

CAPTION

Before them, France.

PAGES 2 and 3

CAPTIONS ABOVE PICTURES

IN ENGLAND, THE DIVISION CONCENTRATES BEFORE LEAVING

EN ROUTE FOR FRANCE

THE LANDING IN FRANCE

CAPTIONS UNDER PICTURES

The men of the "Régiment de Marche du Tchad", veterans of the Fezzan, are awaiting the order to embark.

A unit of motorised infantry of the 2nd Armoured Division reloads its equipment, after a stop, during its journey from the assembly point to the port of embarkation.

In close ranks, the Shermans bearing the emblem of the Division wait for the moment to embark. The 2nd Armoured Division is equipped with material identical to that of American armoured divisions.

On deck, general relaxation in the sun... while the tough ones furbish their weapons

These French women volunteers, nurses and ambulance drivers, belong to the Division.

A French tank lands on French soil. This time it is the Hun who is going to feel the weight of armour.

Here they come: The joy of seeing France again... and French soldiers.

PAGE 4

CAPTIONS

No sooner have they landed than the Division moves towards the front. The people cheer the tanks, the time table is rigid, and few are those who have time to stop.

However, this lucky one, who escaped from France in 1943, passes near enough to his home to go and kiss his wife while his pal benevolently looks on.

"One for the road" for the despatch rider. Having drunk to victory, he will resume his way with a full water-bottle.

Two generations of patriots express each in his own way the joy and pride of seeing the soldiers of France again.

To all, officers, N.C.O.'s and men, this day brings the reward of four years of struggle and expectation.

APPEAL

Of the sixteen German Generals captured during the collapse of the Eastern front in July 1944.

Generals and officers of the German Armed Forces!

We, generals and commanders of what was up till now the Army Group Centre, united by long common service and participants in two great wars, appeal to you, in an hour fateful for the German people, the recent fighting and especially the defeat of the Army Group Centre, which has finally determined the outcome of the war, have firmly convinced us of the hopelessness of any further fighting, and, therefore, caused us to send out this appeal.

FIRST: THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SITUATION ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

Following Bismarck's proven policy, the German people felt relieved when, at the end of August and beginning of September 1939, the non-aggression and friendship pact with the Soviet Union was concluded. To justify the German attack in the summer of 1941, the threat from the Red Army was given as the chief cause. This interpretation is contradicted by the very fact that the Soviet Union only concluded its total mobilisation by the winter of 1941. It was even further invalidated by statements made by German propaganda in the spring of 1942, when our successes were supposed to have reached their climax. It was stated openly that the German Eastern Campaign was being waged for economic aims.

The moment when our leaders started the war with Soviet Russia was also the beginning of our decline. We had had only bluff successes - the annexation of Austria and the Sudentenland, the entry into Czech territory (Tschechei); with rapid victories we occupied Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France. It was only in Russia that we came to know the full gravity of war. Even the summer and autumn victories of 1941, which entailed heavy losses, were mere illusory successes against the border troops and the foremost wave of the Red Army, which had to cover the mobilisation of the manpower and material forces of the Soviet Union.

With our advance, the vast space of Russia also became our enemy. Then began the visible decline, from the winter of 1941-42. The progress of this deterioration was marked in mounting sequence by the following battles and defeats:

a) Winter of 1941-42. Rostov, Moscow, Tikhvin: Reasons for these defeats: Only now were the first considerable reserves resulting from Russia's total mobilisation thrown into battle. However, during the Spring of 1942 we were told that the Red Army had been bled white in the winter battles.

b) Winter 1942-43. The disaster of Stalingrad and the collapse of the whole Caucasus and Don Front: Reasons: Despite the further increase in the Red Army strength, which was only to be expected, the German High Command launched a concentric attack in the direction of the Caucasian oilfields and the Lower Volge. It thus split up its forces. The defence of the deep and threatened flank on the Don was mainly entrusted to allied troops without reserves of any importance, these troops being known for their lesser fighting strength and inferior armament.

c) Summer of 1943. The collapse of the German attack on the Kursk-Orel bulge, with heavy losses, followed by a decisive Russian offensive to the Dneiper: Reasons: The German attack was launched against the Russian forces massed and assembled for their own offensive. Our best divisions, important for our defence against that offensive, were thus totally smashed.

d) Winter of 1943-44. The destruction of the German Southern Front, loss of the Dneiper line, the Cherkasy encirclement, Kirovograd, Nikopol, Uman, Tarnopol, loss of the Crimea: Reasons: Our front was no longer firmly anchored. The German forces were continually being outflanked in individual groups and almost smashed.

e) The Russian Summer Offensive of 1944, against our Army Group Centre, involving the destruction of 30 divisions, in other words almost the whole of the Army Group: the whole of the Fourth Army, the bulk of the Ninth Army and the Third Panzer Army. In these unequal battles 21 generals, including ourselves, were taken prisoner and more than 10 others were killed. Reasons for this renewed defeat: A wrong interpretation of the enemy's strategic possibilities and intentions; our flank positions threatened over since the winter; lack of reserves and Luftwaffe support. To put it briefly, the Army Group Centre was sacrifices in a game of chance.

While this is being written, the Russian Armies are approaching the Reich frontier through a gap over 500 km. wide. They stand before Dvinsk and Kaunas, in Crodno, before Brest. They have also launched an attack further south, have crossed the Polish Bug on a wide front and, having encircled several divisions are close to Lvov. This is the beginning of the inevitable collapse of the Southern Sector. The Army Group North, as far as it has not been affected by the Russian attack on Dvinsk, is static in its positions and runs the risk of being cut off. The German Command has not as yet told the German people about the annihilation of the Army Group Centre. The German Communiques and other reports have so far only referred to individual places given up - which are getting closer to the Reich frontier - to shortening of the frontline, and systematic disengagement of troops which fight their way to the west to contact other troops. As a matter of fact these troops, as far as they belonged to the Army Group Centre, have long since been encircled, annihilated or taken prisoner. The Fuehrer and German propaganda, however, are trying to conceal the true position on the Eastern Front from the German people, in order to keep it obedient to their attempts to continue the war.

The latest radio reports on the attempt on Hitler's life show that the military threat has already developed into a political crisis and that Germany possesses men both able and willing to remove Hitler from Command.

SECOND: THE CAUSES OF THE DEFEAT.

This situation is mainly due to Hitler's mad political and strategic conduct of the war.

a) Hitler failed to recognize the Soviet Union's might from the very beginning. His errors were based on his prejudices. In consequence he declared in 1941 and again in 1942 that victory in the East had already been won. Later he imagined that the Red Army's offensive strength had been finally broken. This mistaken view constituted a repeated betrayal of the people and the Army.

b) The failure of the expected quick success to mature and later the increasing German defeats allowed the Allies so much time that the Second Front has now come into being in France and Italy, in addition to the air war on Germany. Hitler has thus dragged Germany into a war on two fronts, which must lead the Reich to inevitable final defeat.

c) Since 1942, the Red Army has finally robbed the German Command of the initiative. From then on the German Command limited itself to defence and attempts to defend every foot of ground, without reserves worth the name, to delay disaster. Experienced and able generals who found it impossible to reconcile this mistaken and rigid method of warfare with their public conscience were dismissed.

d) The best German forces were irrecoverably squandered by such methods. They were neither relieved nor granted rest periods.

Thus Germany, as a result of the political and military policy of Hitler and his immediate followers, realises, horror-struck, that she is on the edge of the abyss. Over and over again they promised certain victory. They are deceiving the German people by withholding the truths in order to veil their crimes and mistakes.

THIRD: WHAT WAY OUT IS THERE?

1) Hitler and his immediate followers intend to continue the war, following the slogan: Victory or disaster. (Sieg oder untergang). This slogan proves that they themselves no longer believe in victory. The real situation on the Eastern Front and its final collapse in the immediate future can no longer be ignored. This will not be without effect on the fighting in the west, where the English and Americans will throw in ever fresh forces and weapons. To continue the war in these circumstances means further useless losses and sacrifices; it means that the war will be concluded on German soil and that the German people and their means of existence will be destroyed.

2) The generals and officers aware of their responsibility towards the people can only find a way out by ending the war soon. The soldiers captured with the Army Group Centre are of the same opinion. In his speech on 20th July, after the attempt on his life, Hitler spoke of a "stab in the back" in 1918. To recall 1918, however, is not foolproof. Then Germany's back was free in the East. The Western Powers were on the verge of exhaustion themselves. Today our position is much worse. Superior forces are assaulting us on all fronts. Even 1918 left us a chance to rise again, which was only finally spoiled by the increasing immoderation of National Socialist policy. At the moment, there is still a prospect of ending the war, before it spreads to the whole of Germany and destroys it. The German people were stabbed in the back long ago, through the political and military policy of Hitler and his close collaborators. It was they who got us into this disastrous situation and thus betrayed us. The whole German people must not be sacrificed to the illusion of an 'end with honour' under the leadership of the men on top. Loyalty to the eternal people must be valued higher than duty to a bankrupt form of government and its representatives.

The Duty of the German generals and officers is, therefore:

a) determined separation from Hitler and his circle;
b) refusal to obey orders given by Hitler and his representatives;
c) immediate cessation of hostilities and senseless blood-shed.

These tasks must be explained courageously to the soldiers. The gallant German front line soldiers have had to bear bravely with their officers, the results of this impudent leadership. They will remain faithful to the German people. Hitler has strengthened even further the position of Himmler, his SS and the Gestapo. For the German people's sake, this must not prevent anybody from pursuing unfalteringly the aims mentioned. The possibility that the present leaders would not leave their posts of their own free will had always to be reckoned with. The further course of the war will, however, make the Germany's internal position even more acute.

All generals and officers who realize their responsibility are faced with an alternative: either to wait until Hitler ruins themselves and the German Armed Forces, thus dragging the entire German people with him to the grave, or else to use force against force, to resist Hitler, not to fulfil his orders, to finish Hitler's regime and the war with it.

Do not wait until Hitler ruins you! To act against Hitler is to act for Germany!

Signed on the 22 July 1944:

VOELKERS, general (Infantry)
GOC 27th Army Corps.

MUELLER, Lt./Gen.,
Acting Commander of the
12th Army Corps

GOLLWITZER, general (Infantry)
GOC 53rd Army Corps.

Freiherr von **LUETZOW**, Lt./Gen.. in Command of the 35th Army Corps.

TRAUT. Lt./Gen., Commander of the 78th Assault Division.

BAMLER, Lt./Gen., Commander of the 12th Infantry Division.

KLAMP, Major/Gen., Commander of the 260th Infantry Division.

VON STEINKELLER, Major/Gen., Commander of the "Heldherrnhalle" Division.

KONRADI, Major/Gen., Commander of the 36th Infantry Division.

TROWITZ, Major/Gen., Commander of the 57th Infantry Division.

ENGEL, Major/Gen.. Commander of the 45th Infantry Division.

MICHAELIS, Major/Gen., Commander of the 95th Infantry Division.

MUELLER-BUELOW, Major/Gen., Commander of the 246th Infantry Division.

GIHR, Major/Gen., Commander of the 383rd Infantry Division.

VON EREMENNSDORF, Major/Gen., Commander of Mogilev.

SCHMIDT, Major/Gen., Head of the Engineering Service of the Ninth Army.

"WE ARE MAKING BIG STRIDES TOWARDS VICTORY" - de Gaulle.

GENERAL DE GAULLE, JULY 25th 1944.

On the 25th of July the Consultative Assembly debated the general policy of the Provisional Government of the French Republic.

In the course of this debate, General de Gaulle made a speech of which we reproduce extracts below:

"After years of terrible trials, no one in the world has any doubt today that we are making great strides towards victory.

"The course followed by events is such that, for France and for the other nations of Europe submerged by German invasion, liberation was for a long time but the dream of invincible hope which, today, appears as an imminent reality. On a fragment of the metropolitan soil, liberation has begun.

"As a result our country finds itself today no longer in the period when the wide problems of which you are aware seemed only distant, but we are in the phase when these problems must be effectively and progressively solved.

"The fate of our country depends literally on the manner in which the nation will know how to solve them, on the spirit with which it will do so and on the order which will be maintained.

"I am going to expound to the Assembly the policy which the Government means to follow in order to fulfil its task as liberation progresses.

"More than ever the Government is convinced that the solution of the conflict must be found drastically by the armies and in spite of the situation in which our country will find itself through invasion and treachery it is of vital importance that France should participate in the great battle of Europe with all the forces at her disposal.

The Nation United.

"It is no less necessary that the part played by our forces should be a complete French part. Finally, it is indispensible that all the efforts made inside and outside our country should be grouped in a whole, that is to say, the combined effort of the whole nation under the sole authority of the State.

"It should be noted that the general conduct of the French military effort, since the dark days of June 1940, has followed a continuous line.

"Our participation in the Battle of Tunisia, of Italy, and in the liberation of our Corsica by ourselves, and the capture of the island of Elba by our troops, were only the prolongation of the gradually increasing means which we had previously in Erytrea, in the Levant, in Lybia, and in the Fezzan.

"Since the so-called Armistice signed by the men of Vichy, French forces fighting outside the metropolis have lost through the fire of the enemy a total of 61,000 men, wounded, killed or missing.

"These forces captured almost 100,000 enemy troops. It is fit, it seems, to underline how in spite of incredible misfortune the continuity of the aims of France is maintained and will be maintained on the military sphere as well as in others.

"For the time being, we are making our principle effort in the Mediterranean Basin. This policy led us to take part, largely and I believe gloriously, in the great battle of Italy.

The French Military Effort.

"It is a fact that the participation of our forces of the exterior in the battle of Normandy has until now been limited to the engagement brilliant and, effective, of certain units of our naval forces and of a few elements landed or airforne.

"But I can give the assurance, without stating any date or any means, that the liberation of our metropolis will be effected with the help of all the French forces on land, at sea or in the air, available for action on modern battlefields.

"This is the very principle of our cooperation with our Allies. I may add that, just as has been the case in the recent operations in Italy, the strategic plans of the Battle of France were made known at the right time to the French Government and High Command, and that the participation of French forces was fixed in agreement with us and that our competent Staffs participate in a normal way in the establishment of plans and in the use of Allied forces which comprise the help of our own forces.

"Consequently without in any way hindering the unity of command which we accepted, taking into account the relative power of the equipment and the number of men engaged in the present period of the war respectively by the United States, Great Britain and France, the Government is in a position to say that our military effort is being used directly in the service of the national interests.

"The Assembly will learn with satisfaction that the quantities of weapons and of equipment sent to the forces of the interior during the months of June and July are, on an average, seven times higher than the amounts which reached these forces during the most favourable months before the opening of the Battle of France.

"It should be stated at the same time, that the number of men engaged or susceptible of being engaged has increased threefold in three months; at the present time they number several hundreds of thousands of men, a third of which only are provided with suitable armament.

"This shows the extent of the effort yet to be made to equip these forces and the capital role which they can be called upon to play in operations to come if one judges of what they have done already."

General de Gaulle then gave some details on the scope of the action taken by the F.F.I. since the Allied landings in Normandy.

He showed how the orders communicated by the means established previously were carried out.

These orders aimed at the cutting of the whole of enemy communications at points previcusly determined; attacks were made in every region against isolated enemy detachments, either in their billets or on the roads, without taking into account general and prolonged battles.

It is literally true that the whole of the railroad system in France was and remains in chaotic condition through the action of the F.F.I.

German reserves arrived late at their assignments owing to this action, certain units as for example the Das Reich Division, arrived more than a week late.

Eight divisions Pinned down.

General de Gaulle went on:

"From unimpeachable reports the Germans have lost in this ceaseless struggle at least 8,000 dead, more than 2,000 prisoners and a very large quantity of equipment. There is no doubt that the troops which the Germans are forced to use in the fight against our troops on metropolitan soil are equivalent to the size of at least seven or eight divisions.

"In spite of the repression which the enemy imposes on defenceless populations, he is totally unable to dominate the situation.

"We have every reason to believe that the losses and the difficulties with which they are confronted will go on multiplying through an increasing number of destructions brought to bear on everything they use, by the refusal of Frenchmen to work in the factories which they use, and finally by thousands of small actions carried out against them at every point in our towns and in our country, all these contributing to undermine their power as well as their morale.

"Certainly, France knows that this form of warfare costs her much in human lives and in material damage.

"It is the Government's duty to apportion as far as possible losses with results; it is also its duty to work in such a way that for generations to come the enemy will remember the cost of invading the land of our fathers.

"That is why I say that our effort inside France does not cease to increase and to bring a capital contribution to the liberation of the country until that day when the whole nation rising under the authority of the Government of the Republic will act in such a way, in liaison with French forces and Allied forces, that every German on our soil will either be dead or a prisoner.

"But as there emerges from the smoke of battle and from the darkness of oppression zones of our territory, national restoration puts in front of us all the problems which accompany it. It means that at the same time the State must be re-established, the nation must live, conditions favourable to great reforms must be created, which will form the basis of the renascence of France, and this task will have to be accomplished in the most difficult conditions.

French Help Assured

"We have no hesitation in stating in advance that many of the measures we will take, as well as many of those we have already taken will not always seem entirely satisfactory to everybody. We concede that we are not expecting perfection either from men or from things.

"But in spite of all the obstacles and insufficiencies already met and to be met, the Government is certain that it is able to accomplish its task at the service of the nation because its aims are fixed, its way is marked out and because it is assured of finding until the end the ardent and reasoned help of the immense mass of Frenchmen.

"It fell to me to re-establish the State. On the political level we have chosen democracy and the Republic. We are striving to give the people its voice back, that is to say to organise as quickly as possible conditions of freedom, of order, of dignity essential to the large popular election from which will emerge the National Constituent Assembly. In the meantime, we will apply ourselves to carrying out our decision of having the most complete Consultative Assembly and later on - should the case arise - an elected Provisional Representative Assembly so that the Government may find in this body as qualified an expression as possible of the opinion of the citizens.

"We will procede to reorganise and later on to re-elect municipalities, whose role is absolutely capital in this chaotic period, as well as the election of General Councils.

"We must also re-establish State justice and hand over to fair judgment those who have been guilty of treason to the country.

"Finally, we shall have to set up again either around the Government or locally that French administration without whose work and devotion there could only be disorder and confusion.

"On this matter I wish to state that if the Government intends to carry on in the metropolis, as it is doing elsewhere, all necessary elimination, it intends to recruit in order to find replacements, persons from the very suitable elements which make up the organisations of Resistance. Although the Government intends to bring about certain reforms which are necessary in the recruitment of several if not all categories of civil servants, it has not the slightest intention of sweeping away the great majority of the servants of the State, most of whom, during the terrible years of occupation, have in spite of all done their very best to serve the public cause.

"In agreement with the Assembly, the Government has fixed in advance the broad lines of the action to take in order to maintain or to re-establish life in the arteries of the nation, and, at the same time, to impose strict discipline on production, consumption and repartition, in order to ease the conditions of our renascence.

"Through rationing, price fixing, restriction on monetary transactions, through direction of imports and exports, through the control of credit, through fixing salaries on a suitable basis, certainly more fair but without creating any chaos, the Government means to reach, without allowing excesses through inflation or through the disappearance of goods, the time when production and possibilities of foreign trade will have reached the level which will allow demand and supply to balance.

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"In the meantime, the help of our Allies, notably the Americans, for which we have negotiated and the supplies which will come from overseas territories will help us to face these great difficulties.

"But I must repeat with emphasis that liberation will not bring with it a speedy period of plenty. I am convinced that the great French nation is fully conscious of this and that it is resolved to bear courageously present restrictions in order to re-establish speedily and for a long time its internal equilibrium, its economic power, and the health of its social life.

"Assuredly, the great reforms which will give France a new face and a new image, mainly from the point of view of its economic activity, of its social structure, of its association with people whose fate is linked with hers, can only be realised by the nation itself, in other words by the representatives which it will have chosen freely.

"It is the duty of the Government to take in good time conservative measures without which certain abuses already in existence, if they were condoned by us, would become in the end powerful enough to prevent applying the changes which are called for.

"When we say that our foreign policy aims at re-establishing France in her place and in conditions which will allow her to keep it, we are convinced that we are serving the interest of a large number of men as well as the interest of our own country. I will take the liberty of adding that we are reinforced in this opinion by the knowledge of the cost, strategically and politically, to the camp of freedom of the invasion of France, by the stupor and fear caused on every continent by the disappearance of France and finally by the moving enthusiasm shown by immense masses at the proof that France is emerging.

A Role of the First Importance

"The French Government states very clearly that its policy consists in maintaining in its integrity French sovereignty everywhere where it has the right to be exercised, in obtaining for our country solid conditions of security, the lack of which brought about three invasions in the span of one man's life and which almost annihilated it; it is the French Government's policy to play a leading role in the reorganisation of Europe and to participate in the forefront of international cooperation.

"The visits which I have paid during the last month to Great Britain and to the United States had as our first aim to bring the homage of France to these two great and valiant Allies whose magnificent war effort will have done so much for the common victory and for the liberation of our own country.

"These visits aimed also on both sides at determining in our mutual contacts a clearer situation thus serving the common interest of democracies. I found opportunities both with the British Government and with President Roosevelt and the American Government for very large and very frank conversations.

"There exists between England and ourselves a particular community of European and world interests which should no longer revive ancient rivalry regarding any part of the globe. There exists between the United States and ourselves a unity of ideals and ideas, a friendship both instructive and reasoned, which, in my opinion, are essential elements in the work of reorganisation in common with the rest of the world.

A Brotherly Nation

"I add that the favourable position taken so long ago with regard to ourselves by Marshal Stalin and the Government of the Soviet Union, whose gigantic part in the war will be capital in peace, gives us ground to hope that France and Russia will be able, as soon as possible to fix in agreement the modalities of close collaboration on which, I believe, will depend the security and the future stability of Europe.

"How could I miss recalling the confident audience given to me by His Holiness Pope Pius XII, how could I miss mentioning the very friendly conversation I had in London with the Chiefs of State or the Dutch, Belgian, Luxenburger, Polish, Czechoslovak and Norwegian Governments as well as the very warm welcome given me by the Government and the people of Canada. How could I avoid saying that our valuable relations with Marshal Chang-kai-chek and the Chinese Government are following a normal course. How many European States, enlightened by their trials, seem ready to hold France for what she is, that is a brotherly nation, particularly understanding, disinterested, trained by an experience of a thousand years to ascertain and to further the conditions of equilibrium of the Old Continent as well as those of the whole world.

A Practical Agreement Imminent

"Gentlemen, the undeniable progress in the international position of France will be, we hope, marked very soon by the conclusion of a practical agreement with London and Washington as far as concerns the collaboration, for so long a subject of controversy, of French administration with the Allied armies and on liberated metropolitan soil.

"This agreement will ensure, as is necessary, both the respect of France's sovereignty and of the authority of her Government, and the admitted right of the High Command to obtain from us every help and every facility it will need to lead to victory the brave soldiers of our Allies as well as our own.

"We hope in the interests of all that such an agreement will be the springboard of a better organised collaboration between ourselves and our Allies. This is all the more urgent as questions which are absolutely vital to us, such as the Armistice to impose on a vanquished Germany, which will contain the germs of her future fate, and consequently of our own, may arise at any time. In order to reach a future which France desires, she has yet to fight many a hard battle, to undergo cruel sacrifices, to make vast efforts. The enemy is reeling, there remains to strike him down. Whatever status Germany may assume we could base nothing on her were she not beforehand completely and irremediably beaten.

"Side by side with all our dear and valiant Allies, let us therefore redouble our blows. Let our thoughts be directed towards our army the army of the Interior and the army outside, who are aching to join in the decisive battle. Let us be loyal, firm and united; from our great trials, let us, together and as brothers, let us learn great lessons and make great projects. It is up to us to find in the storm which almost carried away France, the source of a new greatness."

THE COURRIER DE L'AIR

F. 77

Brought by Aircraft

London August 2nd, 1944.

THE ALLIES HAVE LAUNCHED THE COMBINED OFFENSIVE WHICH WILL WIN THE WAR

Whichever front he turns to, Hitler hears the roar of the Allied armies advancing. He no longer has enough men, he no longer has enough tanks, no longer enough guns to stop them. Hardly has he succeeded in stabilising one of the great fronts which are closing in upon him, that somewhere else a disastrous defeat is inflicted on him. The strategy of Teheran has been translated into facts. Victory lies at the end of our trials.

In Russia, the Wehrmacht is absolutely incapable of recovering from the colossal defeats which it has suffered since the launching of the Red Army's summer offensive. The retreat, far from slowing down now that German territory is threatened, is growing faster. Russian artillery is shelling Warsaw; the Vistula has been crossed. Koniev's troops are less than 250 kilometres from Silesia (they have covered 400 since the start of their offensive).

To the north, several German armies which have delayed in Esthonia and Latvia see their retreat practically cut by the Russian advance towards Riga. Soon, more than twenty divisions will have to choose between surrender or annihilation.

The German armies which cover Lithuania and Eastern Prussia are running the danger of being cut in two by the Russian offensive in the direction of Tilsit.

The general attack against Eastern Prussia, starting from the line Niemen, has begun.

At the other end of the Front the fall of Lwow is the prelude to the crumbling of the Germans in the Balkans.

In Normandy, battles just as decisive, are in progress. They have not the same spectacular character as the gigantic advance of the Red Army. But let there be no mistake: the enemy is bleeding to death in the Bocage just as he is in the Eastern plains.

(continued on Page 4)

CAPTIONS

SURROUNDED BY NEW YORK'S SKYSCRAPERS: When he visited New York, after his talks with President Roosevelt at Washington, General de Gaulle was warmly welcomed. Giving an account of his visits, the General told the Consultative Assembly: "I found the opportunity for the widest and frankest conversations with the British Government and then with President Roosevelt and the American Government."

CHERBOURG WELCOMES CHURCHILL: Mr. Churchill recently made a tour of inspection in Normandy. At Cherbourg he was able to see the progress accomplished in reconstruction work. The Cherbourg people gave him a spontaneous welcome.

CAPTIONS

PAGES 2 and 3

NEWS-REEL OF THE BATTLE IN FRANCE: At Fleury-sur-Orne, patriots have captured a six-barrelled German mortar which guarded the entrace to a cave used as an arsenal by the enemy.

On the Périers road, Americans surround the still smoking débris of a Tiger tank they have just destroyed.

German "heavies" lie like this one on the roads of Normandy.

American shock troops carry out mopping up operations in the village of St.Eney.

At St. Lô tow French mioitary doctors of the Liaison Mission look after the civil population. An American officer is giving them information.

This baby was born in a slit trench on the battlefield. This American doctor brought him into the world under shell fire.

SOUVENIRS OF THE FOURTEENTH OF JULY IN LIBERATED FRANCE

A French veteran takes part in the ceremony at Cherbourg

Allied march past in Cherbourg. Airmen, sailors and firemen march side by side with British and American troops.

PAGE 4

(Continued from Page 1)

BATTLE ON THREE FRONTS

In Normandy, the density of the forces engaged is extremely high. Over a front of 110 kilometres approximately, the enemy has concentrated 25 divisions, nine of these armoured. The intensity and the bitterness of the fighting going on on this front has never been equalled in this war.

Why is the enemy attempting to hold out in Normandy while retreating at full speed in Russia?

Because he must hold out in Normandy or crumble once and for all.

The action of the Allied air forces and of the French Forces of the Interior against the enemy's lines of communication in France has made difficult and slow the concentration of his forces on the Norman front. It would render still more difficult any movement in the opposite direction.

Furthermore, if the battle should become mobile, the superior mobility and air forces of the Allies would play their full part.

That is why the enemy is hanging on to every foot of soil in Normandy.

But by doing so, his reserves of men and equipment are being swallowed up. The destruction of the German army is taking place on the spot instead of being carried out in depth.

This destruction is necessary for the war in Europe to end, all the more so since the enemy has taken the decision to fight to the bitter end.

It is well on the way to being realised. On certain points of the front, the enemy is cracking; on others and for the time being he is holding on as best he may. Everywhere signs abound of his lack of men and equipment, a lack which will become decisive in the weeks which will follow.

The German generals who are better placed than any others to know the chances of the German army are attempting to get rid of Hitler. It does not mater whether their plot succeeds or not,(and they may well not have said their last word.) What does matter is that the German High Command no longer believes in victory and deems defeat near enough to justify the exceptional risks it has taken to upset the Nazi régime. Its desperate action at the hour when the German Army is fighting for its life proves that the German soldier can expect nothing more from his leader.

In Italy, the Allied advance continues to pin down many German divisions which, had they been put at the disposal of Rommel, might have allowed him to hold Montgomery longer in check.

Truly, it is one immense battle unfolding itself on three fronts towards the final crushing of German military power.

CAPTIONS

IN RUSSIA: ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF LVOV

Tirelessly pursuing the enemy, Russian tanks and artillery ford a river (Photo by radio)

IN ITALY: THE ADVANCE CONTINUES

French troops celebrate the 14th of July in Sienna which they captured. The three Allied chiefs during the ceremony: General Alexander, Commander in Chief, General Juin and General Clark, Commanding the Vth American Army.

Italians welcome the crew of a French tank

March past of French troops of the Expeditionary Corps

In Arezzo, an VIIIth Army tank decorated by the inhabitants

18

1944

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GERMANY

C 11106
352
23 AUG 1944

Registry Number } C 11106/344/18

FROM Major-General Brooks, to Mr. Loxley (communicated)

No.

Dated 20th August, 1944

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Dissemination of Leaflets.

Communicates Leaflet Dissemination Report furnished by Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force 1) T 124 disseminated over various places on August 18/19.

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References.

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(Minutes.)

See within:-

1) Combined Anglo-American Leaflet Report of 21 August.

2) T123 disseminated over various places Aug 16/17

3) XG 16 " " " " July 23/24

4) USG 48 " Kiel area July 16/17

5) XG. 16 " " various places July 23/24

6) F. 75 " " " " July 24/25

7) F 77 " " Angers Aug. 5/6

8) XF 1 " " Tours } Chateaudun } Aug 8/9

9) H 7 " " Amsterdam } Utrecht } Aug 9/10

10) N 8 " " Bergen } Stavanger } Aug 10/11

11) USF 131 " " various places Aug 14/15

12) U.S.F 133 " " " " Aug 14/15

13) XF 2 " " " " Aug 16/17

25/viii

14) Combined Anglo-American Leaflet Report of 23 August.

15) ZG. 53 disseminated over various places Aug 23/24

16) T129 " " " Aug 23/24

26/8

(Action completed.) B.H.Y. 2/9

(Index.) AH 22/9

Next Paper.

C 11686

27437 F.O.P.

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17) XB 27 disseminated over Antwerp) on Aug 23/24
Brussels)

18) G 26 .. .. various places .. Aug 24

19) G. 27 .. .. Mersburg} .. Aug 24
Weimar

20). XG 25 .. .. various places .. Aug 24

21) ZG 55 .. .. Brest .. Aug 24 25/26

22) T 121 .. .. Brunswick) .. Aug 24
Dresden

23) T126 .. .. Brux .. Aug 24

24) T 127 .. .. Mersburg .. Aug 24

25) T 130 .. .. various places .. Aug 25/26

26) T 131 .. .. Aug 25/26

31/VIII

27) USG.49 " " Anklam
Rechlin } on 25 Aug.
Politz

28) USG. 50 .. .. Wilhemshaven .. 27th Aug

29) XH. 29. " .. Utrecht
Amsterdam } .. Aug. 26/27

30) ZG. 31. .. .. various places .. Aug. 26/27

31) ZG. 50. " .. various places .. Aug 26/27

32) T132. " " various places .. Aug. 26/27

33) T133. " " various places .. Aug. 27/28

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P.B.A.TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

C 11106

23 AUG 1944

Mr. P.N. Loxley

CONFIDENTIAL

INDEXED

We attach for your information a Leaflet Dissemination Report furnished by S.H.A.E.F.

With the compliments
of
Major General R.A.D. Brooks.

20 AUG 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

TRA/17

19 August 1944

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

INDEXED

No.	Title	Date Aug.	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
ZF 10	Messge to French in Combat Zones	18/19	2	152,000	152,000	Honfleur
			8	588,000	588,000	Honfleur area
			1	76,000	76,000	St. Germain
			1	76,000	76,000	Versailles
			1	76,000	76,000	Arpajon
			1	76,000	76,000	Corbeil
			1	76,000	76,000	Melun
ZG 32	Declaration by Gen. Eisenhower		5	400,000	400,000	Paris
ZG 37	Safe Conduct		1	80,000	80,000	Cormeilles
			1	80,000	80,000	Lieurey
			1	80,000	80,000	Pont Authov
			1	80,000	80,000	Brionne
			1	80,000	80,000	Le Nevbourg
ZG 42	Appeal of the German Generals		1	40,000	80,000	Lisieux
			1	40,000	80,000	Bernay
			1	40,000	80,000	Breteuil
			1	40,000	80,000	Laigle
			1	40,000	80,000	Pont L'Eveque
			1	40,000	80,000	Beuzeville
			1	40,000	80,000	Pont Audemer
			1	40,000	80,000	Cormeilles
			1	40,000	80,000	Lieurey
			1	40,000	80,000	Pont Authov
			1	40,000	80,000	Brionne
			1	40,000	80,000	Le Nevbourg
T 124	Nachrichten (+)		1	10,530	63,180	Lisieux
			1	10,530	63,180	Bernay
			1	10,530	63,180	Evreux
			1	10,530	63,180	Breteuil
			1	10,530	63,180	Laigle
			1	10,530	63,180	Pont L'Eveque
			1	10,530	63,180	Beuzeville
			1	10,530	63,180	Pont Audemer
			1	10,530	63,180	Elbeuf
			1	10,530	63,180	Louviers
			1	10,530	63,180	St. Germain
			1	10,530	63,180	Versailles
			1	10,530	63,180	Arpajon
			1	10,530	63,180	Corbeil
			1	10,580	65,480	Melun
	Total		52	2,558,000	3,830,000	

+ = First Dissemination

PULPINGS

XB 24	L'Arc en Ciel	2	38,158	152,632
USG 48	Sternenbanner	24	920,000	1,840,000
XG 15	German Generals Have Proclaimed a Peace Government	17	703,359	703,359
XG 16	A Small Clique?	41	2,527,072	2,527,072

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL 356

Mr. P. N. Loxley

C M1

C 11106/344/18
22 AUG 1944

INDEXED

With the compliments

of

Major-General R. A. D. Brooks

21,8.44.

P.B.A.TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

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CONFIDENTIAL

INDEXED

L.R. 29 COMBINED ANGLO AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT DATE. 21.8.44

No.	Title	Date.	Pkgs or Bombs	No. of Leaflets	No of Units	Target
G.17	Without the Party	16/17	5P	80,000	80,000	Stettin
	No War	Aug.				
XG.17	The Game is Up	16/17	13P	156,000	208,000	Stettin
		Aug.	9P	108,000	144,000	Kiel
			22P	264,000	352,000	
G.95	Only Germans can	16/17	4P	64,000	64,000	Stettin
	Save Germany	Aug.				
G.100	Bombing Guilt	16/17	11P	26,400	158,400	Stettin
		Aug.				
USG.47	Sternenbanner	16/17	27P	108,000	432,000	Stettin
		Aug.				
USG.34	Total War	16/17	26P	416,000	416,000	Stettin
		Aug.				
XF.2	French are	17/18	10P	40,000	160,000	Blois
	Fighting in France	Aug.	10P	40,000	160,000	Tours
			20P	80,000	320,000	
G.13	War Guilt B ooklet	14th	5B	12,000	192,000	Mannheim-Ludwigshaven
		Aug.				
XG.23	Message to Foreign	14th	5B	400,000	400,000	Mannheim-Ludwigshaven
	Workers (Ger-Dutch)	16th	5B	400,000	400,000	Demmau
		Aug.				
XG.15	German Generals	16th	2B	82,260	82,260	Rutha
	Proclaim a Peace	Aug.	5B	206,550	206,550	Demmau
	Movement		2B	82,260	82,260	Altenburg
			9B	371,070	371,070	
G.4a-4b	Prisoner of War	16th	2B	80,000	160,000	Rutha
	Leaflet	Aug.	2B	80,000	160,000	Altenburg
			4B	160,000	320,000	
USG.48	Sternenbanner	15th	5B	200,000	400,000	Cologne
		Aug.	5B	200,000	400,000	Frankfurt
			5B	200,000	400,000	Munster
			15B	600,000	1,200,000	
		16th	2B	80,000	160,000	Rutha
			5B	200,000	400,000	Demmau
			5B	200,000	400,000	Eisenach
			12B	480,000	960,000	
XG.16	A Small Clique?	15th	5B	308,170	308,170	Frankfurt
		Aug.				
XF.2	The French Army	18/19	1B	16,600	16,600	Elbeuf
	Fights in France	Aug.	1B	16,600	16,600	Louviers
			1B	16,800	16,800	Evreux
			3B	50,000	50,000	
Y.26	Tous les Fronts	18/19	15B	316,000	948,000	Paris
		Aug.				
F.75	Courrier de l'air	6/7	10B	40,000	160,000	Le Blanc, St. Michel
		Aug.	10B	40,000	160,000	Le Blanc, Touron, St. Martin
			20B	80,000	320,000	
		8/9	5B	20,000	80,000	Nevers, Jars, Sully
		Aug.	4B	4,000	16,000	St. Aignan
			6B	24,000	96,000	Auneil, Gournay, Longueville
			15B	48,000	192,000	

CONFIDENTIAL

L.R. 29

F.77 Courrier de l'air disseminated on 9/10 Aug as follows:-

Packages	Leaflets	Units	Target
8P	32,000	128,000	St. Junien, I'lle Bouchard, Craon.
8P	32,000	128,000	Angouleme, Rouillac, Beauvais, Aulnay, B eauvoir, Benet
8P	32,000	128,000	Vernantes, Jarze
8P	32,000	128,000	Moulins, Saulzais, Longue
8P	32,000	128,000	Nevers, Coullans
8P	32,000	128,000	Cosne area
8P	32,000	128,000	Argentan
8P	32,000	128,000	Coudron, Chavannes, St. Loup, St. Baudel, Neuvy
8P	32,000	128,000	La Machine, St. Laurent, Aevruil
8P	32,000	128,000	Aubigny and area
8P	32,000	128,000	Premery, Bar
8P	32,000	128,000	La Coquille, Verteuil
8P	32,000	128,000	Freteval, Dravegay, Mace
8P	32,000	128,000	Besse, Ecommoy
6P	24,000	96,000	Medan
6P	24,000	96,000	Ypreville
6P	24,000	96,000	Le Blanc, Blois, Chateaudun
6P	24,000	96,000	Parthenay
4P	16,000	64,000	La Barre en Ouche, Pandais, Lamnay, Le Blanc
6P	24,000	96,000	Auneuil, Fleury, Le Bouille, Ypreville
6P	24,000	96,000	Gournay, St. Omer, Clere, Clermont, Chapelle, Villethion, Authon
8P	32,000	128,000	Houdan, Pacy
5P	20,000	80,000	Vernoil, Vernantes, Bre, San Quentin, St. Aignan
3P	12,000	48,000	Sully
3P	12,000	48,000	Tierce, Rouge, La Chapelle
3P	12,000	48,000	Decines
3P	12,000	48,000	Lanquetot
3P	12,000	48,000	Segre
3P	12,000	48,000	Yperville-Biville, St. Victor de Buthon, St. Denis
3P	12,000	48,000	Merville, Outarville, Chateauneuf
8P	32,000	128,000	Chateauneuf
200P	800,000	3,200,000	

F.1 General de Gaulle's Speech disseminated on August 6/7 as follows:-

	Packages	Leaflets	Units	Target
	10P	80,000	160,000	Vernantes, Segre
	10P	80,000	160,000	Bre, St. Aignon, Noran, Crissay
	10P	80,000	160,000	Chateauneuf, Bouille-Menard
	10P	80,000	160,000	Neuille, Pierre-Fitte, Marcon
	10P	80,000	160,000	Sains, Granville, Vailly
	10P	80,000	160,000	Penenan to Loire on small towns
	9P	72,000	144,000	Villars, Les Quartres, Chateauneuf
	9P	72,000	144,000	La Machine, La Charite,
	9P	72,000	144,000	Nevers, Aubigny
	9P	72,000	144,000	Chatcauneuf, Fay, Orgeres, Sancheville, Le Plantis, Bailleau
	10P	80,000	160,000	Claville, Digny, Courville, Artenay, Coullon
	106P	848,000	1,686,000	
8/9 Aug.	6P	48,000	96,000	Bourbon-Lancy, Valteuse, Raymond
	5P	40,000	80,000	St. Aignan, Chevagnes, Gennetines, Chantenay
	6P	48,000	96,000	Fontenay, Niort
	5P	40,000	80,000	Bressuires
	5P	40,000	80,000	Guer, Mezos
	5P	40,000	80,000	Craon
	5P	40,000	80,000	Beaumont, Bernay
	37P	296,000	592,000	
9/10 Aug.	8P	64,000	128,000	Vernantes, Veinoix
	3P	24,000	48,000	Bre, San Quentin, St. Aignan
	8P	64,000	128,000	A rgentan, ViglainTigy, Villebon, Formentin
	8P	64,000	128,000	Vernantes, Verneil, Chateauneuf, St. Martin
	4P	32,000	64,000	La Barre en Ouche, Pandais, Lamnay,
	8P	64,000	128,000	Cany Barville, Routot, Bourg-Achard
	8P	64,000	128,000	Guer, Martigny, Fouchard, St. Martin du Bois
	8P	64,000	128,000	Guer, Chateauneuf
	57P	456,000	912,000	

N.I.T. CONFIDENTIAL 359

22 AUG 1944

Central Dept., F.O.

C 11106 / 344 / 18

22 AUG 1944

Herewith 2 copies of each of the following leaflets which were disseminated as follows:-

INDEXED

23/24 July -	XG.16 -	Scheleswig, Kiel and Rendsburg area.
24/25 July -	F. 75 -	La Fleche, Laval, Angers, Le Mans
5/6 August -	F. 77 -	Angers
8/9 August -	XF. 1 -	Tours, Chateaudun
9/10 Aug. -	H. 7 -	Amsterdam, Utrecht
10/11 Aug. -	N. 8 -	Bergen, Stavanger
14/15 Aug. -	USF.131	Beaupreau, Challans, Cholet, Montreuil, Bellay, Vihiers, Montaigu, La Roche-sur-Yon
	USF.133	As Above
16/17 Aug. -	XF. 2 -	Poitiers, Chattelerault, Chateauroux, Tours, Orleans, Bourges, Issoudun, Montlucon, Cosne, Montargis, Vierzon, La Roche-sur-Yon, La Rochelle Niort, Cholet, Les Sables d'Ollone, Parthenay, Gien
	USG.48-	Kiel area

With the compliments
of
Major-General R. A. D. Brooks

P.B.A.TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

21.8.44

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CONFIDENTIAL

We attach for your information a Leaflet Dissemination Report furnished by S.H.A.E.F.

INDEXED

With the Compliments

of

Major-General R. A. D. Brooks.

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CONFIDENTIAL

TRA/16

18 August 1944

INDEXED

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

No.	Title	Date Aug.	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
ZF 10	Messge to French in Combat Zones	17/18	2	160,000	160,000	Elbeuf
			2	160,000	160,000	Louviers
			2	160,000	160,000	Mantes
			2	160,000	160,000	Etampes
			2	160,000	160,000	Fontainebleau
ZG 30	The Battle on the Niemen	16	2	80,000	160,000	Rutha
ZG 37	Safe Conduct	16/17	1	80,000	80,000	Taillebois
			1	80,000	80,000	Bazoches au Houlne
			1	80,000	80,000	Trun
			1	80,000	80,000	Segrie Fontaine
			1	80,000	80,000	Carneille
			1	80,000	80,000	Briouze
			1	80,000	80,000	Cordey
			1	80,000	80,000	St. Honorine
ZG 39	The Truth about the Peace Movement	15	10	400,000	800,000	Mannheim-Ludwigshaven
ZG 40	In the West	16/17	1	80,000	80,000	Bazoches au Houlne
			1	80,000	80,000	Pierrefitte
			1	80,000	80,000	St. Opportune
			1	80,000	80,000	Carneille
			1	80,000	80,000	Fourches
			1	80,000	80,000	Mesnil Herinel
			1	80,000	80,000	Landigov
ZG 42	Appeal of the German Generals		4	160,000	320,000	Brest
			2	80,000	160,000	Lorient
			2	80,000	160,000	St. Nazaire
			1	40,000	80,000	Honfleur
			1	40,000	80,000	Pont L'Eveque
			1	40,000	80,000	Lisieux
			1	40,000	80,000	Bernay
			1	40,000	80,000	Evreux
ZG 45	One Minute which may Save Your Life		1	80,000	80,000	Athis
			1	80,000	80,000	St. Philibert sur Orne
T 123	Nachrichten (+)		6	65,280	391,680	Brest
			3	32,640	195,840	Lorient
			3	32,640	195,840	St. Nazaire
			1	10,880	65,280	Honfleur
			1	10,880	65,280	Pont L'Eveque
			1	10,880	65,280	Lisieux
			1	10,880	65,280	Bernay
			1	10,880	65,280	Evreux
			1	10,880	65,280	Athis
			1	10,880	65,280	Taillebois
			1	10,880	65,280	Pierrefitte
			1	10,880	65,280	Trun
			1	10,880	65,280	St. Philibert sur Orne
			1	10,880	65,280	Segrie Fontaine
			1	10,880	65,280	St. Opportune
			1	10,880	65,280	Briouze
			1	10,880	65,280	Fourches
			1	10,880	65,280	Cordey
			1	10,880	65,280	Mesnil Herinel
			1	10,880	65,280	St. Honorine
			1	11,080	66,480	Landigov
	Total		82	3,486,600	6,119,600	

+ = First Dissemination

CONFIDENTIAL

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M1

CONFIDENTIAL

C 11106 / 344 / 18
22 AUG 1944

Mr. Frank K. Roberts

INDEXED

Herewith a copy of each of the following leaflets which were disseminated as follows:-

23/24 July

XG.16 - Scheleswig, Kiel and Rendsburg area.

16/17 August

USG.48 - Kiel area

With the compliments

of

Major-General R.A.D. Brooks

P.B.A.TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

21.8.44

363

EINE KLEINE

CLIQUE?

[illegible]DEXED

In seiner Radioansprache hat Hitler zugegeben, dass der Friedensputsch von deutschen Offizieren organisiert worden ist. Göring nannte in seiner Ansprache die Männer hinter der Bewegung „ eine kleine Clique von ehemaligen Generalen ".

Hier sind die unbestreitbaren Tatsachen: Hitler und Himmler haben die militärische Leitung des Krieges gänzlich aus den Händen der Berufsoffiziere genommen. Unter den von Hitler abgesetzten Generalen sind:

Generalfeldmarschall Fedor v. Bock,
Generalfeldmarschall Walter v. Brauchitsch,
Generalfeldmarschall Ewald v. Kleist,
Generalfeldmarschall Wilhelm Ritter v. Leeb,
Generalfeldmarschall Wilhelm List,
Generalfeldmarschall Fritz Erich v. Manstein,
Generalfeldmarschall Gerd v. Rundstedt,
Generalfeldmarschall Erich v. Witzleben,
Generaloberst Ludwig Beck,
Generaloberst Alexander v. Falkenhausen,
Generaloberst Fritz Fromm,
Generaloberst Franz Halder,
Generaloberst Erich Höppner,
Generaloberst Richard Ruoff,
Generaloberst Adolf Strauss.

Ist das „eine kleine Clique"? Sind das „gewissenlose" Männer? Es handelt sich bei diesen Generalen um Wehrmachtsoffiziere, die in militärischen Dingen anders denken als die politische Führung. Diese „kleine Clique" bestand darauf, dass Deutschland den Krieg sofort zu Ende bringen muss.

Es ist klar, dass es in Deutschland jetzt nur noch zwei Seiten gibt: Auf der einen Seite die Kriegs-Verlängerer, auf der andern die Friedens-Beschleuniger.

XG16

FOLGENDES STEHT FEST:

1. Die deutsche Generalität weiss am besten, wie die militärische Lage ist.

2. Die deutsche Generalität ist zu der Einsicht gelangt, dass Deutschland den Krieg verloren hat.

3. Die deutsche Generalität hat daher verlangt, dass der Krieg beendet wird.

4. Die deutsche politische Führung kann nicht Frieden schliessen, ohne selbst unterzugehen.

5. Die deutsche Generalität musste daher selbst handeln, als ihrem Verlangen nicht entsprochen wurde.

6. Die Friedensbewegung stammte nicht von einer „kleinen Clique", sondern von erfahrenen Generalen.

IHR WISST JETZT BESCHEID:

Heute wisst Ihr, was die deutsche Generalität in den letzten Wochen selbst erkennen musste: Dass Deutschland die militärische Niederlage nicht mehr vermeiden kann. Und dass die politische Führung nicht gewillt ist, daraus die Konsequenz zu ziehen. Warum? Weil sie weiss, dass das Kriegsende ihr eigenes Ende bedeutet.

WAS IST ZU TUN?

Die Front tut, was sie kann, um den Frieden zu beschleunigen. 50 000 deutsche Soldaten weigerten sich auf der Cherbourg-Halbinsel, Selbstmord zu begehen. Im Osten ergab sich die gesamte 4. Armee in hoffnungsloser Lage auf Befehl von Generalleutnant Müller.

Die Heimat hat die beste Gelegenheit, den Frieden zu beschleunigen. Trotz Gestapo, trotz Hinrichtungen und Massenrepressalien haben deutsche Arbeiter erkannt, dass die Räder der Kriegsmaschine nur durch Massen-Arbeitsverweigerung stillgelegt werden können.

Front und Heimat müssen ihren Beitrag zur Beendigung des Krieges leisten. Die Generalität hat ein Beispiel gegeben. Es liegt jetzt an allen Deutschen, durch gemeinsames diszipliniertes Handeln das Ende zu beschleunigen.

XG. 16

Obverse

A SMALL CLIQUE ?

In his radio speech, Hitler admitted that the peace putsch had been organised by German officers. Goering, in his speech, called the men behind the movement "a small clique of former generals".

Here are the incontrovertible facts: Hitler and Himmler have taken the military conduct of the war entirely out of the hands of the professional officers. Among the generals sacked by Hitler are the following:

INDEXED

General Field Marshal Fedor v. Bock,
General Field Marshal Walter v. Brauchitsch,
General Field Marshal Ewald v. Kleist,
General Field Marshal Wilhelm Ritter v. Leeb,
General Field Marshal Wilhelm List,
General Field Marshal Fritz Erich v. Manstein,
General Field Marshal Gerd v. Rundstedt,
General Field Marshal Erich v. Witzleben,
Colonel General Ludwig Beck,
Colonel General Alexander v. Falkenhausen,
Colonel General Fritz Fromm,
Colonel General Franz Halder,
Colonel General Erich Höppner,
Colonel General Richard Ruoff,
Colonel General Adolf Strauss

Is that a "small clique"? Are they "irresponsible"? In any event, the above list of generals is one of Wehrmacht officers who think differently, in military matters, from the political leadership. The "small clique" insisted that Germany must immediately end the war.

> It is clear that there are only two sides in Germany now: The side of the war-prolongers and the side of the peace-hasteners.

Reverse

THESE FACTS ARE FIRM:

1. The German Corps of Generals is in the best position to know the facts of the military situation.
2. The Generals have come to recognise that Germany has lost the war.
3. The German Generals have therefore demanded the ending of the war.
4. Germany's political leaders cannot make peace without being destroyed themselves.
5. Since the demand of the German Generals was not consented to, they have had to act on their own.
6. The peace movement did not originate in a "little clique", but among experienced Generals.

NOW YOU KNOW THE FACTS:

Today you know what the German Corps of Generals has recognised during the last few weeks; namely, that Germany can no longer escape defeat. And also that the regime is not willing to draw the consequences of this. Why? Because the regime knows that the end of the war will mean its own end.

WHAT IS THERE TO DO?

THE FRONT isdoing what it can to speed the coming of peace. 50,000 German soldiers refused to commit suicide on the Cherbourg Peninsula. On the eastern front the entire 4th Army, when in a hopeless position, surrendered on the orders of Lieutenant General Müller.

THE HOME FRONT has the greatest opportunity to speed the coming of peace. In spite of the Gestapo, in spite of executions and mass reprisals, Germany's working men have recognised that the wheels of the war machine can be brought to a stop through mass refusal to work.

THE FRONT AND THE HOME FRONT must each contribute to the ending of the war. The Generals have given an example. It is now up to all Germans, by means of disciplined, common action, to speed the end.

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INDEXED

STERNENBANNER

Herausgeber: USA Kriegsinformationsamt — London, den 9. August [illegible]

Alliierter Blitzkrieg in Frankreich

WIE LANGE NOCH?

ES ist genau so gekommen, wie es die deutsche Generalität vorausgesagt hat. Der Rommel-Plan für die Verteidigung im Westen ist zusammengebrochen, und grosse, strategisch wichtige Gebiete Frankreichs mussten geräumt werden. Auch im Osten ist der Plan, die Front im Baltikum zu verankern, misslungen; und damit sind Ostpreussen und Oberschlesien einer russischen Invasion ausgesetzt. Die Vernichtungsschlacht, die Deutschlands erfahrenste Militärs durch baldigen Frieden abzuwenden hofften, ist nun im Gange.

Die Verabschiedung des Oberbefehlshabers West, Generalfeldmarschalls von Rundstedt, am Vorabend des anglo-amerikanischen Vorstosses nach Nordwestfrankreich, liess eine Krise im OKH erkennen. Am 20. Juli kam die Revolte des OKH zum offenen Ausbruch wegen Hitlers Befehl an Generaloberst Lindemann, das Baltikum trotz der Gefahr einer russischen Einkesselung um jeden Preis zu halten. Der Generalstabschef der Wehrmacht, Generaloberst Zeitzler, der vom Kommandeur des Ersatzheeres, Generaloberst Fromm, und einer Reihe anderer hoher Offiziere mit Generalfeldmarschall von Witzleben an der Spitze unterstützt wurde, kam zu der Ueberzeugung, dass Hitlers Befehl so selbstmörderisch war, dass sein Urheber beseitigt werden müsste. Das Attentat misslang. Lindemanns Armee wurde abgeschnitten, wie es die Generalität vorausgesehen hatte, und die ganze dünngewordene Ostfront musste zurückweichen.

Durch Verhaftung und Hinrichtung Dutzender — vielleicht Hunderter — von hohen Wehrmachtsoffizieren, die verlangten, dass man mit dem Kriege jetzt Schluss machen solle, haben Hitler und Himmler etwas Zeit gewonnen. Zeit wofür? Etwa, um mit schwindenden Kräften die Gegenoffensive zu führen, die nach den Fehlschlägen von drei Jahren doch noch die russischen Armeen zerschmettern würde? Etwa, um die Anglo-Amerikaner aus Frankreich und Italien zu werfen, nachdem der Einsatz der besten Panzerstreitkräfte, die Hitler noch geblieben waren, den Vormarsch der Anglo-Amerikaner nicht hat aufhalten können? Vielleicht für Doenitz' immer wieder aufgeschobene U-Boot-Offensive, nachdem alliierte Mannschaften und Waffen bereits in Massen unversehrt auf europäischen Boden gelandet sind? Vielleicht zum Bau neuer Oelraffinerien und Flugzeugfabriken, während tausend alliierte schwere Bomber täglich die bestehenden Anlagen zertrümmern?

Hat Hitler wirklich Zeit für einen einzigen von diesen Plänen gewonnen? Nein--alles, was Hitler gewonnen hat, ist Zeit für sich selbst. Etwas mehr Zeit an der Macht zu bleiben,—ein paar Wochen mehr, ehe die Vergeltung kommt. Und dafür soll das deutsche Volk mit seinem Leben und der Zerstörung seiner Heimat den Preis zahlen.

Aber das deutsche Volk hat selbst darüber zu entscheiden, ob es das tun will. Die Generale haben durch ihre Revolte kundgetan, dass die Uhr zwölf geschlagen hat. Hitler hat sich seinerseits verschworen, bis fünf Minuten nach zwölf zu kämpfen. Die Deutschen können zusammen mit der Partei untergehen—oder jetzt in Gruppen und Massen für Frieden und Ordnung kämpfen. Die Zeit ist knapp bemessen.

Nur Deutsche können Deutschland retten.

62 deutsche Generale

SEIT dem Tag der Landung der Alliierten in der Normandie sind 11 deutsche Generale gefallen, 3 wurden schwer verwundet, 3 wurden gefangen genommen, und 4 sind von ihren Kommandoposten enthoben worden. Das ergibt einen Verlust von 21 deutschen Generalen an der Westfront.

An allen Kampffronten zusammengenommen erreichte der Gesamtverlust an deutschen Generalen in der gleichen Zeitspanne die Ziffer 62. Dazu kommen noch die 5 Generale, die mit anderen Offizieren am 8. August vom „Volksgericht" gehängt wurden.

GOTENLINIE BEDROHT

DIE alliierten Truppen haben den Arno fast in seinem ganzen Lauf erreicht und sind in Florenz eingedrungen. Obwohl Hitler Florenz zur offenen Stadt erklärt hatte, beschossen die Deutschen den Stadtteil südlich des Arno, der von den Alliierten besetzt war.

Mit der Einnahme von Florenz haben sich die Alliierten dem Schwerpunkt der Gotenlinie genähert. Es ist die letzte deutsche Befestigungslinie zur Verteidigung der fruchtbaren Po-Ebene und der Industriestädte Norditaliens. Zwischen der Gotenlinie und den Alpen gibt es weder natürliche noch künstliche Befestigungen.

An dem Vormarsch der Alliierten in Italien waren Streitkräfte aller Vereinten Nationen beteiligt. Englische, kanadische, südafrikanische, neuseeländische und indische Truppen drangen im Mittelabschnitt bis an den Arno vor; amerikanische und französische Truppen rückten an der Westküste entlang gegen Pisa vor; englische, polnische und italienische Truppen nahmen Senigallia an der Ostküste annähernd 40 km nördlich von Ancona. In den Verbänden der Vereinten Nationen kämpfen auch Amerikaner japanischen Abstammung. Auch brasilianische Truppen sind vor kurzem in Italien gelandet.

Neben zahlreichen Toten verloren die Deutschen seit Beginn der alliierten Frühjahrsoffensive in Italien 50.000 bis 60.000 Gefangene, mehr als 250 Panzer, 300 Sturmkampfgeschütze, 450 schwere Panzerabwehrgeschütze und 650 sonstige Geschütze.

IN der ersten Augustwoche wurde die Schlacht um die Normandie zur Schlacht Frankreichs. Frankreich erlebt seinen zweiten Blitzkrieg, aber das Tempo des alliierten Vormarsches stellt selbst die deutsche Offensive des Jahres 1940 in den Schatten.

Der Einnahme von *Avranches* am Südende der Halbinsel von Cherbourg folgte der Einbruch weit überlegener amerikanischer Kräfte in die Bretagne-Halbinsel. Zwei Tage darauf war *Rennes*, die Hauptstadt der Bretagne, gefallen. Blitzschnell wurde die Durchbruchsstelle ausgeweitet. Am. 5. August waren die Amerikaner vor *Brest*, und die anderen Häfen der Bretagne—die früheren U-Boot-Stützpunkte *St. Malo*, *St. Nazaire*, *Lorient*—waren abgeschnitten. Am gleichen Tage erreichten sie die Loire und durchschnitten jede Verbindung zwischen der Bretagne und den deutschen Hauptkräften. Nach Osten einschwenkend, nahmen sie knapp nacheinander die wichtigen Strassenknotenpunkte *Laval* und *Mayenne* auf dem Wege nach Paris.

Die deutschen Truppen im Mittelabschnitt der Normandie mussten unter den Schlägen der Briten und Kanadier nach dem Fall der heissumstrittenen Städte *Vire* und *Villers Bocage* hinter die Orne zurück. Am 7. August versuchten 4 deutsche Panzerdivisionen einen Gegenangriffe in Richtung *Avranches*. Kurze Zeit war *Mortain* in deutschen Händen. Der deutsche Gegenangriff wurde jedoch zurückgewiesen, wobei alliierte Raketenflugzeuge eine grosse Zahl deutscher Panzer und Kampfwagen zerstörten.

Ein amerikanischer Berichterstatter meldete aus Frankreich: „Unter den deutschen Gefangenen waren Männer der besten noch nicht vernichteten deutschen Divisionen, Fallschirmjäger und Panzergrenadiere. Es waren ausgezeichnete Soldaten darunter. Aber es gab unter ihnen auch Männer, die soeben mit unausgeheilten Wunden aus dem Lazarett entlassen waren, die ihre Arme nur halb gebrauchen konnten, die kaum gehen konnten, entkräftet von Ruhr, Typhus und Frostwunden, die sie sich im Osten geholt hatten."

35 deutsche Divisionen standen Anfang August den Alliierten im Westen gegenüber. Dreizehn davon sind vernichtet. Mehr als 100.000 Gefangene fielen in die Hände der Alliierten. Die deutschen Gesamtverluste betragen über 200.000 Mann. Die Strassen der Normandie und Bretagne sind mit zerstörten deutschen Tanks und Fahrzeugen übersät.

Das schöne Wetter zu Anfang August begünstigte die Alliierten, deren Luftflotte nun die deutschen Stellungen in nie abreissenden Wellen überflogen.

355.000 deutsche Kriegsgefangene

WESTFRONT:

Vom. 6. Juni bis zum 7. August **100.000**

SUEDFRONT:

Vom. 11. Mai bis zum 7. August **55.000**

OSTFRONT:

Vom. 23. Juni bis zum 7. August **200.000**

Technik der Invasion

AUF den Flugfeldern hinter der alliierten Kampffront in der Normandie wurden von Transportflugzeugen vom 6. Juni bis 27. Juli Frachten im Gesamtgewicht von 40.000 Zentnern gelandet. Auf diesem Wege wurden die verschiedenartigsten Güter gelandet, von Feldpostbriefen und Blutplasma bis zu Kraftfahrzeugen und schweren Geschützen. Auf ihrem Rückflug brachten die Transportflugzeuge Tausende von Verwundeten, darunter auch deutsche Gefangene, nach England.

Um den Transport der ungeheuren Mengen von Treibstoff für die alliierten Flugzeuge, Tanks und Kraftfahrzeuge aller Art zu erleichtern, wurden vom ersten Tag der Landung Röhrenleitungen von den Landungsplätzen zu den vordersten Frontlinien gelegt, deren Verlängerung mit dem Vormarsch der alliierten Truppen Schritt hält.

Seit dem 1. August befinden sich auch zwei riesige amerikanische Eisenbahn-Transportschiffe zwischen England und der Normandie in Betrieb, die vollkommen fahrbereite Eisenbahnzüge nach Frankreich überführen. Güterzüge bis zu 100 Waggons können unmittelbar nach der Landung auf den französichen Bahnlinien weiterrollen.

Siegesfeier auf dem Marktplatz im befreiten Rennes

Vor den Toren Deutschlands

DIE Sommeroffensive der Roten Armee glich dem Angriff eines vielarmigen Titanen. Wenn die deutsche Verteidigung an einer Stelle einen russischen Vorstoss zeitweilig aufhalten konnte, stiessen die Russen an mehreren anderen Frontabschnitten umso tiefer in der Richtung auf Zentraleuropa vor. An einer Front von 1000 km Länge waren starke russische Armeen unter Konjew, Rokossowski, Zacharow, Tschernjakowski, Bagramian, Jeremenko und Maslennikow in Bewegung.

Die Lage an den wichtigsten Frontabschnitten sah am Ende der ersten Augustwoche folgendermassen aus:

Im Baltikum drangen russische Truppen von Dünaburg nach Westen quer durch Lettland vor und erreichten den Rigaer Meerbusen; die deutsche Baltikum-Armee, deren Kommando General Schörner von General Lindemann übernommen hatte, wurde von ihren Verbindungen zu Lande abgeschnitten.

Ostpreussen erlebte das Nahen der Armeen Bagramians und Tschernjakowskis, die von Wilna aus nach Westen vorrückten und Kowno und fast das gesamte Gebiet Litauens östlich der ostpreussischen Grenze besetzten. Die Sowjettruppen hatten sich Tilsit und Insterburg auf weniger als 100 km genähert.

Im Kampf um Warschau erreichte die Rote Armee die Aussenbezirke der polnischen Hauptstadt, vertrieb die Deutschen vom Ostufer der Weichsel und stiess weiter im Süden vor. In Warschau nahmen polnische Patrioten unter General Bor den Kampf gegen die deutsche Besatzung auf und bemächtigten sich der Altstadt und vieler öffentlicher Gebäude. Bialystok im Nordosten war ebenso wie Brest-Litowsk im Osten Warschaus fest in russischer Hand.

In Galizien hatten die Russen die Weichsel nordöstlich von Krakau überschritten und sich an einem Punkte der schlesischen Grenze auf 150 km genähert. Von Przemysl aus stiessen andere russische Verbände in westlicher Richtung auf Krakau und in südlicher Richtung auf die nach der Tschechoslowakei führenden Karpathenpässe vor. Die wichtigsten Städte des polnischen Oelgebietes, Stryj, Sambor und Borislaw, gerieten in russische Hände.

Deutschlands militärische Lage ist heute zumal an der Ostfront verzweifelter, als es seinerzeit im Herbst 1918 an der Westfront der Fall war.

National-Zeitung, Basel.—29.7.1944

Die Moskauer Zeitung „Iswestija" schrieb über die Erfolge der russischen Armeen: „Ein riesiges Gebiet ist von den deutschen Eindringlingen befreit worden. Die Vertreibung der Deutschen vom gesamten Sowjetgebiet, das sie vorübergehend besetzt hatten, nähert sich ihrem Ende."

Im Inneren der Festung Europa

DIE Amerikaner, Engländer und jugoslawische Patrioten haben im Inneren Jugoslawiens ein Netz von Flugplätzen errichtet, auf denen Transportflugzeuge der Alliierten Nachschub und Kriegsmaterial für die Freiheitskämpfer landen. Auf dem Rückweg werden jugoslawische Verwundete nach Italien transportiert. Auch eine Balkan-Fliegergruppe wurde organisiert.

* * *

In Vercelli im nordwestlichen Italien haben italienische Patrioten Kampfgruppen der Faschisten, die über Artillerie und eine Anzahl von Tanks verfügten, angegriffen. In den erbitterten Kampf griffen Bombenflugzeuge der Alliierten ein.

* * *

Auf der Strasse nach Rennes hielt ein Franzose ein amerikanisches Kraftfahrzeug mit den Worten an: „Ich habe einige deutsche Gefangene. Was soll ich mit ihnen anfangen?" Er führte die Amerikaner zu einem Schloss, in dem die ganze deutsche Garnison einer Stadt, einschliesslich 20 Offizieren, von 70 Mitgliedern der französischen Freiheitsbewegung festgehalten wurde.

Japaner im Rückzug

NACH langer Belagerung hat die alliierte Armee General Stilwells in Nordburma die Stadt Myitkina erobert. Myitkina liegt 80 km von der chinesischen Grenze am Ende der von Mandalay nach Norden führenden Eisenbahnlinie. Zwei Jahre lang befand sich die Stadt in japanischer Händen.

Die Eroberung von Myitkina, das neben einer wichtigen Bahnstation auch mehrere grosse Flugplätze besitzt, gibt den Alliierten einen wertvollen Ausgangspunkt für weitere Operationen in Burma.

Chinesische Truppen in Nordburma sind gleichzeitig weiter nach Westen vorgerückt, und haben sich damit den Truppen General Stilwells genähert. Es darf jetzt mit der Möglichkeit der Eröffnung der Verbindungsstrasse zwischen Indien und China gerechnet werden.

Im Nordwesten Burmas, wo sie einen Vorstoss gegen Indien versuchten, befinden sich die japanischen Truppen auf dem Rückzug. Sie werden von britischen Truppenverbänden und Flugzeugen ständig verfolgt.

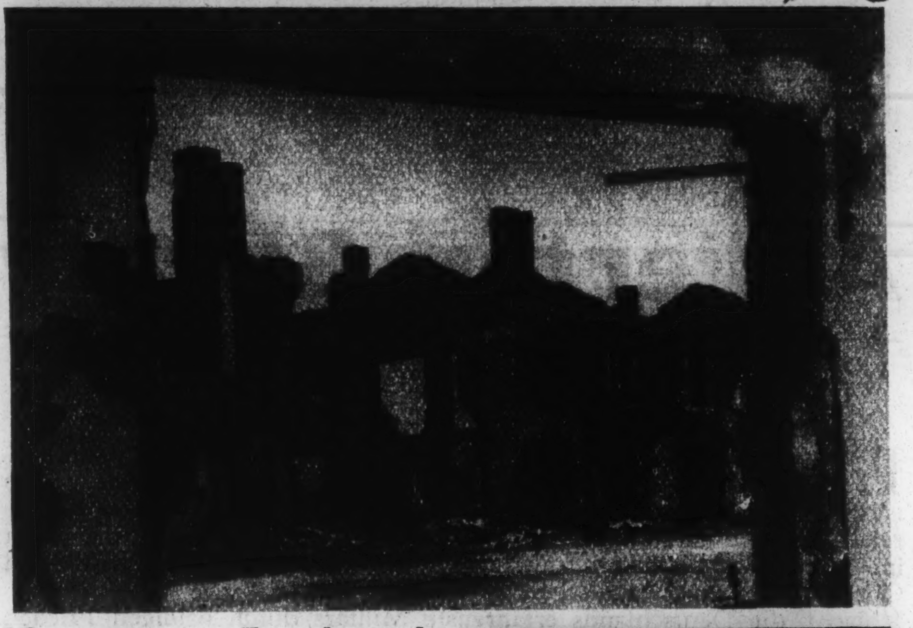
Auch im Stillen Ozean haben die Japaner weitere Rückschläge erlitten. Die amerikanischen Landungstruppen auf Guam im Südwesten der Marianen-Inseln rücken vor.

DIE STIMME AMERIKAS IN DEUTSCHER SPRACHE

AMERIKANISCHER SENDER IN EUROPA: 18.15, 21.00, 23.00 (Mittelwelle: 307, 267; Kurzwelle: 49, 41, 31, 25) **00.45** (Mittelwelle: 307, 267; Kurzwelle: 49, 42, 41)

DIE STIMME AMERIKAS UEBER DEN LONDONER RUNDFUNK: 08.00, 11.00 (Langwelle: 1500; Mittelwelle: 373, 307, 267; Kurzwelle: 49, 41, 31, 25) **21.00** (Mittelwelle: 373, 307, 267, 261; Kurzwelle: 49, 41, 31, 25)

DIE STIMME AMERIKAS DIREKT AUS NEW YORK (Kurzwelle): **06.15** (49, 42, 39, 38) **07.15** (49, 39) **08.15** (49, 48, 42, 39, 38, 31, 30) **09.15** (49, 39, 38, 31, 30) **10.15** (38, 31, 30) **11.15** (38, 31, 30, 25) **12.15** (31, 25, 19) **13.15** (31, 25, 19) **14.15** (25, 19) **16.15** (25, 19, 16) **18.15** (25, 19, 16) **19.15** (25, 23, 19, 16) **20.15** (23, 19, 16) **21.15** (25, 19) **22.15** (25, 23, 19) **23.15** (31, 25, 23, 19) **00.15** (38, 31, 26, 19) **01.15** (31, 25, 19) **02.15** (39, 31, 25) **03.15** (48, 39, 30) **04.15** (49, 48, 39, 38, 30) **05.15** (49, 48, 38, 30)



SS wütet in Frankreich

In London wird offiziell bekanntgegeben, dass Truppen des SS-Panzer-Regiments „Der Führer," das zur 2. SS-Panzer-Division „Das Reich" gehört, am 10. Juni die gesamte Bevölkerung des französischen Ortes Oradour-sur-Glane, getötet und den Ort niedergebrannt haben.

Truppen dieses SS Regiments fuhren in mehreren Kraftwagen zur Mittagsstunde in Oradour ein und forderten den Bürgermeister auf, die gesamte Bevölkerung auf einem Platz zu versammeln. Von dort wurden die Männer in Gruppen von zwanzig in einen Heuschober abgeführt und dort sofort erschossen. Die Frauen und Kinder wurden in die Kirche getrieben, die dann verschlossen wurde. Hierauf setzten die SS Truppen den ganzen Ort mit der Kirche in Brand.

750 Einwohner wurden gemordet. Die Bilder zeigen die zerstörte Stadt und die Brandleichen.

137.000 Tonnen im Juli abgeworfen

DIE Luftoffensive der Alliierten, vornehmlich gegen die deutsche Treibstoffproduktion und Bahnverkehrsanlagen, hat im Monat Juli neuerdings Rekorderfolge erzielt. Die britischen Bombenflieger allein haben im Laufe des vergangenen Monats Bomben im Gesamtgewicht von 57,500 Tonnen auf Ziele in Deutschland und die von Deutschen besetzten Gebiete abgeworfen. Amerikanische Flieger haben deutsche Ziele im Monat Juli mit Bomben im Gesamtgewicht von 79,500 Tonnen angegriffen.

Die deutschen Hauptziele im vergangenen Monat waren:

Aachen (Bahnanlagen), Allach (Flugzeugwerke), Aschersleben (Bombenflugzeugbestandteile - Fabrik), Augsburg (Me109 - Bestandteile - Fabrik), Bad Wörishofen (Flugplatz), Berlin und Umgebung (Eisenbahn-und Industrieanlagen), Bernburg (Bombenflugzeugwerke), Blech-Hammer (Synthetische Treibstoffwerke), Bohlen (Synthetische Treibstoffwerke), Bottrop-Welheim (Synthetische Treibstoffwerke), Bremen (Militärische Anlagen), Buer-Scholven (Synthetische Treibstoffwerke), Dessau (Flugzeugmaschinenfabrik), Düren (Bahnanlagen), Ebelsbach (Kugellagerwerke), Eisenach (Me110-Bestandteilfabrik und Montagewerke), Erfurt (Flugplatz), Frankfurt a.M. (Industrie-und Bahnanlagen), Friedrichshafen (Maybach-Werke, Manzell-Dornier Werke, Zeppelin-Werke, Löwenthal-Flugplatz), Gotha (Me110-Bestandteilfabrik und Montagewerke), Halle (Konstruktions-und Reparaturwerkstätten), Hamburg und Umgebung (Treibstoffwerke), Hannover (Bahnanlagen), Hollriegelskreuth (Chemische Fabrik), Homberg (Synthetische Treibstoffwerke), Kempten (Messerschmitt-Bestandteilfabrik), Kiel und Kieler Kanal (Militärische Anlagen), Koblenz (Bahnanlagen), Köln (Industrie-und-Bahnanlagen), Kölleda (Flugplatz), Konz-Harthaus (Bahnanlagen), Laupheim (Flugplatz), Lechfeld (Flugplatz), Leipheim (Flugplatz), Leipzig und Umgebung (Kugellagerwerke, Flugzeugmaschinenfabrik, Bahnanlagen), Lützkendorf (Synthetische Treibstoffwerke), Mannheim (Industrie-und Bahnanlagen), Memmingen (Flugplätze), Merseburg-Leuna (Synthetische Treibstoffwerke), Milbertshofen (Waffenlager), Mockau (Me110-Bestandteilfabrik und Montagewerk), München und Umgebung (Bahnanlagen, Flugplätze, Fabriken), Odertal (Synthetische Treibstoffwerke), Peenemünde (Aeronautische Versuchsstation), Regensburg (Flugzeugwerke), Saarbrücken (Bahnanlagen), Schleissheim (Flugplatzanlagen), Schweinfurt (Kugellagerwerke), Stockhausen (Flugzeugmaschinenfabrik), Stralsund (Bahnanlagen), Stuttgart (Industrie-und Bahnanlagen), Insel Sylt (Rundfunkanlagen), Wanne-Eickel (Synthetische Treibstoffwerke), Wesseling (Synthetische Treibstoffwerke), Ulm (Bahnanlagen).

Ziele in Oesterreich im Juli waren:

Feuersbrunn (Flugplatz), Korneuburg (Oelraffinerie), Linz (Hermann Goering-Tankwerke), Mayersdorf (Flugplatz), Münchendorf (Flugplatz), Vösendorf (Oelraffinerie), Wien und Umgebung (Militärische und Industrieanlagen, sowie Winterhafen), Wiener-Neustadt (Flugzeugfabrik und Flugplatz).

Im August wurde die Luftoffensive mit unverminderter Heftigkeit fortgesetzt.

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Page 1, Columns 1 and 2.

HOW MUCH LONGER ?

It has happened just as the German generals prophesied. The Rommel plan for the defense of the West has collapsed, and wide strategic areas of France have had to be surrendered. Also in the East, the plan to anchor the front to the Baltic states failed, leaving East Prussia and the Uplands of Silesia exposed to Russian invasion. The battle of extinction, which Germany's best-informed military men had hoped to avoid by making peace soon, is now in progress.

The retirement of the Supreme Commander in the West, Field Marshal von Rundstedt, on the eve of the Anglo-American drive into northwest France, revealed a crisis in the High Command. On July 20th the High Command broke out in open revolt over the issue of Adolf Hitler's order to Col. General Lindemann's Army to hold the Baltic states at all costs, in the face of the danger of Russian encirclement. The chief of staff of the Wehrmacht, Colonel General Zeitzler, supported by the commander of the replacement army, Colonel General Fromm, and by a host of other high officers headed by Field Marshall von Witzleben, decided that Adolf Hitler's order was so suicidal that its author must be removed. Their attempt failed, Lindemann's army was cut off, as they had predicted, and the whole thinned-out eastern front gave way.

By arresting and executing dozens -- perhaps hundreds -- of key officers of the Wehrmacht who demanded that the war be stopped now, Hitler and Himmler gained a little time. Time for what? Time to stage the counter-offensive with dwindling forces that would cripple the Russian armies, after three years' efforts to do so had come to nothing? Time to throw the Anglo-Americans out of France and Italy, after the commitment of Hitler's best remaining Panzer forces had failed to stop their advance? Time perhaps for a long-delayed Doenitz U-boat offensive, after the mass of Allied men and weapons had already been safely landed on European soil? Time perhaps to build new oil refineries and airplane factories, while the existing ones were being wrecked by as many as 1,000 Allied heavy bombers a day?

Did Hitler win time for any of his plans? No -- all that Hitler has gained time for is himself. A little more time to stay in power -- a few more weeks to escape retribution. And for that the German people shall pay the cost in lives and destruction of their homeland.

But the German people themselves have to decide whether they will do so. The Generals, in revolting, have declared that twelve o'clock has struck. Hitler, for his part, has vowed that he will fight on until five minutes past twelve. The Germans can go down with the party of annihilation -- or they can work now, in groups and masses, for peace and order. The time is short.

Only Germans can save Germany.

Page 1, Column 2.

62 German Generals.

Since the day of the landing of the Allies in Normandy, 11 German generals have fallen, 3 have been seriously wounded, 3 were captured, and 4 were removed from their commands. This makes a loss of 21 German generals on the Western front.

On all the fighting fronts together, the total loss of German generals, within the same span of time, reached 62. To this figure, 5 generals have to be added who were hanged, together with other officers by the "People's Court" on August 8th.

Page 1, Column 2.

Gothic Line Threatened.

The Allied troops reached the Arno along nearly its full length and advanced into Florence. Although Hitler had declared Florence an open city, the Germans shelled the part of the town to the south of the Arno, which had been occupied by the Allies.

The entry into Florence brings the Allies nearer to the key of the Gothic line. This is the last German line of fortifications for the defense of the rich Po Valley and the industrial towns of northern Italy. There is no defense line, natural or man-made, between the Gothic line and the Alps.

Fighting forces of many of the United Nations took part in this drive of the Allies. English, Canadian, South African, New Zealand and Indian troops drove toward the Arno in the central sector of the front; American and French troops advanced along the west coast towards Pisa; English, Polish and Italian troops occupied Senigallia, approximately 40 km. north of Ancona on the East coast. In the units of the United Nations Americans of Japanese descent are also fighting. Even Brazilian troops have recently been landed in Italy.

Apart from the many killed since the start of the spring offensive in Italy, the Germans lost 50,000 to 60,000 prisoners, more than 250 tanks, 300 assault guns, 450 heavy anti-tank guns and 650 other guns.

Page 1, Column 3.

Box.

355,000 German Prisoners of War.

WESTERN FRONT.	
From June 6th to August 7th	100,000
SOUTHERN FRONT.	
From May 11th to August 7th	55,000
EASTERN FRONT.	
From June 23rd to August 7th	200,000

Page 1, Column 3.

Technique of Invasion.

In the air-strips behind the allied fighting front in Normandy, carrier planes landed freight totalling 4 million pounds between June 6th and July 27th. Various goods were landed in this way ranging from soldier's mail and blood plasma to jeeps and heavy guns. The carrier planes brought back to England, on their return flights, thousands of wounded, among them German prisoners.

To facilitate the transport of the tremendous amount of fuel for allied airplanes, tanks, and motor vehicles of all kinds, pipe lines have been laid from the first day of the landing, from the landing points to the most advanced front positions. These pipe lines are being extended in step with the advance of the allied troops.

Since August 1st. two gigantic American "sea-trains" have been travelling between England and Normandy. They carry trains in full running condition to France. Rolling stock up to 100 cars run from these ferries on to French railroad lines.

Page 1, Columns 1 - 4.

ALLIED BLITZKRIEG IN FRANCE.

Page 1, Columns 3 and 4.

During the first week of August the battle in Normandy became the battle for France. France is experiencing her second Blitzkrieg. But the speed of the allied advance far exceeds even that of the German offensive of 1940.

The capture of Avranches, on the Southern end of the Cherbourg peninsula, was followed by the breakthrough of vastly superior U.S. forces into the peninsula of Britanny. Two days later Rennes, the capital of Britanny, had been captured. The gap in the German front was widened with lightning speed. On 5th August the Americans were before Brest, and the other harbours of Britanny -- the previous U-boat bases St. Malo, St. Nazaire, Lorient -- were cut off. On the same day they reached the Loire and cut all communications between Britanny and the main German forces. Wheeling eastwards they took, in short succession, the important road junctions of Laval and Mayenne, on the road to Paris.

In the central sector of Normandy, the German troops, after the fall of the hotly contested towns of Vire and Villers Bocage, had to retreat behind the Orne under the blows of the British and Canadians. On 7th August four German tank divisions attempted a counter-attack towards Avranches. For a short time Mortain was in German hands. The German counter-attack was however repulsed, allied rocket planes destroying and damaging a great number of German tanks and armoured cars.

An American correspondent reports from France: "Among the prisoners there were men of the best German divisions not yet destroyed -- parachutists and panzer grenadiers. There were first-rate soldiers among them. But there were also men just released from hospital, with their wounds not fully healed, men who had only half the use of their arms, men who could hardly walk owing to loss of strength from dysentery, typhus and frostbite acquired in the East."

By the beginning of August, 35 German divisions had opposed the allies in the West. Thirteen of these have by now been destroyed. More than 100,000 prisoners fell into the hands of the allies. German total losses figure more than 200,000. The roads of Normandy and Britanny are littered with destroyed German tanks and vehicles.

The fine weather at the beginning of August favoured the Allies, whose air forces could now fly over the German positions in never ending waves.

Page 1, Columns 3 and 4.

Picture Caption.

Victory celebration on the market square in liberated Rennes.

Page 2, Columns 1 and 2.

At the Doors of Germany.

Page 2, Column 1.

The Red Army's summer offensive was like the attack of a many-limbed monster. If the German defense managed temporarily to halt one Russian thrust at one point, the Russians advanced even deeper towards Central Europe at two or more other sectors. On a front of 1,000 kilometer length, strong Russian armies under Koniev, Rokossovski, Zakharov, Chernyakovsky, Bagramyan, Yeremenko and Maslennikov were on the move.

This is how the situation on the most important front sectors looked at the end of the first week of August:

At the Doors of Germany
(continued)

In the Baltic countries Russian troops advanced from Dvinsk to the west across Latvia and reached the Gulf of Riga; the German Baltic Army, the command of which General Schoerner had taken over from General Lindemann, was cut off from its land communications.

East Prussia saw the approach of the armies under Bagramyan and Chernyakovsky; they advanced from Vilna westwards and occupied Kovno and nearly all the Lithuanian territory east of the East Prussian frontier. The Soviet troops were less than 100 km. from Tilsit and Insterburg.

In the fighting for Warsaw the Red Army reached the outskirts of the Polish capital, drove the Germans from the east bank of the Vistula and advanced farther in the south. In Warsaw Polish patriots under General Bor rose up against the German garrison and gained control of the old city and of many public buildings. Bialystok to the northeast and Brest-Litovsk to the east of Warsaw were firmly in Russian hands.

In Galicia the Russians had crossed the Vistula northeast of Cracow and reached a point 150 km. from the Silesian frontier. Other Russian units advanced from Przemysl westwards towards Cracow and southwards to the Carpathian passes leading into Czechoslovakia. The most important towns of the Polish oil district, Stryj, Drohobycz and Borislav fell into Russian hands.

The Moscow paper "Izvestia" wrote on the successes of the Russian armies: "A tremendous territory has been freed from the German invaders. The expulsion of the Germans from the entire Soviet territory temporarily occupied by them approaches its end."

Page 2, Column 1.

To-day Germany's military position, especially on the Eastern Front, is more hopeless than was the case in the West in the autumn of 1918.

National-Zeitung, Basel. - 29.7.1944.

Page 2, Column 2.

Inside the Fortress of Europe.

The Americans, English and the Yugoslav patriots have built up a network of airdromes inside Yugoslavia on which allied transport planes land supplies and equipment for the partisans. On the way back Yugoslav wounded are taken to Italy. A Balkan air force has also been organised.

In Vercelli in northwest Italy, Italian patriots attacked fascist militia who had artillery and a number of tanks. Allied bombers took part in the violent fighting.

On the way to Rennes a Frenchman stopped an American car with the words, "I've got some German prisoners. What shall I do with them?" He led the Americans to a castle in which the whole German garrison of a town, including 20 officers was rounded up by 70 members of the French Forces of the Interior.

Page 2, Column 2.

Japanese in Retreat.

After a long siege, the Allied army in North Burma commanded by General Stilwell captured the town of Myitkina. Myitkina is 80 km. from the Chinese

Japanese in Retreat (continued)

border at the end of the railway line from Mandalay to the north; it has been in Japanese hands for two years.

The capture of this town, which has several big airfields besides the important railway station, gives the Allies a valuable base for further operations in Burma.

At the same time, Chinese troops in North Burma advanced farther west and are approaching the troops of General Stilwell. It can now be expected that the road linking India and China may be opened.

In Northwest Burma the Japanese Army which tried to push into India is in retreat. It is being constantly pursued by British ground forces and planes.

The Japanese suffered further reverses in the Pacific, too. The American forces which landed on Guam southwest of the Marianas are advancing.

Page 2, Columns 1 and 2.

Radio program.

Page 2, Column 3.

SS Rages in France.

In London it was officially announced that troops of the SS Panzer Regiment "Der Fuehrer", which belongs to the 2nd SS Panzer Division "Das Reich", have killed the whole population of the French village Oradour-sur-Glane, and burned down the village on June 10th.

Troops of this SS Regiment arrived in several lorries in Oradour at noon and demanded that the mayor assemble the whole population in one place. From there the men in groups of twenty were brought into a barn and immediately shot. The women and children were driven into the church which was afterwards locked. Then the SS troops set fire to the whole village including the church.

750 inhabitants were murdered. Only 7 escaped and reported the horror. The pictures show the destroyed town and some of the burned bodies.

Page 2, Columns 3 and 4.

137,000 Tons Dropped in July.

The allied air offensive in July again reached new heights with German fuel and communications targets as the primary objectives. During the month R.A.F. Bomber Command alone dropped 57,500 tons of bombs on Germany and territories under German domination. American fliers attacked German targets in July with bombs of a weight totalling 79,500 tons.

The major targets in Germany during July were: Aachen - railroad installations; Allach - airplane factory; Aschersleben - bombing plane component plant; Augsburg - ME 109 component Plant; Bad Woerishofen - airfield; Berlin and vicinity - railroad and industrial installations; Bernburg - bomber plants; Blech-Hammer - synthetic fuel works; Bohlen - synthetic fuel works; Bottrop-Welheim - synthetic fuel works; Bremen - military installations; Buer-Scholven - synthetic fuel works; Dessau - airplane engine factory; Dueren - railway installations; Ebelsbach - ballbearing plant; Eisenach - ME 110 components and constructions plant; Erfurt - airfield; Frankfurt A.M. - railroad and industrial installations; Friedrichshafen - Maybach plant, Manzell-Dornier plant, Zeppelin plant, Loewenthal airfield; Gotha - ME 110 - component and assembly plant; Halle - assembly and repair plant; Hamburg and vicinity - fuel works; Hanover - railroad installations; Hollriegelskreuth - chemical plant; Homberg - synthetic fuel plant; Kempten - ME components plant; Kiel and Kiel Canal - military installations; Koblenz - railroad installations; Cologne - railroad and industrial installations; Kolleda - airfield; Konz-Harthaus - railroad installations;

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137,000 Tons Dropped in July (continued)

Leupheim- airfield; Lechfeld - airfield; Leipheim - airfield; Leipzig and vicinity - ballbearing plant and airplane engine plant and railroad installations; Luetzkendorf - synthetic fuel works; Mannheim - railroad and industrial installations; Memmingen - airfields; Merseburg - synthetic fuel works; Milbertshofen - artillery depot; Mockau - ME 110 components and assembly plant; Munich and vicinity - railroad installations, airfields, plants; Oderthal - synthetic fuel works; Peenemunde - experimental station; Regensburg - airplane works; Saarbruecken - railroad installations; Schleissheim - airfield installations; Schweinfurt - ballbearing plant; Stockhausen - airplane engine plant; Stralsund - railroad installations; Stuttgart - industrial and railroad installations; Sylt Island - radio installations; Wanne-Eickel - synthetic fuel works; Wesseling - synthetic fuel works; Ulm - railway installations.

The targets in Austria in July were: Feuersbrunn - airfield; Korneuburg - oil refinery; Linz - Hermann Goering Tank Plants; Mayersdorf - airfield; Villach - railroad installations; Voesendorf - oil refinery; Vienna and vicinity - military and industrial installations, also Winter Harbor; Wiener-Neustadt - airplane plants and airfields; Zwoelfaxing - airfield.

The air offensive war continued in August with undiminished force.

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THE COURRIER DE L'AIR F. 77

Brought by Aircraft London August 2nd, 1944.

THE ALLIES HAVE LAUNCHED THE COMBINED OFFENSIVE WHICH WILL WIN THE WAR

Whichever front he turns to, Hitler hears the roar of the Allied armies advancing. He no longer has enough men, he no longer has enough tanks, no longer enough guns to stop them. Hardly has he succeeded in stabilising one of the great fronts which are closing in upon him, that somewhere else a disastrous defeat is inflicted on him. The strategy of Teheran has been translated into facts. Victory lies at the end of our trials.

In Russia, the Wehrmacht is absolutely incapable of recovering from the colossal defeats which it has suffered since the launching of the Red Army's summer offensive. The retreat, far from slowing down now that German territory is threatened, is growing faster. Russian artillery is shelling Warsaw; the Vistula has been crossed. Koniev's troops are less than 250 kilometres from Silesia (they have covered 400 since the start of their offensive).

To the north, several German armies which have delayed in Esthonia and Latvia see their retreat practically cut by the Russian advance towards Riga. Soon, more than twenty divisions will have to choose between surrender or annihilation.

The German armies which cover Lithuania and Eastern Prussia are running the danger of being cut in two by the Russian offensive in the direction of Tilsit.

The general attack against Eastern Prussia, starting from the line Niemen, has begun.

At the other end of the Front the fall of Lwow is the prelude to the crumbling of the Germans in the Balkans.

In Normandy, battles just as decisive, are in progress. They have not the same spectacular character as the gigantic advance of the Red Army. But let there be no mistake: the enemy is bleeding to death in the Bocage just as he is in the Eastern plains.

(continued on Page 4)

CAPTIONS

SURROUNDED BY NEW YORK'S SKYSCRAPERS: When he visited New York, after his talks with President Roosevelt at Washington, General de Gaulle was warmly welcomed. Giving an account of his visits, the General told the Consultative Assembly: "I found the opportunity for the widest and frankest conversations with the British Government and then with President Roosevelt and the American Government."

CHERBOURG WELCOMES CHURCHILL: Mr. Churchill recently made a tour of inspection in Normandy. At Cherbourg he was able to see the progress accomplished in reconstruction work. The Cherbourg people gave him a spontaneous welcome.

CAPTIONS PAGES 2 and 3

NEWS-REEL OF THE BATTLE IN FRANCE: At Fleury-sur-Orne, patriots have captured a six-barrelled German mortar which guarded the entrace to a cave used as an arsenal by the enemy.

On the Périers road, Americans surround the still smoking débris of a Tiger tank they have just destroyed.

German "heavies" lie like this one on the roads of Normandy.

American shock troops carry out mopping up operations in the village of St.Eney.

At St. Lô tow French mioitary doctors of the Liaison Mission look after the civil population. An American officer is giving them information.

This baby was born in a slit trench on the battlefield. This American doctor brought him into the world under shell fire.

SOUVENIRS OF THE FOURTEENTH OF JULY IN LIBERATED FRANCE

A French veteran takes part in the ceremony at Cherbourg

Allied march past in Cherbourg. Airmen, sailors and firemen march side by side with British and American troops.

PAGE 4

(Continued from Page 1)

BATTLE ON THREE FRONTS

In Normandy, the density of the forces engaged is extremely high. Over a front of 110 kilometres approximately, the enemy has concentrated 25 divisions, nine of these armoured. The intensity and the bitterness of the fighting going on on this front has never been equalled in this war.

Why is the enemy attempting to hold out in Normandy while retreating at full speed in Russia?

Because he must hold out in Normandy or crumble once and for all.

The action of the Allied air forces and of the French Forces of the Interior against the enemy's lines of communication in France has made difficult and slow the concentration of his forces on the Norman front. It would render still more difficult any movement in the opposite direction.

Furthermore, if the battle should become mobile, the superior mobility and air forces of the Allies would play their full part.

That is why the enemy is hanging on to every foot of soil in Normandy.

But by doing so, his reserves of men and equipment are being swallowed up. The destruction of the German army is taking place on the spot instead of being carried out in depth.

This destruction is necessary for the war in Europe to end, all the more so since the enemy has taken the decision to fight to the bitter end.

It is well on the way to being realised. On certain points of the front, the enemy is cracking; on others and for the time being he is holding on as best he may. Everywhere signs abound of his lack of men and equipment, a lack which will become decisive in the weeks which will follow.

The German generals who are better placed than any others to know the chances of the German army are attempting to get rid of Hitler. It does not mater whether their plot succeeds or not,(and they may well not have said their last word.) What does matter is that the German High Command no longer believes in victory and deems defeat near enough to justify the exceptional risks it has taken to upset the Nazi régime. Its desperate action at the hour when the German Army is fighting for its life proves that the German soldier can expect nothing more from his leader.

In Italy, the Allied advance continues to pin down many German divisions which, had they been put at the disposal of Rommel, might have allowed him to hold Montgomery longer in check.

Truly, it is one immense battle unfolding itself on three fronts towards the final crushing of German military power.

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CAPTIONS

IN RUSSIA: ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF LVOV

Tirelessly pursuing the enemy, Russian tanks and artillery ford a river (Photo by radio)

IN ITALY: THE ADVANCE CONTINUES

French troops celebrate the 14th of July in Sienna which they captured. The three Allied chiefs during the ceremony: General Alexander, Commander in Chief, General Juin and General Clark, Commanding the Vth American Army.

Italians welcome the crew of a French tank

March past of French troops of the Expeditionary Corps

In Arezzo, an VIIIth Army tank decorated by the inhabitants

LE COURRIER
DE L'AIR

INDEXED

APPORTE PAR AVION LONDRES, LE 2 AOUT 1944

Les Alliés ont lancé l'offensive générale qui gagnera la guerre

Vers quelque front qu'il se tourne, Hitler entend le grondement des armées alliées en marche. Il n'a plus assez d'hommes, plus assez de tanks, plus assez de canons pour les arrêter. A peine a-t-il réussi à stabiliser momentanément l'un des trois grands fronts qui se referment sur lui, qu'une défaite désastreuse lui est infligée ailleurs. La stratégie de Téhéran est passée dans les faits. La victoire est au bout de nos peines.

En Russie, la *Wehrmacht* est absolument incapable de se relever des colossales défaites qu'elle a subies depuis le déclenchement de l'offensive d'été de l'Armée rouge. Sa retraite, loin de se ralentir à présent que le territoire allemand est menacé, ne fait que s'accélérer. L'artillerie russe bombarde Varsovie; la Vistule a été franchie. Les troupes de Koniev sont à moins de 250 kilomètres de la Silésie (elles en ont franchi 400 depuis le début de leur offensive).

Au nord, plusieurs armées allemandes qui se sont attardées en Estonie et en Lettonie voient leur retraite pratiquement coupée par l'avance russe vers Riga. Il s'agit de plus de 20 divisions qui bientôt devront se rendre ou périr.

Les armées allemandes qui couvrent la Lithuanie et la Prusse orientale sont en danger d'être coupées en deux par l'offensive russe en direction de Tilsitt.

L'attaque générale contre la Prusse orientale, à partir de la ligne du Niémen, est commencée.

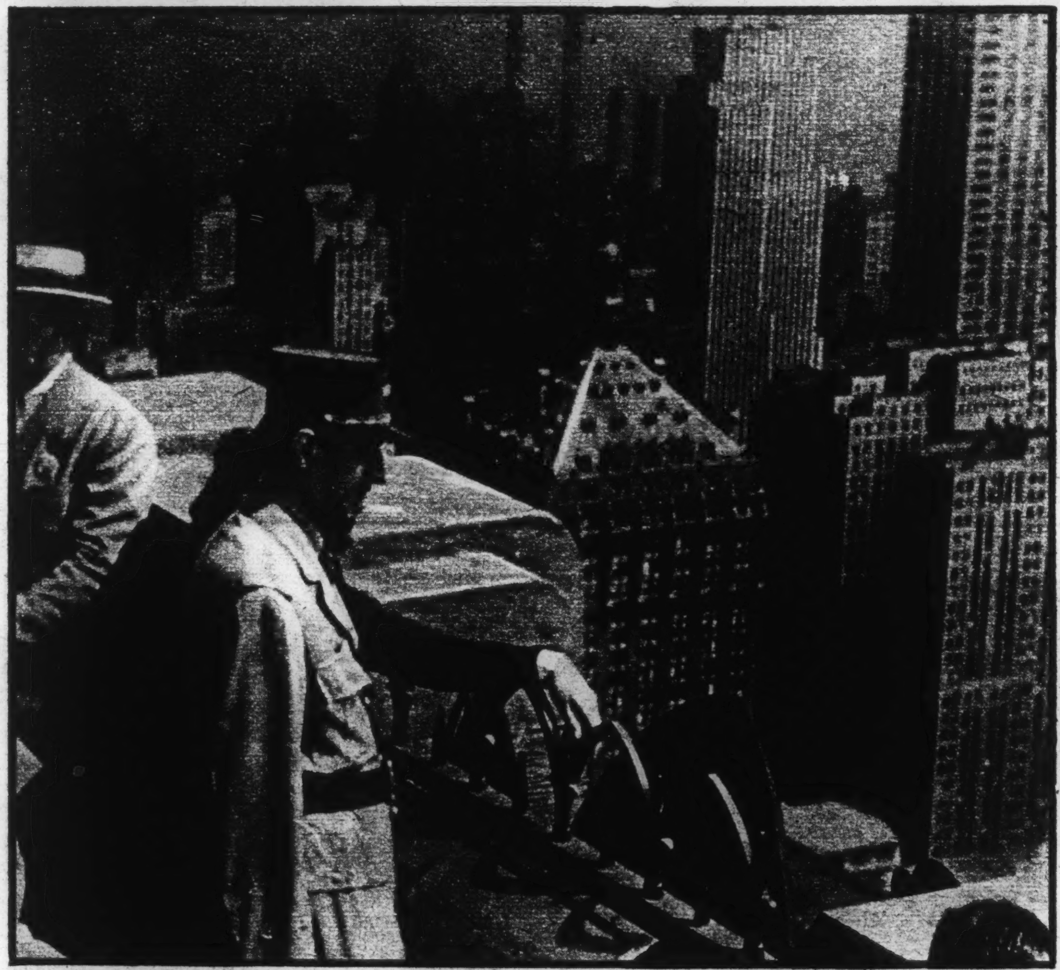
A l'autre extrémité du front, la chute de Lvov est le prélude de l'effondrement allemand dans les Balkans.

En Normandie, des batailles tout aussi décisives sont en cours. Elles n'ont pas le même caractère spectaculaire que la gigantesque progression de l'Armée rouge. Mais qu'on ne s'y trompe pas : l'ennemi saigne à mort dans le bocage autant que dans la plaine orientale.

En Normandie, la densité des forces en présence est extrêmement élevée. Sur un front de

Suite à la page 4

AU MILIEU DES GRATTE-CIEL DE NEW YORK



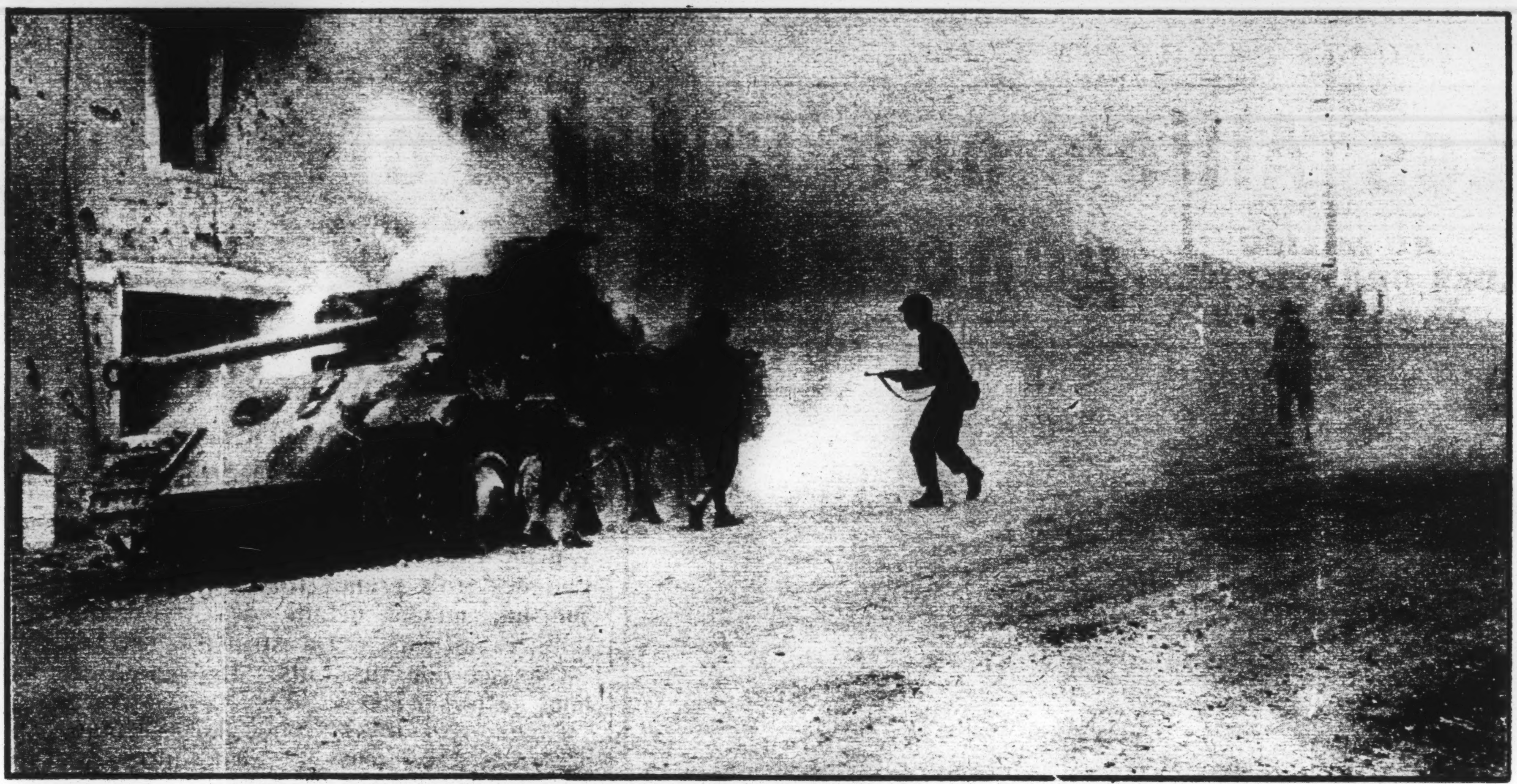
Lorsqu'il visita New York, après ses conversations avec le Président Roosevelt à Washington, le général de Gaulle fut chaleureusement accueilli. Rendant compte de ses visites, le Général déclarait à l'Assemblée Consultative: "J'ai trouvé auprès du gouvernement britannique, puis auprès du Président Roosevelt et du gouvernement américain, l'occasion des conversations les plus larges et les plus franches"

CHERBOURG SOUHAITE LA BIENVENUE A CHURCHILL

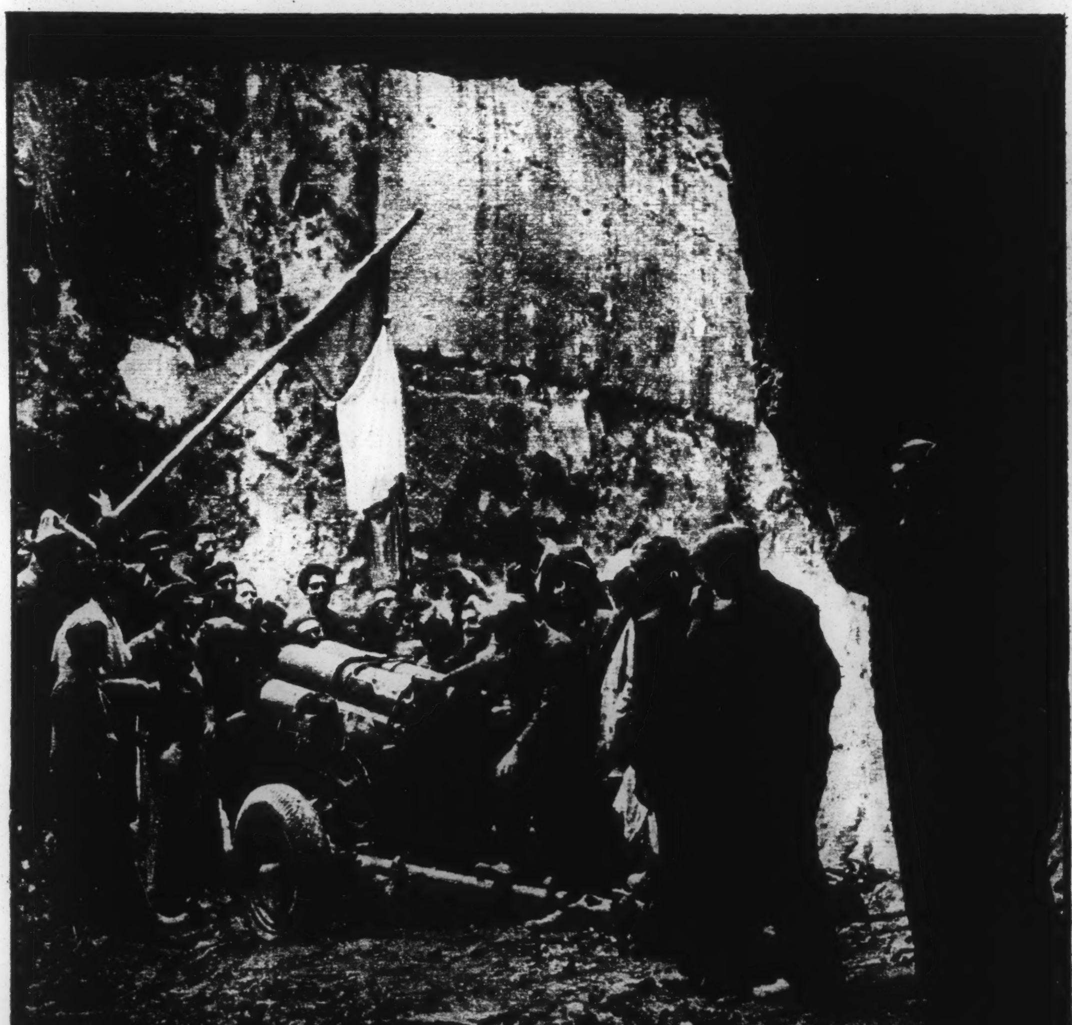
M. Churchill a récemment fait une tournée d'inspection en Normandie. A Cherbourg il a pu voir les progrès faits dans les travaux de reconstruction. Les Cherbourgeois lui ont fait une ovation spontanée

F.77

Actualités de la Bataille



Sur la route de Périers des Américains entourent les débris encore fumants d'un char Tigre qu'ils viennent de détruire



A Fleury-sur-Orne, les patriotes se sont emparés d'un mortier allemand à six canons qui gardait l'entrée d'une cave qui servait d'arsenal à l'ennemi

A St. Lô, deux médecins-majors français de la Mission de liaison soignent la population civile. Un officier américain leur donne des renseignements

Ce poupon est né dans une tranchée-abri sur le champ de bataille. Sous les obus ce médecin américain mit l'enfant au monde

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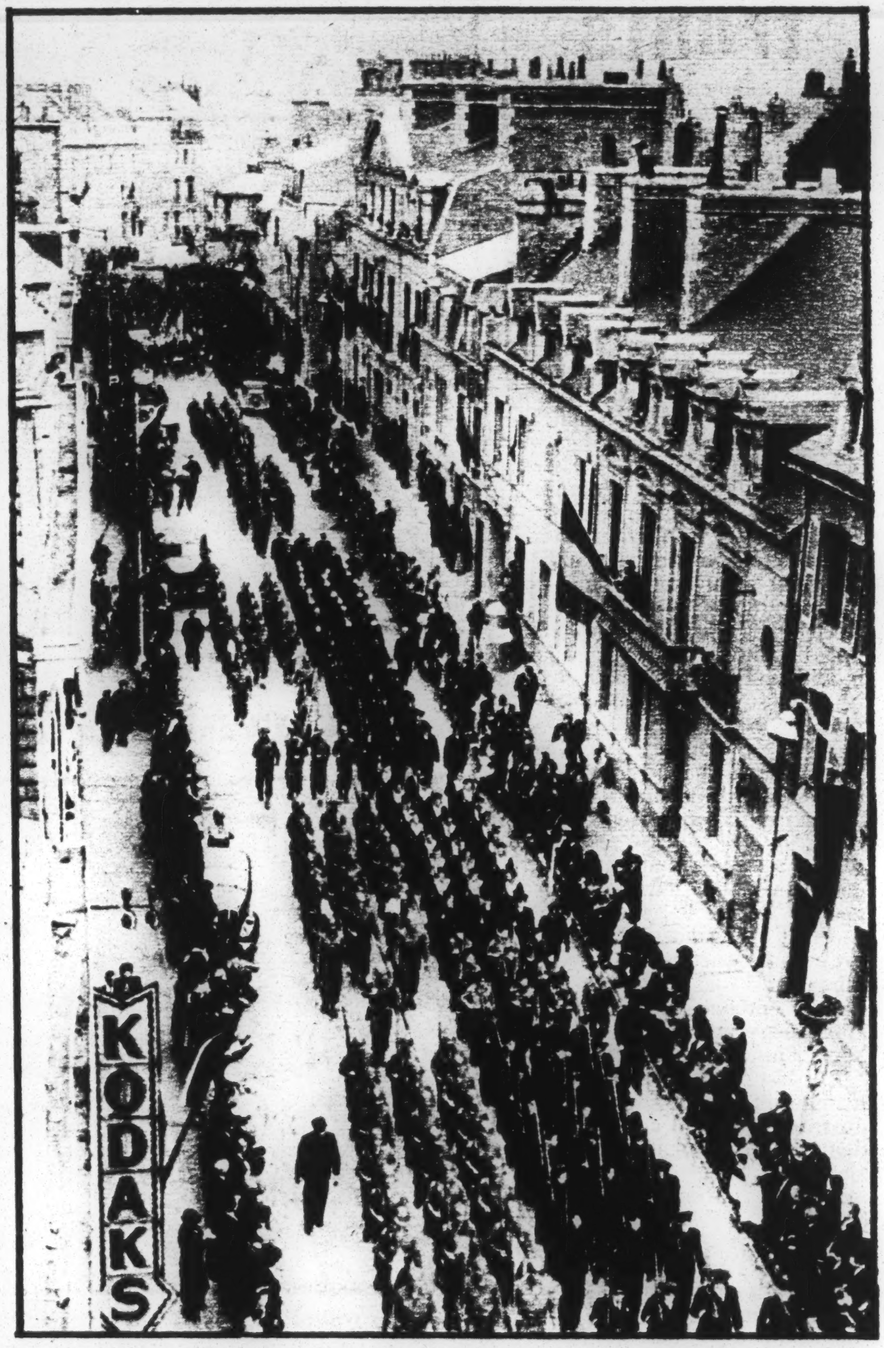
de France

Les mastodontes allemands gisent, tel celui-ci, sur les routes normandes

Les troupes de choc américaines procèdent au nettoyage du village de St. Eney

SOUVENIRS DU 14 JUILLET EN FRANCE LIBEREE . . .



Défilé allié dans Cherbourg. Des aviateurs, des "cols bleus" et des sapeurs-pompiers marchent côte à côte avec les Anglais et les Américains

Un vétéran français prend part à la cérémonie à Cherbourg

SUITE DE LA PAGE 1

Bataille sur trois fronts

110 kilomètres environ, l'ennemi a concentré 25 divisions, dont 9 blindées. L'intensité et l'acharnement des combats qui se déroulent sur ce front n'ont jamais été égalées dans cette guerre.

Pourquoi l'ennemi cherche-t-il à tenir en Normandie tandis qu'il bat en retraite à pas de géant en Russie ?

Parce qu'il lui faut tenir en Normandie ou s'effondrer définitivement.

L'action de l'aviation alliée et des F.F.I. contre ses lignes de communication en France a rendu difficile et lente la concentration des forces ennemies sur le front normand. Elle rendrait encore plus difficile tout mouvement dans le sens contraire.

En outre, si la bataille devient une bataille de mouvement, la mobilité et l'aviation supérieures des Alliés joueront leur plein rôle.

Voilà pourquoi l'ennemi s'accroche à chaque mètre de terrain en Normandie.

Mais ce faisant, il engloutit peu à peu ses réserves d'hommes et de matériel. La destruction de l'armée allemande s'opère sur place au lieu se s'opérer en profondeur.

Cette destruction est nécessaire pour que la guerre en Europe prenne fin, puisque aussi bien l'ennemi est décidé à lutter jusqu'au bout.

Elle est en bonne voie de réalisation. Sur certains points du front, l'ennemi craque; sur d'autres, il se maintient tant bien que mal — pour le moment. Partout les signes abondent de sa pénurie d'hommes et de matériel, qui deviendra décisive dans les semaines qui vont suivre.

Les généraux allemands, qui sont mieux placés que quiconque pour connaître les chances de l'armée allemande, essaient de se débarrasser d'Hitler. Que leur coup réussisse ou non (et ils n'ont peut-être pas dit leur dernier mot) est sans importance. Ce qui compte, c'est que le Haut Commandement allemand ne croit plus à la victoire, et juge la défaite assez prochaine pour justifier les risques exceptionnels qu'il a pris pour renverser le régime nazi. Son action désespérée, à l'heure où l'armée allemande lutte pour la vie, montre que le soldat allemand n'a plus rien à attendre de ses chefs.

En Italie, l'avance alliée continue à fixer de nombreuses divisions allemandes, qui, mises à la disposition de Rommel, lui eussent permis de tenir plus longtemps Montgomery en échec.

C'est bien une seule immense bataille qui évolue sur trois fronts vers l'effondrement définitif de la puissance militaire allemande.

EN RUSSIE : Aux abords de Lvov

Pourchassant l'ennemi sans relâche, des chars et de l'artillerie russes traversent une rivière à gué (Photo par radio)

EN ITALIE : L'avance se poursuit

Les troupes françaises célèbrèrent le 14 juillet dans Sienne dont elles se sont emparées. Les trois chefs alliés au cours de la cérémonie : le général Alexander, Commandant-en-Chef, le général Juin, et le général Clark, commandant la Ve Armée américaine

Des Italiens acclament l'équipage d'un char français

Défilé des troupes françaises du corps expéditionnaire

A Arezzo, un char de la VIIIe Armée, décoré par les habitants

"WE ARE MAKING BIG STRIDES TOWARDS VICTORY" - de Ga[illegible]

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GENERAL DE GAULLE, JULY 25th 1944.

On the 25th of July the Consultative Assembly debated the general policy of the Provisional Government of the French Republic.

In the course of this debate, General de Gaulle made a speech of which we reproduce extracts below:

"After years of terrible trials, no one in the world has any doubt today that we are making great strides towards victory.

"The course followed by events is such that, for France and for the other nations of Europe submerged by German invasion, liberation was for a long time but the dream of invincible hope which, today, appears as an imminent reality. On a fragment of the metropolitan soil, liberation has begun.

"As a result our country finds itself today no longer in the period when the wide problems of which you are aware seemed only distant, but we are in the phase when these problems must be effectively and progressively solved.

"The fate of our country depends literally on the manner in which the nation will know how to solve them, on the spirit with which it will do so and on the order which will be maintained.

"I am going to expound to the Assembly the policy which the Government means to follow in order to fulfil its task as liberation progresses.

"More than ever the Government is convinced that the solution of the conflict must be found drastically by the armies and in spite of the situation in which our country will find itself through invasion and treachery it is of vital importance that France should participate in the great battle of Europe with all the forces at her disposal.

The Nation United.

"It is no less necessary that the part played by our forces should be a complete French part. Finally, it is indispensible that all the efforts made inside and outside our country should be grouped in a whole, that is to say, the combined effort of the whole nation under the sole authority of the State.

"It should be noted that the general conduct of the French military effort, since the dark days of June 1940, has followed a continuous line.

"Our participation in the Battle of Tunisia, of Italy, and in the liberation of our Corsica by ourselves, and the capture of the island of Elba by our troops, were only the prolongation of the gradually increasing means which we had previously in Erytrea, in the Levant, in Lybia, and in the Fezzan.

"Since the so-called Armistice signed by the men of Vichy, French forces fighting outside the metropolis have lost through the fire of the enemy a total of 61,000 men, wounded, killed or missing.

"These forces captured almost 100,000 enemy troops. It is fit, it seems, to underline how in spite of incredible misfortune the continuity of the aims of France is maintained and will be maintained on the military sphere as well as in others.

"For the time being, we are making our principle effort in the Mediterranean Basin. This policy led us to take part, largely and I believe gloriously, in the great battle of Italy.

The French Military Effort.

"It is a fact that the participation of our forces of the exterior in the battle of Normandy has until now been limited to the engagement brilliant and, effective, of certain units of our naval forces and of a few elements landed or airforne.

"But I can give the assurance, without stating any date or any means, that the liberation of our metropolis will be effected with the help of all the French forces on land, at sea or in the air, available for action on modern battlefields.

"This is the very principle of our cooperation with our Allies. I may add that, just as has been the case in the recent operations in Italy, the strategic plans of the Battle of France were made known at the right time to the French Government and High Command, and that the participation of French forces was fixed in agreement with us and that our competent Staffs participate in a normal way in the establishment of plans and in the use of Allied forces which comprise the help of our own forces.

"Consequently without in any way hindering the unity of command which we accepted, taking into account the relative power of the equipment and the number of men engaged in the present period of the war respectively by the United States, Great Britain and France, the Government is in a position to say that our military effort is being used directly in the service of the national interests.

"The Assembly will learn with satisfaction that the quantities of weapons and of equipment sent to the forces of the interior during the months of June and July are, on an average, seven times higher than the amounts which reached these forces during the most favourable months before the opening of the Battle of France.

"It should be stated at the same time, that the number of men engaged or susceptible of being engaged has increased threefold in three months; at the present time they number several hundreds of thousands of men, a third of which only are provided with suitable armament.

"This shows the extent of the effort yet to be made to equip these forces and the capital role which they can be called upon to play in operations to come if one judges of what they have done already."

General de Gaulle then gave some details on the scope of the action taken by the F.F.I. since the Allied landings in Normandy.

He showed how the orders communicated by the means established previously were carried out.

These orders aimed at the cutting of the whole of enemy communications at points previously determined; attacks were made in every region against isolated enemy detachments, either in their billets or on the roads, without taking into account general and prolonged battles.

It is literally true that the whole of the railroad system in France was and remains in chaotic condition through the action of the F.F.I.

German reserves arrived late at their assignments owing to this action, certain units as for example the Das Reich Division, arrived more than a week late.

Eight divisions Pinned down.

General de Gaulle went on:

"From unimpeachable reports the Germans have lost in this ceaseless struggle at least 8,000 dead, more than 2,000 prisoners and a very large quantity of equipment. There is no doubt that the troops which the Germans are forced to use in the fight against our troops on metropolitan soil are equivalent to the size of at least seven or eight divisions.

"In spite of the repression which the enemy imposes on defenceless populations, he is totally unable to dominate the situation.

"We have every reason to believe that the losses and the difficulties with which they are confronted will go on multiplying through an increasing number of destructions brought to bear on everything they use, by the refusal of Frenchmen to work in the factories which they use, and finally by thousands of small actions carried out against them at every point in our towns and in our country, all these contributing to undermine their power as well as their morale.

"Certainly, France knows that this form of warfare costs her much in human lives and in material damage.

"It is the Government's duty to apportion as far as possible losses with results; it is also its duty to work in such a way that for generations to come the enemy will remember the cost of invading the land of our fathers.

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"That is why I say that our effort inside France does not cease to increase and to bring a capital contribution to the liberation of the country until that day when the whole nation rising under the authority of the Government of the Republic will act in such a way, in liaison with French forces and Allied forces, that every German on our soil will either be dead or a prisoner.

"But as there emerges from the smoke of battle and from the darkness of oppression zones of our territory, national restoration puts in front of us all the problems which accompany it. It means that at the same time the State must be re-established, the nation must live, conditions favourable to great reforms must be created, which will form the basis of the renascence of France, and this task will have to be accomplished in the most difficult conditions.

French Help Assured

"We have no hesitation in stating in advance that many of the measures we will take, as well as many of those we have already taken will not always seem entirely satisfactory to everybody. We concede that we are not expecting perfection either from men or from things.

"But in spite of all the obstacles and insufficiencies already met and to be met, the Government is certain that it is able to accomplish its task at the service of the nation because its aims are fixed, its way is marked out and because it is assured of finding until the end the ardent and reasoned help of the immense mass of Frenchmen.

"It fell to me to re-establish the State. On the political level we have chosen democracy and the Republic. We are striving to give the people its voice back, that is to say to organise as quickly as possible conditions of freedom, of order, of dignity essential to the large popular election from which will emerge the National Constituent Assembly. In the meantime, we will apply ourselves to carrying out our decision of having the most complete Consultative Assembly and later on - should the case arise - an elected Provisional Representative Assembly so that the Government may find in this body as qualified an expression as possible of the opinion of the citizens.

"We will procede to reorganise and later on to re-elect municipalities, whose role is absolutely capital in this chaotic period, as well as the election of General Councils.

"We must also re-establish State justice and hand over to fair judgment those who have been guilty of treason to the country.

"Finally, we shall have to set up again either around the Government or locally that French administration without whose work and devotion there could only be disorder and confusion.

"On this matter I wish to state that if the Government intends to carry on in the metropolis, as it is doing elsewhere, all necessary elimination, it intends to recruit in order to find replacements, persons from the very suitable elements which make up the organisations of Resistance. Although the Government intends to bring about certain reforms which are necessary in the recruitment of several if not all categories of civil servants, it has not the slightest intention of sweeping away the great majority of the servants of the State, most of whom, during the terrible years of occupation, have in spite of all done their very best to serve the public cause.

"In agreement with the Assembly, the Government has fixed in advance the broad lines of the action to take in order to maintain or to re-establish life in the arteries of the nation, and, at the same time, to impose strict discipline on production, consumption and repartition, in order to ease the conditions of our renascence.

"Through rationing, price fixing, restriction on monetary transactions, through direction of imports and exports, through the control of credit, through fixing salaries on a suitable basis, certainly more fair but without creating any chaos, the Government means to reach, without allowing excesses through inflation or through the disappearance of goods, the time when production and possibilities of foreign trade will have reached the level which will allow demand and supply to balance.

"In the meantime, the help of our Allies, notably the Americans, for which we have negotiated and the supplies which will come from overseas territories will help us to face these great difficulties.

"But I must repeat with emphasis that liberation will not bring with it a speedy period of plenty. I am convinced that the great French nation is fully conscious of this and that it is resolved to bear courageously present restrictions in order to re-establish speedily and for a long time its internal equilibrium, its economic power, and the health of its social life.

"Assuredly, the great reforms which will give France a new face and a new image, mainly from the point of view of its economic activity, of its social structure, of its association with people whose fate is linked with hers, can only be realised by the nation itself, in other words by the representatives which it will have chosen freely.

"It is the duty of the Government to take in good time conservative measures without which certain abuses already in existence, if they were condoned by us, would become in the end powerful enough to prevent applying the changes which are called for.

"When we say that our foreign policy aims at re-establishing France in her place and in conditions which will allow her to keep it, we are convinced that we are serving the interest of a large number of men as well as the interest of our own country. I will take the liberty of adding that we are reinforced in this opinion by the knowledge of the cost, strategically and politically, to the camp of freedom of the invasion of France, by the stupor and fear caused on every continent by the disappearance of France and finally by the moving enthusiasm shown by immense masses at the proof that France is emerging.

A Role of the First Importance

"The French Government states very clearly that its policy consists in maintaining in its integrity French sovereignty everywhere where it has the right to be exercised, in obtaining for our country solid conditions of security, the lack of which brought about three invasions in the span of one man's life and which almost annihilated it; it is the French Government's policy to play a leading role in the reorganisation of Europe and to participate in the forefront of international cooperation.

"The visits which I have paid during the last month to Great Britain and to the United States had as our first aim to bring the homage of France to these two great and valiant Allies whose magnificent war effort will have done so much for the common victory and for the liberation of our own country.

"These visits aimed also on both sides at determining in our mutual contacts a clearer situation thus serving the common interest of democracies. I found opportunities both with the British Government and with President Roosevelt and the American Government for very large and very frank conversations.

"There exists between England and ourselves a particular community of European and world interests which should no longer revive ancient rivalry regarding any part of the globe. There exists between the United States and ourselves a unity of ideals and ideas, a friendship both instructive and reasoned, which, in my opinion, are essential elements in the work of reorganisation in common with the rest of the world.

A Brotherly Nation

"I add that the favourable position taken so long ago with regard to ourselves by Marshal Stalin and the Government of the Soviet Union, whose gigantic part in the war will be capital in peace, gives us ground to hope that France and Russia will be able, as soon as possible to fix in agreement the modalities of close collaboration on which, I believe, will depend the security and the future stability of Europe.

"How could I miss recalling the confident audience given to me by His Holiness Pope Pius XII, how could I miss mentioning the very friendly conversation I had in London with the Chiefs of State or the Dutch, Belgian, Luxenburger,

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Polish, Czechoslovak and Norwegian Governments as well as the very warm welcome given me by the Government and the people of Canada. How could I avoid saying that our valuable relations with Marshal Chang-kai-chek and the Chinese Government are following a normal course. How many European States, enlightened by their trials, seem ready to hold France for what she is, that is a brotherly nation, particularly understanding, disinterested, trained by an experience of a thousand years to ascertain and to further the conditions of equilibrium of the Old Continent as well as those of the whole world.

A Practical Agreement Imminent

"Gentlemen, the undeniable progress in the international position of France will be, we hope, marked very soon by the conclusion of a practical agreement with London and Washington as far as concerns the collaboration, for so long a subject of controversy, of French administration with the Allied armies and on liberated metropolitan soil.

"This agreement will ensure, as is necessary, both the respect of France's sovereignty and of the authority of her Government, and the admitted right of the High Command to obtain from us every help and every facility it will need to lead to victory the brave soldiers of our Allies as well as our own.

"We hope in the interests of all that such an agreement will be the springboard of a better organised collaboration between ourselves and our Allies. This is all the more urgent as questions which are absolutely vital to us, such as the Armistice to impose on a vanquished Germany, which will contain the germs of her future fate, and consequently of our own, may arise at any time. In order to reach a future which France desires, she has yet to fight many a hard battle, to undergo cruel sacrifices, to make vast efforts. The enemy is reeling, there remains to strike him down. Whatever status Germany may assume we could base nothing on her were she not beforehand completely and irremediably beaten.

"Side by side with all our dear and valiant Allies, let us therefore redouble our blows. Let our thoughts be directed towards our army the army of the Interior and the army outside, who are aching to join in the decisive battle. Let us be loyal, firm and united; from our great trials, let us, together and as brothers, let us learn great lessons and make great projects. It is up to us to find in the storm which almost carried away France, the source of a new greatness."

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“Nous marchons à grands pas vers la victoire”

Le général de Gaulle, le 25 juillet 1944

L'Assemblée Consultative a débattu le 25 juillet la politique générale du gouvernement provisoire de la République Française.

Le général de Gaulle, au cours du débat, a prononcé un discours dont nous reproduisons ci-après des extraits :

“APRÈS des années d'indicibles épreuves, personne au monde ne doute plus aujourd'hui que nous marchions à grands pas vers la victoire.

“Le cours que prirent les événements est tel que, pour la France comme pour les autres nations d'Europe submergées par l'invasion allemande, la libération qui ne fut longtemps que le rêve d'une invincible espérance apparait aujourd'hui comme une réalité imminente. Sur un fragment du territoire métropolitain, la libération a même commencé.

“Il en résulte que notre pays se trouve aujourd'hui non plus dans la période où les problèmes immenses que vous savez se posaient comme éventuels, mais bien dans la phase où ils doivent être effectivement et progressivement résolus.

“De la façon dont la nation saura les résoudre, de l'esprit dans lequel elle le fera, de l'ordre qu'elle y apportera, dépend littéralement son destin.

“Je vais exposer à l'Assemblée quelle est la politique que le gouvernement entend suivre pour remplir sa tâche à la mesure de la libération.

“Le gouvernement est plus convaincu que jamais que la solution du conflit doit être obtenue radicalement par les armées et en dépit de la situation dans laquelle l'invasion et la trahison jetèrent notre pays, il est d'une importance vitale que la France participe à la grande bataille d'Europe avec toutes les forces dont elle dispose.

La nation rassemblée

“Il n'est pas moins nécessaire que le rôle joué par nos forces soit un rôle proprement français. Il est enfin indispensable que tous nos efforts qui se développent au dedans ou au dehors du pays, constituent un tout, c'est-à-dire un effort rassemblé de la nation sous l'autorité unique de l'Etat.

“Il faut noter que la conduite générale de l'effort militaire français, depuis les jours funestes de juin 1940, suivit une ligne continue.

“Notre participation à la bataille de Tunisie puis d'Italie, comme à la libération de notre Corse par nous-mêmes et la prise de l'île d'Elbe par nos troupes, n'était que le prolongement, par des moyens progressivement croissants de ce que nous avions fait auparavant en Erythrée, au Levant, en Libye, au Fezzan.

“Au total, depuis le soi-disant armistice conclu par les hommes de Vichy, les forces françaises combattant hors de la métropole ont perdu sous le feu de l'ennemi 61.000 hommes blessés, tués ou disparus.

“Elles firent prisonniers près de 100.000 soldats ennemis. Il est bon, semble-t-il, de souligner comment, malgré les incroyables malheurs, se maintient et se maintiendra, dans le domaine militaire comme dans les autres, la continuité des desseins de la France.

“C'est donc dans le bassin de la Méditerranée que nous déployons en ce moment notre effort principal. Cette politique nous conduisit à prendre part largement et, je le crois, glorieusement à la grande bataille d'Italie.

L'effort militaire français

“Il est vrai que de ce fait la participation de nos forces de l'extérieur à la bataille de Normandie se trouva jusqu'à présent limitée à l'engagement, d'ailleurs brillant et efficace, de certaines forces aériennes et navales et de quelques éléments débarqués ou aéroportés.

“Mais je puis assurer, sans préciser bien entendu aucune date ni aucun chemin, que la libération de notre métropole sera effectuée avec le concours de toutes les forces françaises de terre, de mer et de l'air susceptibles de combattre sur les champs de bataille modernes.

“Cela est le principe même de notre coopération avec nos alliés. J'ajoute, comme il avait été fait pour les opérations récentes en Italie, que les plans stratégiques relatifs à la bataille de France furent portés en temps voulu à la connaissance du gouvernement et du Haut-Commandement français et que la participation des forces françaises fut arrêtés d'accord avec nous et que nos états-majors qualifiés prennent part normalement à l'établissement des plans, de l'emploi des forces interalliées qui comportent le concours des nôtres.

“Ainsi, sans nuire aucunement à l'unité du commandement que nous acceptâmes, compte tenu de la puissance relative des effectifs et du matériel engagé dans la période actuelle de la guerre respectivement par les Etats-Unis, la Grande-Bretagne et la France, le gouvernement peut répondre que notre effort militaire se déploie directement au service des intérêts nationaux.

“L'Assemblée apprendra avec quelque satisfaction que les quantités d'armes et d'équipement parvenues aux forces de l'intérieur au courant de chacun des mois de juin et de juillet sont en moyenne sept fois plus élevées que celles qui leur parvinrent durant le mois le plus favorable avant le commencement de la bataille de France.

“Il faut dire parallèlement que les effectifs engagés ou susceptibles de l'être ont plus que triplé en trois mois et atteignent actuellement plusieurs centaines de mille hommes dont un tiers seulement est doté d'un armement convenable.

“C'est dire à la fois l'effort qu'il reste à faire pour l'équipement de ces forces et quel rôle capital elles sont susceptibles de jouer dans la suite des opérations si on en juge par ce qu'elles firent déjà.”

Le général de Gaulle donne alors des précisions sur l'envergure de l'action des F.F.I. depuis les débarquements alliés en Normandie. Il énumère les régions de France qu'elles contrôlent.

Il expose comment furent exécutées les consignes données par le moyen des liaisons préalablement établies.

Ces consignes visaient à l'interception de tout l'ensemble des communications ennemies sur les axes et en des points d'avance déterminés ; des attaques furent lancées dans toutes les régions contre des détachements ennemis isolés, soit dans leurs cantonnements, soit sur les routes.

Il est littéralement vrai que tout l'ensemble du réseau des communications ferrées en France fut et est demeuré bouleversé chaque jour par l'action des F.F.I.

L'arrivée des réserves allemandes subit de ce fait des retards très graves, dépassant une semaine pour certaines unités comme, par exemple, la division *Das Reich.*

Huit divisions fixées

Le général de Gaulle poursuit :

“D'après des rapports indiscutables, les Allemands ont perdu dans cette lutte incessante au moins 8.000 morts, plus de 2.000 prisonniers et une très grande quantité de matériel. Il est certain que les effectifs que les Allemands sont contraints d'employer pour lutter contre nos troupes, sur le sol métropolitain, atteint la valeur de sept ou huit divisions au moins.

“Encore, et malgré la répression à laquelle ils se livrent contre des populations sans défense, ne parviennent-ils aucunement à dominer la situation.

“Nous avons des raisons de croire que les pertes et les difficultés qui leur sont ainsi causées iront en se multipliant par un nombre croissant de destructions appliquées à tout ce qu'ils utilisent, par le refus de travail dans les entreprises dont ils se servent, enfin, par ces mille et mille actions de détail exécutées contre eux en tous points de nos villes et de nos campagnes, et qui contribuent à ruiner leur puissance en même temps que leur valeur morale.

“Ah, certes, la France sait ce que cette forme de guerre lui coûte à elle-même en fait de vies humaines et de ruines matérielles.

“Il appartient au Gouvernement de propor-

(*Suite au verso*)

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LE GÉNÉRAL DE GAULLE DEVANT L'ASSEMBLÉE CONSULTATIVE

(Suite)

tionner autant que possible les pertes avec les résultats ; il lui appartient aussi de faire en sorte que l'ennemi garde pour des générations le souvenir de ce qu'il en coûte d'envahir la terre de nos pères.

“ C'est pourquoi, je réponds que notre effort à l'intérieur ne cesse pas de grandir comme contribution capitale à la libération du pays, jusqu'au jour du soulèvement général par lequel la nation, dressée tout entière sous l'autorité du Gouvernement de la République, saura faire en sorte, en liaison avec ses armées et celles de ses alliés, qu'aucun Allemand sur son sol ne soit autre chose qu'un cadavre ou un prisonnier.

“ Mais à mesure qu'émergent hors des fumées de la bataille et de la nuit de l'oppression des zones de notre territoire, la restauration nationale étale devant nous les problèmes qu'elle comporte. Il s'agit à la fois de rétablir l'Etat, de faire vivre la nation et de créer les conditions favorables aux grandes réformes qui seront à la base du renouvellement de la France. Et il s'agit d'accomplir cette tâche dans les conditions les plus difficiles.

Concours français assuré

“ Nous n'avons aucun embarras à annoncer par avance que beaucoup des mesures que nous prendrons, comme beaucoup de celles que nous avons déjà prises, ne paraîtront pas toujours, et à certains, entièrement satisfaisantes. Nous concédons immédiatement que nous n'attendons la perfection ni des hommes ni des choses.

“ Mais en dépit de tout ce qu'il a déjà rencontré, et de tout ce qu'il rencontrera d'obstacles et d'insuffisances, le Gouvernement a la certitude de pouvoir accomplir sa tâche au service de la nation, parce qu'il a fixé ses buts et son chemin et parce qu'il est assuré de trouver, jusqu'au terme, le concours ardent et raisonné de la masse immense des Français.

“ J'ai dû rétablir l'Etat. Dans l'ordre politique nous avons choisi. Nous avons choisi la démocratie et la République. Rendre la parole au peuple, autrement dit, organiser dans le plus court délai possible les conditions de liberté et d'ordre et de dignité nécessaires à la grande consultation populaire d'où sortira l'Assemblée Nationale Constituante, voilà vers quoi nous allons. En attendant, nous appliquerons ce que nous avons décidé, c'est-à-dire, la réunion d'une Assemblée Consultative plus complète, et ensuite —s'il y a lieu — celle d'une Assemblée Représentative Provisoire élue, afin que le Gouvernement trouve auprès de lui une expression aussi qualifiée que possible de l'opinion des citoyens.

“ D'autre part, nous procéderons à la réorganisation, puis à la réélection des municipalités, dont le rôle est absolument capital dans cette période bouleversée, ainsi qu'à celle des Conseils Généraux.

“ Nous devrons encore restaurer la justice de l'Etat, et livrer à ses équitables jugements ceux qui ont trahi la Patrie.

“ Enfin, nous aurons à remettre sur pied, soit autour du gouvernement, soit localement, l'administration française, sans le labeur et le dévouement de laquelle il ne saurait y avoir que désordre et confusion.

“ A ce sujet, je tiens à dire que si le Gouvernement entend procéder dans la Métropole, comme il le fait ailleurs, aux éliminations nécessaires, il compte puiser, et puise déjà pour pourvoir aux remplacements, parmi les éléments idoines des organisations de résistance. S'il veut mettre en œuvre certaines réformes qui s'imposent dans le recrutement de plusieurs, sinon de toutes les catégories de fonctionnaires, il n'a aucunement l'intention de faire tout à coup table rase de la grande majorité des serviteurs de l'Etat, dont la plupart pendant les années terribles de l'occupation et de l'usurpation, auront, malgré tout, cherché à servir de leur mieux la cause publique.

“ D'accord avec l'Assemblée, le gouvernement a fixé d'avance les grandes lignes de l'action à mener pour maintenir ou rétablir la vie dans les artères de la nation, et en même temps, imposer une discipline rigoureuse dans la production, la consommation et la répartition, enfin de ménager les conditions de notre renaissance.

“ Par le rationnement, le maintien des prix, la restriction des signes monétaires, la direction des importations et des exportations, le contrôle du crédit, la fixation des salaires à un niveau relatif, plus équitable certes, mais sans aucun bouleversement, le gouvernement entend atteindre, sans laisser se produire l'excès d'inflation ni la disparition des denrées, le moment où la production et les possibilités du commerce extérieur auront atteint le niveau qui permettra à l'offre de se rapprocher de la demande.

“ Dans l'intervalle, le concours de nos alliés, notamment américains, tel que nous l'avons négocié, et l'appoint à fournir par les territoires d'outre-mer, nous aideront à faire face à ces grandes difficultés.

“ Mais je dois répéter avec force que la libération n'apportera nullement une euphorie rapide. Je suis d'ailleurs convaincu que le grand peuple français en a pleinement conscience, et qu'il est résolu à supporter vaillamment les contraintes du présent pour rétablir aussitôt et pour un long avenir son équilibre intérieur, sa puissance économique et sa bonne santé sociale.

“ Assurément, les grandes réformes qui donneront à la France sa figure et son image nouvelles, au point de vue notamment de sa démographie, de son activité économique, de sa structure sociale, du mode d'association des peuples qui sont liés à son sort, ne devront être réalisées que par la nation elle-même, c'est-à-dire par les représentants qu'elle aura librement élus.

“ Mais le gouvernement a le devoir de prendre à temps les mesures, en quelque sorte conservatoires, sans lesquelles certains abus installés risqueraient, s'ils étaient acceptés par nous, d'être par la suite assez puissants pour faire échouer de force les changements qui s'imposent.

“ Quand nous disons que notre politique extérieure a pour but de remettre la France à sa place, et dans des conditions qui lui permettent de la tenir, nous sommes convaincus que nous servons l'intérêt d'un grand nombre d'hommes, en même temps que celui de notre propre pays. Je me permettrai d'ajouter que nous sommes renforcés dans cette opinion par la constatation de ce que l'invasion de la France par l'ennemi a coûté dans cette guerre, stratégiquement et politiquement, au camp de la liberté, par la stupeur et l'effroi que la disparition de celle-ci a provoqué dans tous les continents ; enfin, par l'émouvant enthousiasme que suscite maintenant dans les masses immenses la preuve qu'elle réapparaît.

Un rôle de premier plan

“ C'est dans une voix très claire que le gouvernement français affirme sa politique qui consiste à maintenir intégralement la souveraineté française partout où elle est en droit de s'exercer, à obtenir pour notre pays des conditions réelles de sécurité propre, faute desquelles trois invasions dans l'espace d'une vie d'homme ont failli l'anéantir ; à jouer un rôle de premier plan dans la réorganisation de l'Europe, enfin à participer au premier rang à la coopération internationale.

“ Les visites qu'il m'a été donné de faire en Grande-Bretagne au cours du mois dernier, et récemment aux Etats-Unis, avaient, de notre part pour premier but d'apporter l'hommage de la France à ces deux grands et vaillants alliés, dont le magnifique effort de guerre aura tant fait pour la victoire commune et pour la libération de notre propre pays.

“ Ces visites tendaient également de part et d'autre à déterminer dans nos rapports mutuels une situation plus nette et à servir ainsi l'intérêt commun des démocraties. J'ai trouvé auprès du gouvernement britannique, et auprès du Président Roosevelt et du gouvernement américain, l'occasion des conversations les plus larges et les plus franches.

“ Il y a entre l'Angleterre et nous une communauté notable d'intérêts européens et mondiaux que ne devrait plus pouvoir troubler aucune rivalité périmée sur tel ou tel point de la terre. Il y a entre les Etats-Unis et nous une union d'idées et d'idéal, une amitié à la fois instructive et raisonnée, qui doivent être, à mon avis, des éléments essentiels dans le travail de réorganisation en commun du monde.

Une nation fraternelle

“ J'ajoute que la position si favorable prise à notre égard depuis longtemps par le maréchal Staline et le gouvernement de l'Union Soviétique, dont le rôle gigantesque dans la guerre sera capital dans la paix, nous donne lieu à espérer que la France et la Russie pourront, dès que possible, fixer entre elles les modalités d'une étroite collaboration dont dépendront, je le crois, la sécurité et l'équilibre futur de l'Europe.

“ Comment pourrais-je manquer d'évoquer l'entretien si confiant que m'a accordé Sa Sainteté le Pape Pie XII, comment ne mentionnerais-je pas les conversations très amicales que j'ai pu avoir à Londres avec les chefs d'Etat ou les gouvernements hollandais, belge, luxembourgeois, polonais, tchécoslovaque, norvégien, ainsi que l'accueil extrêmement chaleureux qu'ont bien voulu me faire le gouvernement et le peuple du Canada? Comment négligerais-je de dire que nos relations si précieuses avec le maréchal Chiang-Kai-Chek et le gouvernement chinois sont entrées dans une voie normale? Combien d'états européens, éclairés par l'épreuve, semblent prêts à tenir la France pour ce qu'elle est, c'est-à-dire pour une nation fraternelle, particulièrement compréhensive, désintéressée, rompue par une expérience millénaire à mesurer et à favoriser les conditions d'équilibre du vieux continent et aussi de celui de monde !

Accord pratique imminent

“ Messieurs, ces progrès indiscutables dans la situation internationale de la France vont être très prochainement marqués, nous l'espérons, par la conclusion d'un accord pratique avec Londres et Washington en ce qui concerne la collaboration, si longuement sujette à contreverse, de l'administration française avec les armées alliées et en territoire métropolitain libre.

“ Cet accord assurera, comme il est nécessaire, à la fois le respect de la souveraineté de la France et de l'autorité de son gouvernement, et le droit reconnu au Haut-Commandement de trouver chez nous tous concours et toutes facilités dont il aura besoin pour mener à la victoire les braves soldats de nos alliés et les nôtres.

“ Nous souhaitons dans l'intérêt de tous qu'un tel accord soit le point de départ d'une collaboration mieux organisée entre nous et nos alliés. Cela est d'autant plus pressant que des questions pour nous absolument vitales, tel l'armistice à imposer à l'Allemagne vaincue, qui contiendra en germe son destin de demain, et par conséquent le nôtre, doivent se poser d'un moment à l'autre. Pour atteindre à l'avenir que la France veut s'ouvrir, il lui reste encore à livrer de dures batailles, à subir de cruels sacrifices, à déployer de vastes efforts. L'ennemi chancelle, il reste à l'abattre. Quelque figure que prenne l'Allemagne, nous ne pourrions faire fond sur rien si elle ne devait pas être complètement, irrémédiablement battue.

“ Côte à côte avec tous nos chers et vaillants alliés, redoublons donc nos coups, portons nos pensées et notre confiance sur nos armées, celle du dehors et celle du dedans, qui brûlent de se rejoindre dans le combat décisif. Soyons droits, fermes, unis ; de nos grandes épreuves, tirons fraternellement, tous ensemble, de grandes leçons et de grands desseins. La tempête qui faillit emporter la France, c'est à nous d'en faire l'origine d'une nouvelle grandeur.”

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WITH GREETINGS FROM THE ALLIED AIR FORCES

PHOTOGRAPHS, CAPTIONS AND SHORT ITEMS APPEARING THROUGHOUT THE MAGAZINE.

Front and back covers show a landing scene on the Normandy beaches.
No caption.

Page 2. Photographs shows troops wading ashore.
No caption.

Page 3. Photographs show German defensive beach obstacles and allied troops coming ashore.
Caption reads: This is how the Germans constructed minefields on poles to prevent landing craft from approaching.-But it did not work! Here you see infantry rushing onto the beaches.

Pages 4-5. Photograph shows armada of ships.
Caption reads: "The history of war does not know of any such undertaking so broad in conception, so grandiose in its scale, and so masterly in its execution" - Stalin.

Pages 6-7. Photograph shows landing scene.
Caption reads: Amphibious tanks and infantry! An American troop detachment reaches a Normandy beach.

Page 9. Photograph shows gliders after landing.
Caption reads: ON FRENCH SOIL. The fuselages of these "Horsa" gliders have not been destroyed, but can be separated like this to facilitate the unloading.

Page 11. Photograph shows Norwegian ship unloading.
Caption reads: Norwegian ships in Normandy. In the great armada there were many Norwegian ships like this taking part.

Pages 12-13 Photographs show equipment ashore and soldiers digging near a captured German defence post.
Caption reads: In this first break-through... losses were less than had been expected.

" " Photographs show tanks coming out of a landing craft and German prisoners coming out.
Caption reads: WE GO IN... THEY COME OUT!

Page 15. Photograph shows American snipers.
Caption reads: With rifles at the ready. In many of the French towns and villages the Germans had snipers who caused a lot of trouble. Two American soldiers are here seen searching for them in the town of St, Mere Eglise, which was captured by American troops on June 10th 1944.

Page 16. Photograph shows French people waving to an allied tank.
Caption reads: Further ahead! After the capture of St. Mere Eglise the Americans went on. Giant tanks are here seen rumbling through the narrow streets of the town on their way towards the front. The bridgehead in Europe has to be extended to provide a secure base for future operations.

Page 17. Photograph shows R.A.F. officers receiving a bouquet of flowers.
Caption reads: A flower greeting from the youngsters of France. Two little French children give flowers to two R.A.F. officers.

Page 18. Photograph shows cheering crowd at Bayeux.
Caption reads: FREE TOWN IN FRANCE. The citizens of Bayeux are gathering around allied officers with greetings. On June 8th this town was captured after hard and bitter fighting. German resistance was broken in the town itself but the enemy fought heavy rearguard actions outside Bayeux. But he did not succeed in stopping the allied forces, which pushed on and freed more French towns. The inhabitants are here seen raising their hands and making the "V" sign, as a sign of welcome to Montgomery's invading forces.

Page 21. Photograph shows: The Norwegian ship GLAISDALE.
Caption reads: Reuter's special correspondent, Desmond Tighe, has sent this despatch from the Norwegian destroyer GLAISDALE, where he was on board on Wednesday, the day after D-Day: "The Royal Norwegian Navy's destroyers are pounding the strong German fortifications on the coast of Normandy, and especially a little ship, the GLAISDALE, which fought a grand battle during the first bombardments on D-Day. In 40 minutes she sent over 300 salvoes from her 4" guns and set on fire and destroyed a German fortified position on the coast, and made it a hot day for two 75mm. gunsites. The population of Yorkshire may well be proud of the GLAISDALE, because the destroyer has been adopted by the town of Bingley and has been named after the famous hunting ground Glaisdale."

Page 27. Photograph shows cheering crowd in Rome.
Caption reads: Happy Rome.

Page 28. Photograph shows allied tanks passing the Colosseum.
Caption reads: Passing by the Colosseum.

Page 31. Photograph shows exploding house.
No caption.

Page 32. Photograph shows Canadian soldiers watching demonstration.
Caption reads: The Canadians learn enemy tricks from the experience of their casualties. They set up a school behind the lines to pass their dearly bought knowledge on to new troops.

Page 33. Photograph shows a camouflaged mine.
Caption reads: A Canadian soldier examines some bamboo matting which conceals a mine.

Page 33. Photograph shows a mine.
Caption reads: A "S" mine is hidden under a tile near the fireplace, with the detonator attached to a door.

Page 33. Photograph shows a mine.
Caption reads: For quick disposal a rope is tied to the mine and pulled out.

Page 33. Photograph shows a mine.
Caption reads: A thin wire connects a "Teller" mine with an "S" mine. It is almost invisible unless you are specially looking for it.

Page 34. Photograph shows different kinds of mines.
Caption reads: Different kinds of mines found by the Canadians in Italy. They are exhibited to prepare new troops for the danger, and to teach them how to make this weapon harmless.

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Page 35. Photograph shows mountain troops in training.
No caption.

Page 36. Photograph shows a climber.
Caption reads: How to climb a "chimney".

" " Photograph shows camouflaged mules.
Caption reads: Good camouflage! Among these rocks are mules. They are used for the transport of food, ammunition and radio sets.

Page 38. Caption to cartoon:
THE FIGHTING SPIRIT OFF THE NORWEGIAN COAST.
"Oh no, you won't escape, you Prussian devil!"

Page 41. Photograph shows Norwegian heroine receiving medal.
Caption reads: "Even women rose to fight". Margit is being decorated.

Page 42. Photograph shows Empire Declaration being signed.
No caption.

Page 2.

THE LANDING IN NORMANDY

For four years Hitler and his henchmen have done all that was in their power to achieve the aim which a Nazi writer once epitomized effectively in these words:

> "We aim not only at destroying the whole system that has come into being since the French Revolution, but we want to go much further back than that to destroy the tolerance and humanitarianism of the Middle Ages."

Exactly four years after Dunkirk the arms of liberty have touched again the soil of France. The edifices of German conquest have fallen in ruins in Russia, in Africa, in Italy. But the landing in Normandy is, for the Nazis, what the landing in Sicily was for the Fascists - the fearful knell announcing the beginning of the last hour.

This issue of DET FRIE NORGE is being printed a few days after the landing in Normandy, and the reader must therefore not seek in the pages which follow full descriptions or elaborate analysis of the great event; and even less a complete picture of it. Whether written on the battlefield or in the newspaper office, all these first jottings have been composed under the sway of the passion and emotion of these days we are living through. But in the very disorder and fever of the first enthusiasm, there is an element which, in our view, deserves to be preserved.

Page 6.

HOW THE INFANTRY POURED ON TO THE NORMANDY BEACHES.

A War Correspondent who was in the first wave of the invasion of Normandy gives this description of the landing of the infantry on the bridgeheads:

As far as the eye could see the sea was filled with big and small ships carrying troops. Thousands of soldiers clambered over the rails, down the landing nets and into the assault craft.

As the shelling of the coast spread inland this immense fleet of invasion craft began to move towards the land, while helmeted men stood packed together in them, and waited for the signal to be given. The landing barges rolled and pitched in the white-capped waves. In one mass they swung into line and set their course for the beaches. "Attention, attention," called the ship's loud-hailer. "Stand by, all troops! Stand by, all troops!"

In some places there was no opposition at all, but one could see, through binoculas, that hard fighting was going on in other places round German defence posts. And all the time more and more soldiers were streaming to land, armed with rocket guns, mortars, Bangalore torpedoes, long poles with bundles of explosive on the end, and flame-throwers. Every now and then a flaming aircraft would crash on the hillside. Then silence fell on the men on board, as they followed it with their eyes.

Many of the soldiers had been seasick on the way over. But they soon recovered - helped by special tablets against seasickness.

Bit by bit the noise from the land increases. A voice calls out that the leading vehicles have firm ground under their wheels. We see more and more soldiers wading ashore and moving inland over green fields more than three hundred yards wide. This sector also includes Caen, which is now on fire, but we can only see our own men and tanks. No Germans anywhere. A young soldier jumps ashore, saying: "I've got something to fight for." He is from Coventry, which the Germans flattened during the blitz. Now the first wounded are coming in. According to the radio, the opposition is becoming fiercer.

Wave on wave of ships move into the shore. Long rows of tankers, and troop transports of every kind, are riding the sea off the shore. Small assault craft are plunging into six-foot high waves to reach the beach and unload their troops. More good news is coming in, too. Airborne troops have reached their objectives and are holding important bridgeheads north of Caen, and the signalman says that all tanks have been landed.

Through the mine-studded sand-dunes and woods covering the enemy mortars along 25-mile stretch of shore, British and American troops who have only just jumped ashore from their landing craft are now fighting, and they have forced their way through from the beach to key positions along the coast road, about 4 miles inland. This road is of vital importance for the Germans if they want to move reinforcements to the fighting area. American troops fought their way through in one area, and beat down fierce resistance, to penetrate inland on a 3-mile front.

The first assault waves that went ashore on the Cherbourg peninsula did not meet a single German during the first hour, which they spent in destroying and re-moving the German obstacles. They destroyed a reinforced concrete tank block, blowing it up with dynamite and making an opening through which a tank detachment could go forward to the attack - all in accordance with plans.

There was a discouraging welcome to the Germans from our own destroyers. One of them anchored just off shore so as to be able to shoot better, and another - a Canadian one - sent 13 bull's-eyes from her 4.7" guns right into a German position. This helped the Canadians on land, and not long afterwards they brought in their first prisoners. One of the prisoners - a warrant officer - said that the first he knew of the invasion was when the shelling from the ships threw him out of bed! At one place about twenty barrage balloons were swaying in the breeze, apparently without visible means of support. But below them, under water, lay the same number of German ships that had been sunk right below them, under water, lay the same number of German ships that had been sunk right at the beginning. A look-out in a cruiser saw one tree in a wood suddenly move. He reported this, and a couple of shells from the ship removed a whole corner of the wood. The wood was a number of camouflaged German lorries. Then the shells began to fall. There was not much left of that German Column.

Our troops came ashore in an endless stream, in spite of great losses, mostly caused by German mortar shelling. They stormed ashore in the teeth of opposition that was still fierce, but they advanced.

KING HAAKON'S MESSAGE TO THE NORWEGIAN PEOPLE ON "D-DAY".

Countrymen!

As a part of the great strategic plan, aiming at the liberation of the oppressed people of Europe, the war in the west has moved into a new phase. We have all received this announcement with a deep feeling of joy and thankfulness, because it makes us feel certain that the allied forces have now led us further ahead on the road that leads to victory and liberty.

In the relief and joy caused by this new development our people must not do any premature or thoughtless actions. But in the coming days it will be of greater importance than ever before to put every imaginable obstacles in the way of the enemy.

It must be done in such a way that you do not, through carelessness, give away yourselves or others. Members of the organisations cooperating with the Allied Military Authorities are in a special position. They have their special tasks to perform, and they will receive new orders. They will execute them with full confidence. They will always receive refuge or food, or similar help, when they want it.

In this way, too, many will be able silently to contribute important help in the struggle for liberty. I and my Government warmly greet all countrymen who stand firm and who, with self-sacrifice and confidence, look forward to ever-growing tasks.

The Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces will at every stage tell you what he expects from all who are under his command, and through broadcasting, or by other means, our people will continue to maintain close contact with its constitutional authorities.

We pay homage to the forces which have now gone into the combat, and our thoughts and warmest good wishes are with them. We know that they will not betray our confidence and we promise never to disappoint them.

Countrymen! Be united and be prepared! Long live the cause of the United Nations! Long live liberty!

(signed) HAAKON R.

(signed) JOHAN NYGAARDSVOLD

This message was read by King Haakon over the wireless on Tuesday morning, June 6th.

GENERAL EISENHOWER'S MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLES OF WESTERN EUROPE.

A landing was made this morning on the coast of France by troops of the Allied Expeditionary Force. This landing is part of a concerted United Nations plan for the liberation of Europe, and is made in conjunction with our great Russian allies. I have this message for all of you. Although the initial assault may not have been made in your own country, the hour of your liberation is approaching. All patriots, men and women, young and old, have a part to play in the achievement of final victory. To members of resistance movements, whether led by nationals or by outside leaders, I say: "Follow the instructions you have received." To patriots who are not members of organised resistance groups I say: "Continue your passive resistance, but do not needlessly endanger your lives; wait until I give you the signal to rise and strike the enemy."

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PARATROOPS WHO OPENED THE INVASION.

"The bravest and coolest bunch I have known,". says a War correspondent who went with them.

Normandy, Tuesday 6th June 1944.

This is one of those stories which will have to write itself: for I am too dead-beat and shaken up to have any control over what comes out of this typewriter. I was near the shore, hiding from Nazi patrols, as I watched our first forces go ashore from the sea at 7.15. I have seen a few thousand paratroops and glider borne troops, whom I nominate now as the bravest, most tenacious men I have ever known, hold the bridgeheads against Hitler's armies for over 18 hours. Despite overwhelming odds I believe that the things they have done are almost solely and completely responsible for the great success our invasion has had so far in this sector.

There is a story which ought to be written about what our airborne troops have done, and I wish I could pull myself together sufficiently to tell it coherently. One of the reasons why I cannot is because there is a hell of a lot of fighting going on, round here, while I am writing, and shells mortars and grenades - to say nothing of a couple of snipers - are making it so hot around me that this is no place for thinking and writing. And the way my typewriter is behaving does not make it any easier. I jumped with my typewriter fastened to my chest under my other equipment, and it got a bit of a bang when I landed head over heels.

Some machine guns rattled. And then, suddenly, there was silence and then two more explosions. Hand grenades this time. What do you do in these circumstances, when you are not allowed to carry arms? I could now see figures in the moonlight; I dived through a bunch of nettles and fought my way through a tangle of barbed wire into the next field. There were two more figures there and they were coming towards me. I could see that they were carrying guns. What might have happened is one of those "ifs" of my private history - only there was a crash of sten gunfire and both men crumpled up not 15 yards from me. Into the field stealthily came five men - and I was with our own paratroopers again.

Just before 3 o'clock we made our rendez-vous and I made my way to the bridges. Here the battle had ceased. Over both the river and the canal spans were in our hands and firmly held by machine-gunners. Only beyond, to the west, could tracer be seen and the noise of battle heard as we beat back a Nazi counter-attack.

But the situation was a grim one. There was no doubt of that when I got back to headquarters. We had taken the nazis by surprise. But they knew what was happening now, and we could expect their tanks at any moment.

At 3.20 the Allied paratroops behind the Atlantic Wall breathed a sigh of relief as they heard the bombers coming slow, towing gliders. We watched them in the pale moonlight and glare of flak unhooking, and then diving steeply for earth. One of them was caught by flak, and caught fire, flying around for three or four minutes, a ball of flame. We heard the crunch of breaking match-wood as gliders bounced on rocks and careered into still undestroyed poles. But it was hard to restrain the impulse to cherr, for, out of every glider men were pouring, and jeeps anti-tank guns and field guns - and we knew that even if the nazis came we could now hold them.

And now, as a faint glow began to appear in the eastern sky, our eyes turned upwards and westwards. For there was a roaring that rpaidly grew to a thunderous roll that never stopped. We knew the climax of phase one of the invasion was approaching now. Here were bombers, swarming in like bees to give the nazis' coastal defences their last softening up before our seaborne forces landed. And what a sight it was! We were about two miles away, but the explosions lifted us off the ground.

In the orchard where I had landed we saw a shape in a tree and went up to it. It was a man who had jumped from our glider just before me. He was beyond help - nazi machine-gunners had seen to that. But the ripped body of a young nazi a few yards away showed that he had not died unavenged. It was hazardous going because nazi patrols were numerous in this area, and on one occasion a patrol passed only a few yards away, but we hid behind a pile of stones and they did not see us.

Eventually we reached high ground overlooking the coast and waited until our watches showed 7.15. A few minutes before it there was an earth shaking holocaust of noise. Approaching the coast under the cover of naval ships the invasion barges were coming in firing. It was a terrific barrage that must have paralysed the defences. Then ships began nudging towards the beaches and we shook each others hands in the knowledge that the invasion at long last had begun.

Since that time I have heard little of how that invasion has been going, for ours has largely continued as a private war. It was a morning of tense excitement; for the nazis infiltrated into our positions with armoured cars, mobile guns and hordes of snipers. By 10 o'clock we were getting a roasting from mortar bombs; to get from one building to another you had to run for your life and dodge the bullets of snipers hidden in trees all around. Our patrols were out hunting them down, but they were hard to find and hard to kill.

The mayor of the little town offered us a glass of wine and arranged to give us eggs and milk; he would not hear of payment. "I have three sons in nazi prison camps, and I hate the Boche" he said. "We have waited a long time for the hour of liberation." There were children playing in the streets, unmindful of the war only a few yards away. Just outside the town, on the road to Caen, our paratroops were waging a desperate battle against nazi armoured cars and two panzer tanks. Inside headquarters you could hardly hear a word for the sound of shells and bombs dropping all around us. But the General said: "Everything is fine. It's going exactly to plan. Don't worry, we'll hold them."

I made my way back to the bridges. Every yard of the road smelt of death, for Germans and British lay in the mud side by side where they had fought in darkness for possession of bridges. Half way over I came across a nazi soldier groaning from a wound in his stomach. "He's lucky to be alive," said a paratrooper bitterly. "He's one of the snipers. He shot three of my pals this morning, but we got him finally."

m The road to the bridges was risky because of snipers; but the risk was nothing compared with what the paratroop battalion holding the bridgehead were facing. Nazi counter-attacks were coming every few minutes. A shower of mortar and shell fire was concentrated terror. Bit those lads held on and though their numbers were hourly smaller they would continue to hold on. Until well after mid-day we were still isolated. All opposition from the north west finally ceased and to the great relief of our men a long line of commandos with their green berries came into view.

There was no doubt that there would be further counter-attacks; more armoured units and mobile guns were massinh on our southern flank. Around 6 p.m. the counter-attack was reaching full strength. All our units were heavily engaged. In the headquarters shells were falling steadily and three officers were seriously wounded while they were talking to the General. And we were all asking ourselves: will relief come? We could not expect seabrone help yet; it would have to come from the air.

And they did not let us down. It was just on 9 p.m. when the sky was full of fighters once more, and under them a great fleet of bombers towing gliders sealed slowly over our heads. The stream lasted for half an hour. And they they were all on the ground, and more men and more guns were pouring out.

A General said to me: "This is very satisfactory. All is still going according to plan."

And it still is as I finish this despatch. We are confident it will continue to go according to plan.

Leonard Mosley.

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How we fool the Germans in Normandy.

By a Norwegian war correspondent.

The rows of lorries and troop carriers were endless and overwhelming. On hundreds of roads and streets the stream roared and flowed through London to the Channel coast. It was Sunday morning, the 4th of June, in the historic year of 1944. It was a lovely day. The sun shone on fields and woods. England was in her Sunday best.

But from the roads a steady hum rose to the skies. And from the blue sky up there more noise came and mingled with the first in a penetrating and sometimes deafening symphony of noise. Heavy lorries and busy little jeeps, great four-engined bombers and flashing fighters each played their part in the orchestra.

"Looks like being something in the air," remarked my companion in the car.

"Looks like", I thought, was something of an English understatement. The port was, if possible, even busier than the roads.

"Looks like being something on the sea, too", remarked my friend.

There was something on the sea. A two-hour trip round the docks left no doubt about that. A floating ant-heap on the biggest scale. Boat after boat, steamer after steamer, ship after ship, came alongside the quay and loaded - soldiers. Soldiers by tens of thousands. Never has the world seen such an amazing selection of ship types assembled at one quayside. There were long, narrow landing barges with ramps at their bows. There were coastal steamers, cargo-vessels and passenger ships of all sizes. There were warships, from M.T.B.'s to battle-cruisers.

There, in short, was sea-power.

I was taken on board a Norwegian cargo-boat. She is to be my home and my base for some days to come. From this boat I am to see the invasion - the opening of the second front....

The Norwegian flag, Norwegian ships and Norwegian sailors will be here in considerable numbers, to help to give Germany the decisive blow to free the peoples of Europe from foreign domination. Some of the ships have been specially fitted out during the last few weeks with this object in view.

Our flag flies from the masthead. The same flag flew over the Channel also during those June days four years ago - how long ago it seems now! - when a tired and beaten British army stood on the beaches of Dunkirk and waited for the death-blow. The death blow was never given. For the ships came across the sea, the ships of freedom and safety, to bring the sons of England home.

And now the ships are crossing the Channel once again. In their wake they will bring the gift of freedom to the unhappy millions of Europe. First to France. And soon to Norway too. Yes, soon to Norway. . .

How incredibly phlegmatic the English are! Never has this struck me more than it has today. In a few hours, perhaps, the world's greatest combined sea, land and air operations will begin, operations which may determine the fate of humanity for centuries to come. But can anyone think in terms of centuries on a day like this? Will not the nervous intensity of the activity in the port, and the intense nervousness that grips the individual in these last few hours before the whistle blows, inhibit any form of philosophic contemplation? One would think so. And yet - what did the dock-worker say when I talked with him in the town?

"This is nothing ~~new~~ to this port," he ~~said~~. Today - well, this is just the third item on the programme. This is an English port of war, see? Got some tradition, see?"

Monday came in with rough weather. It was blowing quite hard and the sea was choppy. Not a very inviting day for the invasion. Quite right Nothing seems longer than time spent in waiting. This Monday was like an eternity.

But apart from that, I have nothing to grumble at. Living conditions are good on these boats. The steward is an old whalerman - which means that the food is first-class. The skipper and his officers are also whalermen. It needs more than an invasion to shake these fellows out of their ideas. The boat carries spare parts and supplies for the invasion army.

Tuesday morning. The wind has slackened a bit. The weather might be better, but then it might also be worse. We weigh anchor

Then Eisenhower has given the order to set out.

First go the landing ships, then the escorts, the cruisers and the bigger ships of the Navy. And finally the cargo vessels. But in front of all went the minesweepers, whose job it is to clear the sea of German mines. They have now swept a path for us right over the Channel and clear up to the French Coast. At regular intervals we pass buoys showing us the true course. It is as easy as falling off a log.

Literally, as easy as that. The whole thing is so safe. It is unbelievable and unexpected. Here we are, steaming out of England in broad daylight, bound for enemy coasts - and not a German plane in sight the whole day! Where on earth can the Luftwaffe be?

The Luftwaffe is conspicuous by its absence. But there are other aircraft in the sky - ours. Allied planes form a complete umbrella over the convoys, the whole of this day and the days to follow. We sail along safely under their protective cover. We sleep calmly under their strong guard.

I turn in in the evening and sleep like a stone until I am shaken out about four o'clock on Wednesday morning. Don't misunderstand me - this journey was not all as idyllic as that. I have seen empty troopships, coming back from Normandy with their flags at half-mast and fewer landing craft slung from the davits than they had on the southward trip; an invasion has to have its victims. During the night I can hear the thump against the ship's side as mines are exploded. This is war.

All the same, the men in this Norwegian cargo vessel have "been out in worse weather than this." "There's not much danger to this sort of regatta," says my friend the whalerman. "We've been out in much more dangerous conditions during this war." And I agree with him. A Channel crossing in June 1944 is child's-play compared with an Atlantic crossing a year or two ago.

By five o'clock we are right up to the French coast. Now hell breaks loose! As soon as we close the harbour the Germans begin to drop a few scattered bombs almost at random. The invasion fleet's A.A. fire is annihilating in its power. The noise of its guns almost breaks one's eardrums; although I am standing right by our guns it is completely impossible for me to say when we are firing. The thunder of the hundreds of guns becomes a single, crashing crescendo.

But this does not last long. The noise dies down a little, for the battleships, cruisers and destroyers are still shelling the Atlantic wall without ceasing. We received orders to act. This is easier said than done; it is no job for amateurs, to find a way through this milling throng of landing craft and ships. But the whalermen know what good seamanship can do, and soon there are a pair of "ducks" lying alongside to fetch the first load for the shore - mail for the soldiers.

As I said, the weather could have been better. When the full history of the invasion can be written, the chapter on the allies' technique of destroying German land mines will, in my opinion, not be the least interesting. For the time being I can only say that the method is swift and effective, and surprisingly simple. It took an unbelievingly short time to lay "roads" over the beaches, which had previously been studded with mines, where motor traffic could travel smoothly and quickly as though on a fine concrete road.

A few kilometres inland the front line begins where the battle is raging. In the daytime we can hear it, and in the night we can see the flashes of gunfire from the hilltops.

The coastal towns and villages have been in allied hands for some time. Enemy snipers, however, often in civilian clothes, are still lurking under cover, so a certain caution is necessary. Some of them who had been holding out in the Church tower of this village had to be rather drastically "operated on". A gun was trained on the tower and it was shot to pieces with all its contents, snipers included. War sometimes make's such methods necessary.

How it does a Norwegian's heart good to see German soldiers as prisoners! Here they come in walking parties of ten or twenty, well-guarded by British and American tommies and dough-boys. What a contrast when I think of the last time I saw the Germans - as the masters of my Norwegian hometown. The tune has changed now. Now Fritz is hanging his head.

Some of these Germans, to tell the truth, have quite a healthy and sunburnt appearance. Others are very tired, pale and depressed. A young corporal with whom I exchanged a few words burst out frankly with this heart-cry: "We stuck to our post for three days without food or supplies. We asked for supplies, and our officers promised and promised that they would come. But as usual, they did not keep their promises" the corporal is right.

Another German is even more adaptable. No sooner has he been captured than he offers to help with loading crates on to an English lorry and he goes to work with true German thoroughness.

The Germans admit that they expected the invasion. But we did not expect that it would come just here, nor that it would come so quickly".

And the Frenchmen! They are happy. Ah, how happy they are! Liberation has come at last. How long they have waited. How hard these last years have been. Can it really be true that the nightmare is over! There is a little anxiety mixed with their happiness. Can t ey be sure that the Boche will not come back? A middle-aged woman who has been scared by the bombing asks me, "Is it absolutely certain that the Gemans will not come back again?

I point out to the invasion fleet. "Is not this sufficient guarantee, Madame" I said. "Oh yes it is beautiful!" cries madame with real joy in her voice.

At the inn I get a glass of fine French sauterne, vintage 1929. Sante! To speedy victory over the Boche!

The German aircraft are still keeping off as long as daylight lasts. In the darkness one or two enemy planes venture out over us, and then the fireworks from the beach and the ships are unforgettable in their magnificence and their power. To see a battleship giving everything it has got in the way of ack-ack and searchlights is something that has to be seen to be believed. The beams rise like thin shining fingers from bows to stern, to meet in a single focul point many hundreds of metres overhead. It is like a gigantic illuminated Christmas tree.

It is almost incomprehensible that Germans do not try to bomb us in daylight. The boats are lying so close together along the beach that it would be practically impossible to avoid hitting some military objective or other as long as daylight lasts. But the days pass, and nothing happens. During the six days from the time we left England to the time we returned to an English port again after our job is completed, I did not see a single ship torpedoed or bombed by the enemy. Among the other impressions from these days the one I value most is the sight of the Norwegian destroyers. There was the "Gladesdale" which, among several other jobs on invasion day, shelled and destroyed a strongly fortified German postion on the French coast. There was the famous "Stord" whose job it was to lay a smokescreen round the battle squadron. Both destroyers did their jobs well.

I remember the burial of German and allied soldiers who fell in the first few hours during and after the landing. They were laid to rest in French soil. And over their graves is the blue sky of Normandy.

And, still the battle is raging on the slopes to the south with undiminished fury. That battle for France has already entered its second phase. The first phase, the battle of the beaches, is already behind us, and was won by the allies.

I remember men's faces. British and American soldiers hastening southwards to their baptism of fire, marked with the deep seriousness of the hour. In a few hours they will be in the thick of it, and they know what that means. Sailors and merchant seamen find it easier to smile,. For them the first climax of the battle is already over, and they know their sea, their deck and their action station well enough to be able to face the further developments of the situation with the sailors' usual unaffected calm.

The same imperturbable calm marks the harbour of the English town where we dropped anchor on the Sunday after an uneventful trip over the Channel. The men of this town have seen world history being written long before the name of Hitler found its way into headlines. They remember - greater and finer names in their history: Drake, Blake, Rodney, Howe, St. Vincent, Nelson, Jellicoe, Beatty. Got some tradition, see! The dockers of the British ports are perhaps not among the most literary members of the community., but in matters connected with the British navy they have the historian's instinctive ability to think in centuries. And then an invasion like this one becomes only "an item on the programme".

But what an item!

PAGE 19 PREPARATIONS FOR THE INVASION.

When the first of the Allied paratroops drifted down behind the German lines in Normandy on the night of the 6th June and the first Allied soldiers smashed their way through Hitler's Atlantic Wall on the French coast, it was the final realisation of the plans on which the British army, navy and air staffs had been working without a break for four years - ever since Dunkirk. Four long years during which there was the single, fixed thought in their minds: to get back on to the continent and beat the Germans there.

For more than a year after Dunkirk, however, the immense difference between the resources of men and material at the disposal of the British, and those which the enemy possessed, made the study of offensive operations against the continent of little more than academic interest. But the two great events of 1941 wrought a considerable change in the work on which the staffs were engaged.

First, in June, came the German offensive against the Soviet Union - an event which meant that much, and, as it later turned out, most of the German army could not be used in defence against an invasion from the West.

The other new factor was the entry of the U.S.A. into the war after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbour on the 7th December. From then on, an allied strategic reserve could be counted on, so that the preparatory planning for a campaign in western Europe could begin.

At the end of 1941, the C-in-C., Home Forces (at that time Sir Bernard Paget), the C-in-C., Fighter Command, then Air Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas, and Lord Louis Mountbatten, then Chief of Combined Operations, received orders from the British Chiefs of Staff to work out plans which, within practical limits, should, draw German forces from the Eastern front and create just that threat which the German High Command has always feared - the two-front war.

In 1942 much work was done by the General Staff in the investigation of the many factors bearing on the areas to be chosen for making a bridgehead. But the more they studied the resources available for an attack, for the build-up and for the consolidation, the more inevitably they came to the conclusion that, even if bridgeheads could be won, not enough was yet known about the possibility of holding them against stronger enemy forces, and still less about the possibility of so widening them that they could exert appreciable influence upon the war.

At midsummer, after the conference between Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, it was decided that, in view of the resources available to the Allies, it would be strategically sounder and more feasible to give priority to operations in the Mediterranean. This conclusion was further strengthened by the threat presented by Rommel's counter-attack earlier that summer, and advance as far as El Alamein.

The reinforcement of the British 8th Army for its victorious advance, which began under General Montgomery in October 1942, and the sending of the British 1st Army together with the American 2nd Corps, to French North Africa, had undoubtedly a long-term connection with the plans for a new front in the west.

The preparatory planning carried out by the three chiefs Paget, Douglas and Mountbatten (by now joined by Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay of the Navy, and the commanding General of the American armies in Europe) was far from wasted.

It was clear by now that it was impossible to make detailed operational or administrative plans. Tactically, however, much had been learnt from the minor raids which had been carried out previously under the command of the Chief of Combined Operations, and much more from the larger-scale operations at St. Nazaire, in March 1942, and at Dieppe in August.

Furthermore, the intelligence staffs had collected an enormous mass of information about the Atlantic Wall, its defences and the topography of its hinterland. Much work was also done in the preparation of the necessary maps for operations on the continent. An impression of the scope of the work needed for this can be gained from the fact that many millions of sheets of maps had to be printed, covering all the parts of western Europe that might come within the sphere of operations. To carry out this job, the Survey Department of the War Office had to employ practically all the firms in Britain with map-printing equipment. At the same time, security measures had to be taken so that no map-engraver or printer knew whether he was working on an area that was intended for attack.

At the Casablanca Conference early in 1943 it was decided first and foremost to clear the shipping lanes through the Mediterranean, and to try and knock Italy out of the war by operations against Sicily and the mainland.

It was clear that British resources of specially-built landing barges would for the most part be taken up in these operations. At that time U-boats were still sinking so many ships in the Atlantic that it was necessary to limit orders from the shipyards for new landing barges.

It was therefore agreed that the opening of the new front should stand over until 1944, but that active preparations should begin forthwith.

The result of these decisions was that a new chapter in the preparations for the opening of the new front began at the end of March 1943. A British General, with an American General as his deputy, was appointed Chief of Staff of the Allied Supreme Command to be.

He was given a planning staff consisting of British and American officers of all three arms, a survey of the resources that would be available early in 1944, and orders to prepare plans for the effective establishment of allied armies on the continent under given conditions.

The first step, taken by the combined staff was the selection of the most favourable area for such a landing.

Consideration also had to be taken of the actual physical capacity of Britain as a concentration area for troops, and the loading capacity of British ports. For even though the allied resources of men and material might be almost infinite, this capacity, and the number of landing barges, put certain limits on the size of the forces that could be employed on each individual landing.

The plan was handed over to the British and American Chiefs of Staff, and was finally agreed to by Churchill and Roosevelt at the Quebec Conference in August 1943.

After this, the Chief of Staff received orders to continue with active preparations to put this plan into action, pending the appointment of a Supreme Commander.

The plan that had been worked out had, of course, to be finally revised and agreed to by General Eisenhower, who took up the position of Supreme Commander in January 1943. The original 1943 surveys of resources were also reconsidered and revised.

On this finally settled foundation the staffs of the armies then worked out their detailed plans in co-operation with their opposite numbers in the navies and air forces. In the last few months before the invasion the final close integration of the work of all three arms was completed down to the last detail.

The goal set the administrative staff was to put the assault forces in a position to attack the enemy, and to ensure at the same time that a steady flow of reinforcements in men and material could be delivered. To reach this goal - assuming the organisation of the supply of arms, ammunition, vehicles and rations beforehand, together with the necessary shipping - planning and organisation was necessary under four heads:

1. Forces had to be assembled in an area suitably near to their embarkation points. The civilian population of these areas had, to a certain extent, to be evacuated.

2. The assembled troops had then to move to a 'distribution area', where they were divided into assault troops and first and second reinforcements and subdivided into detachments and boatloads, for embarkation.

3. The assault groups and the next wave of reinforcements then had to be carried to their objectives by sea.

4. The force that gained a bridgehead then had to be supported by a steady stream of ammunition, supplies and equipment of all kinds.

The most important point in the administrative planning was to ensure the smooth flow of supplies, and avoid collisions and bottlenecks. This again depended on foresight and organisation, both with regard to the capacity of the bridgehead (and here tide and beaches were important) and to the transport available - and here consideration had to be taken both of shipping, and of the capacity of railways and ports at British bases. The loading of the ships alone demanded detailed precision of organisation. Every ship had to have a mixed cargo - so much rations, so much ammunition, so much signals equipment, so much general stores and so much water and medical supplies - and it must not be forgotten that the army was also responsible for the material that would be needed by the RAF on captured or newly-built landing fields.

All forms of sea transport have been used during the invasion, and it is unnecessary to add that the allied merchant navies have played an extremely important part. On the first night there were 1,000 merchant ships, manned by 50,000 sailors, in the immense armada that crossed the Channel for the first time. The Norwegian flag flew over many of these ships - Norwegian sailors went to North Africa, to Sicily and to Italy, and they did not lose their chance here either.

All the seamen who have taken part in the invasion in a merchant ship are volunteers, and, many months ago, signed a special 'V-declaration', and had the V-stamp (V for volunteer and V for victory) imprinted on their papers. This voluntary signing-on was necessary so that men could be transferred from one ship to another without necessitating a new engagement each time. The special landing craft are not especially new in design - some even appeared at Lofoten in March 1941 - but they have had modifications, and some are large enough to take the very biggest tanks.

The little 'Ducks' have a special part to play; they are small lorries which can travel on water as easily as on roads. They are much used for ship-to-shore transport.

Since it was obvious that the invasion army could not rely on being able to use a harbour, but would have to land their vehicles - tanks, armoured cars, reconnaissance cars and lorries - on an open beach where they might have to drive through five or six feet of water, arrangements were made to render them impervious to salt water, which is not, after all, particularly good for engines. One method of guarding against this was tried during the Dieppe raid, but did not prove very good, and the experiments continued until they were finally successful. And now, even if a tank is driven into the water until the engine is completely submerged and the driver literally only has his head out of the water, the tank can carry on as though nothing has happened.

When the method had been worked out, and all vehicles had to be made waterproof in time for the great day, the entire British steel-rolling industry was put on the job, and 280 factories worked at full speed day and night. The vehicles were ready in time, and the job was done in one quarter of the time it would normally have taken.

PAGE 21. MANY NORWEGIAN MERCHANT SHIPS TOOK PART IN THE INVASIONS

The Norwegian Shipping Department announced officially on June 15th that several Norwegian merchant ships took part in the invasion of Northern France. The announcement does not contain any detailed information about the numbers, but observers in the Channel and on the French coast say in their despatches that from the first day the Norwegian flag could be observed everywhere - on board merchant ships as well as warships.

The Shipping Department announces further that, according to information so far obtainable, there have been no casualties among the Norwegian sailors taking part in the invasion. Finally, the Shipping Department announces the welcome news that since April 6th this year, no ship of the Norwegian Merchant Fleet has been sunk by the Germans.

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BE PREPARED!

On May 19th there began a series of broadcasts by a member of General Eisenhower's staff. The aim of these broadcasts is to give the population of the occupied countries hints and advice on how they can help to achieve victory as quickly and smoothly as possible, when the attack begins in earnest. We reproduce below the most important points that have been brought out.

Observe the enemy.

Take notice of everything concerning the Germans. Observe their numbers, what kind of vehicles they have and how many. Learn the regimental signs and all kinds of marks on the transport. Take special notice of large-scale moves and note accurately their date. It is also very important to make a special note of the appearance of high ranking officers and civilian chiefs. If possible find out their names. Try to find out the location of all kinds of enemy dumps and headquarters. Keep an eye on bridges too and important supply points for water and light the destruction of which would disturb the supply arrangements. Notice where the enemy lays mines or explosive charges. It is specially important to notice where he puts booby traps.

Local knowledge.

It is very important that everybody should have a good knowledge of his neighbourhood. The allied forces will have a continual need of guides. It is essential that information given them should be accurate and that guides are absolutely sure of the way both by day or by night.

Next come the rivers. How deep are they? Is the bottom muddy? Are the banks steep? Are the bridges over them strong enough to bear heavy lorries? Are there any fords, and, if so, is it possible for motors to drive across?

It is also important to know of any places where aircraft can land. Any flat stretch of land more than 400 metres long can be used for landing if there are no obstacles such as trees or tall houses along the side from which aircraft would approach; normally this will be the side opposite the direction of the prevailing wind.

Intelligence.

A military commander's disposition depends largely on the information he can obtain of the enemy. It is essential that this information should be accurate, since inaccurate information is useless. It is very easy to omit extremely important details, such as for example the direction in which a convoy was coming.

If there is fighting in your district.

When the armed forces arrive, there may be fighting in your district. That is the moment when you can give your allies the greatest help, or, if you do not obey their instructions, afford them the greatest difficulties and hinder their progress.

The safest place while bombing is going on is somewhere or other underground. The cellar is the safest place in a house, but there must be two exits, and no danger of flooding. If you live in a town, you should go indoors when you hear firing. Do not look out of the windows. A deep and narrow trench, not more than 1 metre wide at the top, is the safest kind of shelter. It is best to cover it over to keep out the rain. Woods with thick undergrowth are safe places. But do not go far from your home.

Fire fighting and first aid.

With the full consent of the Germans you have your civilian fighting organisations. Check that all the equipment you have is in order, and be ready to help these organisations. In the fighting zone there is great danger of fires. Make sure that all tubs and buckets are full of water, that all the equipment is ready to hand and that everybody knows where it is to be found.

First aid is also very important. Everybody should be able to give first aid to themselves or their comrades in case of accident or if anyone is wounded. If circumstances permit, first aid organisations should also be formed. Brush up all your knowledge of first aid. You should gather together, or in any case know where you can find, medical supplies and bandages. Any help you may be able to give to soldiers who are wounded near your home may save their lives.

Prepare yourself carefully.

Your ability to help yourself and the allied soldiers will be much greater if you think out before hand what you would do when the time comes and get ready to do it. By now you should know on whom you can rely. Get together with a few of them, and consider what you will do, whether it is civilian A.R.P., first aid, observation of the enemy's movements or circulation of the news from London.

For the sake of security, it is best to keep the group as small as possible. It is possible that you may already have a circle of 10 or 12 friends whom you can trust completely. If you know them well, so much the better, but as a rule it is better to form a smaller group of 4 or 5 members, who will be able to join up with the others when the time comes. Don't forget to have with you one man who can understand broadcasts in a foreign language. This may be very important if the Germans start trying to spread confusion.

These broadcasts will be continuing, and it is important that you should know their contents.

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Pages 23 - 26. **SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT.**

Page 23. **ATTENTION!**

On May 20th General Eisenhower published an appeal to the oppressed people of Europe. A member of his staff read the appeal on the British radio and asked people to observe closely the enemy's troop movements, to take note of the age of the soldiers and the appearance and rank of the officers. Special groups have had - and still have - this as their task, but now that the last round is beginning it is very important that everyone should use their ears and eyes as much as they can.

In order to help you to remember the most important of the enemy's badges of rank, we are including this supplement.

THESE MUST GO ....

Pages 24-25. **RANK DISTINCTIONS OF THE ENEMY.**

SHOULDER STRAPS.

Oberst (Artillery).
Oberstleutnant (1 pip).
Major (no pip).

Oberleutnant (infantry).
Hauptmann (2 pips).

Generalstabsoffizier.

Offizier.

Undereffizier.

FLASHES.

Obergefreiter.

Gefreiter.

Leutnent (Corps of signallers)
Feldwebel (Pioneer)

COLLAR BADGES.

General

Oberschütze

SHOULDER STRAPS

Unterfeldwebel (artillery)
Unteroffizier (panzer)
Unterführer (mountain troops)
Mannschaft (cavalery)

...... and you can help in ways that the Gestapo cannot control. You can use your ears and eyes, and remember what you see. Take note of German troop movements. Watch closely and try to remember accurately. Inaccurate information can do much damage. This is a part of your war service and one that you can easily carry out. Your information may be of vital importance for the allied forces in your area. UNITED SERVICE FOR UNITED VICTORY!

Page 26. **OBSERVE LIKE THIS!**

If the enemy rushes past at great speed, the mass of soldiers, cars, weapons and equipment will, maybe, make you rather bewildered. Therefore, it will be a great help to you to adopt a special system of observation, and to practise it.

If the enemy passes by, look first at the officers and note:

(1) The collar; (2) the shoulder straps; (3) the flashes.

You will then get to know;

(1) If he is an officer or non-commissioned officer. (collar).

(2) What rank and section he belongs to (shoulder strap).

(3) What specialist he is (flash).

But how can you know this: from what can you learn it? Well you can learn it from:

(1) The stripes and their colours (collar).

(2) The number of buttons, their colour, and the colours of the linen (shoulder straps).

(3) The signs or emblems of the flashes.

If the linens of the shoulder straps are:

White	then he belongs to the	infantry
Bright yellow	" " " " "	signallers
Black	" " " " "	pioneers
Red	" " " " "	artillery
Bright red	" " " " "	armoured brigade
Green	" " " " "	mountaineers
Dull yellow	" " " " "	cavalry

On the coloured plans we have printed the most important of the uniform badges. If you can remember the ranks and army section you have learnt a lot. The more you can remember of this plan the more you are helping our own soldiers, and thus yourself.

Remember once more: UNITED SERVICE FOR UNITED VICTORY!

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THE NEW PHASE OF THE WAR IN ITALY.

On May 11th General Alexander's allied forces in Italy opened a violent assault on the German lines on the other side of the River Garigliano on the west coast of Italy, about 50 miles south of the Allied bridgehead at Anzio. The attack, which was carried out the whole way along the river from the sea to Cassino, ended after comparatively short but very hard fighting, in a complete German retreat and finally in a route all along the front. After a few days the British troops in the bridgehead were able to join up with the American troops advancing north along the coast through Gaeta and Terracina. First the Germans' so-called Adolf Hitler line fell and only a few days later the allies had forced their way through the defence line lying behind it which went from Atina north of Cassino, down to the sea at Terracina. After retreating in disorder the Germans tried to hold their last defence lines before Rome - an acr from Subiaco over the Alban hills and down to the sea just north of the Anzio bridgehead. But nothing could hold the allied forces and on June 4th Rome fell practically undamaged into the hands of the allies after the Germans had had to withdraw from the city so fast that they had not even had time to blow up the bridges over the Tiber, or to take with them their wounded, who numbered more than 8,000. General Kesselring's forces were in complete disorder. They got away to the north only by fleeing as fast as they could, covered by such defence as their rear guard could put up. During the following days there fell in quick succession Oustia, the port of Rome, the naval base Civitavecchia, which is 50 miles north of Rome, and the important road and rail junction of Vitervo, about 60 miles north of Rome. No information is yet to hand on whether - and where - the Germans can stand and fight again in Italy. But is is probable that they will try to organise the defence of Posletta from some position which they may have organised further north.

Even though the fall of Rome, only 24 days after the opening of the offensive, is completely overshadowed by the invasion of France which began two days later, the importance of the capture of the city is plain to see. It is not least a serious loss of prestige for the Germans that they have lost one end of the axis. We need not consider too closely the feelings that will be aroused in Mussolini and his "republican fascists", since they are of no importance in the picture. Rome was the first capital to be captured by the tyranny of fascism and it was the first capital to be liberated from the nazi yoke.

Considering the vital position occupied by Rome in the Italian network of communications, it was only to be expected that the fall of the city would also affect German positions on the Adriatic, and as soon as Rome was lost their left flank too began to retreat. Everywhere they have suffered severe losses both of men and of material, and many of their units have been captured. Because of the mountainous nature of the terrain their retreat has been confined exclusively to the roads which have been subjected to very heavy attacks by British and American forces. For mile long stretches these roads have offered a picture of chaos, with hundreds of German lorries, tanks and other vehicles smashed and burning. In many cases they have been forced to abandon their heavy equipment without having time to destroy it.

In the field of home affairs, the fall of Rome has resulted in the retirement of King Victor Emmanuel, in accordance with his earlier promise to do so as soon as Rome was in allied hands. He has, however, not legally abdicated, but handed over his powers to Crown Prince Umberto. Bagdolio has

no position in the new government which has been formed under Bonomi, the last Prime Minister before Mussolini came to power.

INVASION TRAINING

by

Captain Ernest Watkins

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It is not possible to train soldiers until you know the object for which you are training them and you cannot determine your object until you know what resources you will have available. Those two considerations have dominated all the preparations that Britain has made for the invasion of Europe.

After the defeat of France and the loss of the bulk of the equipment of the British Army in 1940, the British General Staff formed the view that on the balance of forces then in the field against Germany an invasion across the Channel by British troops alone was impossible. On the other hand, an invasion of Britain by German troops was possible. The result was the training of the reconstituted British armies, as equipment became available from the factories, was primarily directed towards the defence of Britain and the support of the small but increasing armies operating in Africa. Germany's attack on Russia made the first big alteration to this position. When Germany failed to defeat Russia before the winter of 1941, as she had planned, it was clear that from then on very considerable German forces would be locked up in Eastern Europe.

The position improved still further when Japan and Germany attacked the United States. Then, not only was there a prospect of an enormous increase in the number of men available for an assault on Europe. There was also the prospect of a very great increase in the amount of military material and shipping that would be available for such an expedition. It was then that the British War Cabinet set up a joint planning staff to investigate the problem of an assault on Europe. This was later joined by an American representative, and it is on the work and planning of this staff, and of the more elaborate staffs that grew from it, that the plans now in operation are based.

Early in 1942 this staff had decided that there would not be the material, particularly shipping, ready for an attack in 1942. From this followed the decision to clear North Africa and the Mediterranean. By the summer of 1943 they were clear and the way was open to plan for the 1944 assault across the Channel.

In saying that planning, and so training, became possible only at this late stage, it is not to be supposed that training had then to start at a soldiers' basic training. Given fully trained soldiers, very careful special training is needed for an assault landing, and it is with this training that we are concerned. Nor had Britain neglected entirely the work of training men in some kinds of amphibious landing. The work of the Special Service troops under Combined Operations Headquarters, the raids on St. Nazaire and on Dieppe, show that. The training of men for an invasion, as distinct from a raid, is conditioned by the material that will be used and the kind of material that is available for us determines the kind of operation that will be carried out. As important as anything else is training simply in handling the material.

To turn to the concrete, an assault landing is different from any other kind of military landing in that the assaulting troops arrive in front of the enemy's positions in unnatural and bunched tactical formations, imposed on them by the vessels in which they must travel, and they arrive without any of the supporting fire normally available for an assault. In consequence, craft must be designed to give the best possible tactical deployment from the moment of landing, and craft and methods must be invented to replace the fire support that the assaulting troops cannot provide for themselves. The problem grows more complex as the size of the assaulting force increases.

An infantry battalion can be carried in assault landing craft, ordinary motor boats with very little armour. But their motor transport can not. If the attack is merely a raid and the troops will re-embark within, say twenty-four hours, the lack of transport will hardly matter. If they are to stay on shore and move inland, they will need their transport. Likewise they will need tanks and artillery. That will necessitate the use of larger and larger craft. The use of larger and larger craft will necessitate the capture of a port which these craft can use. That will, in its turn, affect the plan, because the plan must provide for the capture of one or more ports at an early stage.

The attacking force will also need air support. That will need fighter protection. That will lead to the demand for the early capture or construction of landing strips. That, in its turn, will affect the nature of the equipment and of the specialist troops to be landed and their priority in landing. So the story proceeds. Every increase in the size of the force brings in its train problems of supply and of priorities. And all these vitally affect the training of every man.

These problems have been solved. Let us look at the training through which the men have gone, first the men of the assault wave, who have one problem, then the men of the supporting waves and services, whose problems are different.

The training of an assault division was generally done in training centres available in Britain for British and U.S troops. All these involved clearing many square miles of populated countryside, for security reasons and so that live ammunition could be used during the training.

On arrival in the training area those men had to be built up into a combat team and made completely familiar with their weapons and the method of their use against wire, mines and strong points. The team would be strengthened by the inclusion of special weapons or methods of attack. From there, the training would advance to company training, followed by battalion training. In each phase there would be a full exercise, using landing craft, and with fire. In all these, one of the points emphasised would be the balance between individual initiative by the men and control by their leaders. Finally, there would be a brigade exercise, again under full field conditions, with the problem of proper control of the operation paramount.

At the same time, the specialists would be rehearsing their tasks. At these schools the Engineers would find replicas of every known defensive device used by the Germans, and would practise their destruction. Tank crews would work out their drills for waterproofing their vehicles and become perfect in the none too easy methods of loading their tanks on to landing craft, always in reverse, and the swift dive into the shallow water when approaching the beach. And the Signals units would be working out the most satisfactory communication nets.

All that could be considered as basic training. No division which took part in the assault has not rehearsed its actual task at least once over similar ground and much more frequently on scale models of the section of coast they assaulted.

The purpose of these combined training centres was not only to train the Army as a Unit, but to train it as part of a team. Consequently, all the Naval and Royal Marine crews of the small landing craft have also passed through them, to see at first hand how their work tied in with that of the Army and to become familiar with the Army methods of organisation. The Beach units which control the landings as they take place are mixed teams of soldiers and seamen,

Behind this training for the initial assault came the training for the organisation and method of supply. A great deal of the very complicated order of loading men and stores and of their discharge in the right order of priority on the beaches has been worked out by trial and error, partly on exercises, partly on the landings that have already taken place in North Africa and Italy, partly from those in the Pacific. Every lesson from every theatre of war has been studied. But of all these, a landing on one of the coasts of the English Channel is the most difficult, for two reasons, the existence of much stronger tides and tidal flows, varying along every section of the coastline, and the likelihood of very much more changeable weather. The weather off the British Isles and the French coast is among the most unpredictable in the world.

There are always more men engaged in keeping an army maintained in the field than there are fighting in the field force itself. There is not a single one of the supply services which has not had to modify, to a greater or less extent, its normal methods of operation to meet the situation of a cross-channel assault. Each modification has had to exist, first, as a paper plan, then as a working drill and each may be affected by, or itself affect, the new methods taken into use by some other service. Everyone of these changes has been tried out and rehearsed.

At what stage is it better to land the General Hospitals and cease evacuating all wounded across the Channel? How is control of naval support artillery best exercised, from the ship, with its general view of the scene, or by an officer on shore, with the risk of interrupted communication? How can signals best be passed down a flotilla of landing craft when they are running in to the shore in conditions of complete darkness? What is the best drill for ground-air communication between forward troops and close support aircraft? All those are matters both of experiment and training.

So far as special equipment is concerned, the general policy has been to avoid the creation of special equipment for limited purposes. With training, the existing weapons of a division should, properly hhndled, be adequate for all tasks, but that decision, in itself, has meant that every man in these divisions must have been brought to the highest pitch of technical skill.

Never before have so many men given all their skill, patience, initiative and endurance to any military task. Nor has any ever been so difficult.

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THE MINE, THE HIDDEN WEAPON

It is the habit of the enemy to leave mines and booby-traps behind in the areas he has just evacuated. They form a serious danger to the civil population. There are two main types of mines:"anti-vehicle mines" and anti-personnel mines". The best known anti-vehicle mine is the so-called "Teller-mine", which is round and flat, with a mushroom-shaped top. This mine is usually exploded by pressure, when a vehicle passes over it, although it is sometimes known to explode with the weight of a man.

The "anti-personnel" mine, is usually a small cylindrical mine about 4 inches in diameter and about 5 inches high, operated by a number of trip-wires, any one of which will explose the mine. On firing, the mine leaps about 3 feet into the air where it explodes, scattering steel balls in all directions. Another type of mine is the wooden box-type which explodes when the lid is lifted. These mines are mostly connected by wires with bigger mines.

"There is also the time-bomb which explodes after a set time, like the one which explodes in the Post-Office of Naples, with the result that hundreds of people lost their lives. The explosion may take place after anything from a day to a couple of weeks, according to the length of the fuse.

Civilians should observe this rule: never touch a mine or any suspicious looking object found in an area which has just been evacuated by the Germans. Look out for taut wires close to the ground. Never cut a taut wire, never pull a slack wire, or in any case, examine first both ends of the wire before touching it.

Considering the danger which these mines form to the civil population, it is of the utmost importance to know where they lie. If you can, indicate the place clearly and visibly to all. Let your commonsense and power of observance help you in this matter. Do not come near the place where a mine lies, if you can help it and let only the military render them harmless.

One more word on "booby-traps", with which the enemy has earned a sad reputation in this war. Before leaving a district, he places explosive charges, especially in buildings and houses, which will be operated for instance by people opening a window, picking up an object, touching a doornob, lifting the telephone receiver or by tripping over a wire across a doorway. The enemy is in this respect capable of diabolical ingenuity. Mines and booby-traps have frequently been found attached to dead Allied and German soldiers. Be therefore on your guard!

Observe this general rule: do not enter houses which have just been evacuated by the enemy, if your presence in these houses is required, do not touch anything, which experts have not examined thoroughly beforehand.

Impress this also upon your children!

Prevention is better than cure!

On these pages we are showing a number of photographs of a Canadian "booby-traps"-school in Italy, which appeared in the London Weekly paper "Pictur Post.".

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Our mountain troops.

Warfare in mountainous districts is completely different from fighting in the lowlands, and therefore it needs specially trained men, with special tactics adapted for mountain terrain, and special equipment.

There are three basic conditions that must be achieved by any good mountain force: acclimatisation to the mountains, where the conditions of life are very different from those obtaining in the lowlands, adaptation of the equipment so that it can, if need be, be transported on the backs of the men, and, finally, the employment of the new tactics demanded by mountain skirmishing.

People who have grown up in mountainous districts are naturally better suited to the life, and therefore to this specialised form of military service, since they have been accustomed, from the time they could walk, to the thin mountain air, and can better adapt themselves to the changes that are entailed by a sudden change in height. Mountain climbing also needs a special kind of balance, especially if the climber at the same time has to carry a heavy burden. That is why soldiers who are not natives of hill country must be very carefully acclimatised to mountain conditions, both in summer and in winter.

Mountain warfare is completely different from the normal equipment of a soldier, and this applies as much to the boots, and the uniform generally, as to the rucksack and the weapons. The weapons most used are those that can be easily used, and, if necessary, stripped into their component parts for convenience in transport. Transport and siting of heavy weapons is also much more difficult in mountainous country than in the lowlands, and demands more skill of the mountain soldier than of the infantryman, not to mention the fact that the handling of greater or smaller columns of horse transport also has its especial technique.

Tactics as employed in the mountains are also different from those used in low country. Since swift progress cannot be made in the mountains, liaison is also much more difficult. Battles are often split up into a number of smaller operations and skirmishes, so that mountain troops must be more lavishly supplied with all kinds of signals equipment than the infantry on the plain.

Camouflage is one of the most important points in mountain warfare. It is not so difficult to keep out of sight at long range, but it is very important to be able to hide oneself from the enemy at shorter distances. When it is remembered that during the first World War we were often near enough for it to be possible to toss a hand-grenade over No-Man's-Land, it can be understood that the importance of camouflage is difficult to overestimate.

Here are a few pictures illustrating the life of the mountain troops, They are partly Norwegian, partly British troops, who have been given the best possible training.

Norwegian merchant ship losses in 1943 less than half the 1942 losses.

The losses of the Norwegian Merchant Marine since the invasion amount to altogether 400 ships of 3 million tons dead weight, and 3,000 seamen. Of the ships which came under the control of Nortraship immediately after the occupation of Norway, we have lost nearly one half. By way of comparison, during the world war of 1914-18, when Norway was neutral, we had lost 49.6% of our merchant marine by the end of the war, and more than 2,000 seamen had been killed. Losses have lately been on the decrease, and the year 1943 shows comparatively low figures of casualties, both among men and among ships. This favourable curve has continued into 1944. The total for 1943 is well under half the 1942 casualties, and is also lower than the figures for 1941 and 1940.

Of the 3,000 seamen who have so far lost their lives in Norwegian ships, 2,219 were Norwegians, while the remainder were seamen from other nations.

Statistics show that the Norwegian Merchant Marine has played as great a part in the war as the uniformed Navy. At the outbreak of war there were about 22,000 Norwegian seamen on board our ships, so their casualties are about 10%. The corresponding percentage is somewhat higher for the Air Force. Altogether, it can be estimated that the percentage of casualties in the Norwegian armed forces, on land, at sea, and in the air, reckoned together, is about ten per cent. So we have the right to say that even in terms of human lives we have born our share of the cost.

In estimating 10% casualties among merchant crews, it should be mentioned that this is expressed in terms of the total of Norwegian seamen at the beginning of the war. If we consider the figure in terms of the total crews of the lost vessels, the percentage rises to 20%; in other words, of every hundred seamen who have been torpedoed, 20 have lost their lives. This figure is considerably lower than that shown by the merchant navies of other countries.

The losses of the Norwegian tanker fleet is fairly evenly divided between tankers and "dry cargo tonnage."

Norway takes over four new tankers.

The Americans are in the process of handing over to Norway four new tankers on a "bare boat" basis. These are all-welded tankers, of about 16,400 tons. They are good boats of the T-2 type, and it will be interesting to have them tried out by our seamen.

Official British sources have said that "without the Norwegian tanker fleet we could not have won the war." It is at any rate a fact that Norwegian tankers have carried a considerable proportion of all the oil brought to Britain. At one time they carried 40% of it. And that is a very large tonnage. The Allied air forces in Great Britain now use as much petrol in 12 days as the RAF used in the whole of the Battle of Britain. The safe arrival of this spirit is the sign of victory in the Battle of the Atlantic; it is one of the most important events of the war.

Two of the new Norwegian tankers will be called the "Nordahl Grieg" and the "Kaptein Worsøe". Nordahl Grieg's name is too well known to need explanation. Capt. Martin Worsøe was the first head of the maritime division of Nortraship. He was a popular and esteemed figure in Norwegian maritime circles in London. He took up his great task with unequalled devotion and energy. He allowed himself no rest. After three and a half years he had created an organisation which was an important part of the Norwegian war effort, but in so doing he had worn himself out. On the 28th of January 1944 he died suddenly. He had given his life for his work, just as a sailor at sea or a soldier on the battlefield.

Norwegian airmen decorated.

Four Norwegian airmen from Norwegian fighter squadrons in Britain were recently decorated by Air Marshall Leigh Mallory, C.-in-C. of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force, for fine performance in action against the enemy.

One was a Norwegian Lieutenant Colonel who has led his wing on many offensive raids; he has taken part in 178 operations over enemy territory, and has himself shot down 8 enemy planes. Another is a Norwegian major who has carried 93 offensive operations over enemy territory and destroyed four enemy planes.

PAGE 38 NORWEGIAN SHIP "CHAMPION OF THE TANKERS".

Has carried 330,000 tons of aviation petrol to Great Britain on 50 wartime Atlantic crossings.

"Champion of the tankers" is a Norwegian ship, a tanker that has carried more petrol to Great Britain than any other ship. During the whole war she has been sailing without accident, made over 50 crossings of the Atlantic and carried something over 330,000 tons of aviation spirit to Great Britain, in addition to considerable numbers of aircraft. Besides this, she has taken a number of cargoes of petrol to the Mediterranean. Valuable war work indeed!

King Haakon and Crown Prince Olav recently showed their warm appreciation of this record by paying a visit on board the ship in an English port. During the visit the King decorated three of the crew with the Olav Medal. Two of the crew of 47 had already received this medal previously. The King mentioned that he had recently had occasion to board another Norwegian vessel, a former fruit ship, which had also made 50 Atlantic crossings. The King talked of the seamen's service, and thanked them for what they had done for Norway's cause and in Norway's name. "A ship like this one has played a great part in the struggle against the common enemy. The service given by the sailors is one that will never be forgotten, either at home or overseas".

Arne Sunde, Minister for Shipping, brought greetings from the British Minister for Shipping, Lord Leathers, who wrote to his Norwegian opposite number: "The Norwegian Merchant Marine has played a wonderful part in the war effort of the United Nations by keeping open the vital shipping lanes, a fact which has been and still is of such tremendous significance for our cause. The captain, the officers and the crew of this ship have played an important part in this, and have done great work in transporting one of the most important weapons of modern warfare to this country, in spite of all difficulties and dangers. We realise this, and we are full of gratitude for all that we owe the sailors of our gallant allies. Permit me to wish you all good fortune and success in the future, and may you soon be able to return to your home and fatherland."

Afterwards, the King, the Crown Prince and their staffs saw over the Norwegian tanker. Like most of the larger vessels on the Atlantic route, she has had a flight deck fitted, and also, on this occasion, a deckload of more than a score of aircraft. It is encouraging to visit a British port and see the enormous reinforcements that our air forces are receiving. If the Germans actually realised what the conditions are like, they would undoubtedly see how useless it is for them to continue this war.

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Salute to Norway from the Allies.

On the occasion of May 17th, King Haakon and the Government received a number of greetings from our Allies. We reproduce here some short extracts from these telegrams of congratulations:

"This is the 130th anniversary of the Norwegian Constitution. I salute the Norwegian people for their loyalty to the spirit and the letter of their constitution. The day of reckoning is not far off. All right-thinking men will join me today in the sincere hope that, with God's help, the Norwegian people will celebrate the 131st anniversary of their Constitution in a land which is free and democratic once more." (President Roosevelt.)

"We do not forget how the Norwegians have fought, and the great part they are still playing in the fight for freedom and their constitution. Nor do we forget the close ties between the fight for Norway's freedom, and the fight for the freedom of Britain." (Ambassador Collier.)

"On the occasion of Norway's National day, I wish to express, on behalf of the Soviet Government and myself, the sincere wish that, through the self-sacrificing struggle she is waging, Norway may as soon as possible be freed from the worst enemies of mankind -- the German-fascist oppressors." (Foreign Commissar Molotov)

"The heroic struggle of the Norwegian people against the aggressors has been an inspiration for us, and I am firmly convinced that Norway, with the aid of the United Nations, will expel the enemy from her country, and be able to live once more in freedom and justice." (President Chiang Kai-shek.)

"Fighting Norway has never been stronger or more united than today, in this decisive struggle which is now being waged for a better world." (Pres. Beneš.)

NORWEGIAN WOMAN'S COURAGEOUS CONDUCT UNDER HAIL OF BOMBS IN MALTA

Aalesund girl awarded B.E.M., Olav Medal and War Medal

A few weeks ago a ceremony was performed on a Norwegian ship in Liverpool - a rather unusual ceremony, for a young Norwegian stewardess was given the British Empire Medal by Admiral J.S.M. Ritchie, and the Olav Medal and the War Medal by Hr. Johan Vogt, the Norwegian Consul.

And Margit - her surname we cannot give - has well earned these decorations. She has been through more in this war than most young Norwegian girls. The captain wrote about her in a letter: "Altogether, she was a shining example of cold-blooded courage."

Margit who was born in Aalesund, went to sea eight years ago. She was working at that time in a cafe in Oslo, but tired of that job and took up work as a stewardess on a Norwegian ship. She wanted, according to her own account, "to travel to Cuba and dance the rhumba."

She has been at sea since then, and during the war she has performed her duties outstandingly well. There is more than a rhumba at Cuba among Margit's experiences.

In March 1942 she boarded a Norwegian ship, bound for Malta, where the situation at that time was precarious. The ship had to deliver important supplies, cost what it might. The ship travelled in a convoy of four vessels, and carried a cargo of vital importance, namely ammunition, petrol, petroleum, and oil.

Margit, the only woman on board, was a volunteer, and refused to stay ashore. Everyone knew what dangers lay ahead, and that they were hardly the thing for a young woman, but she insisted on coming.

The convoy sailed right into waters where British and Italian ships were fighting, and was subjected to heavy air attacks, but Margit carried on her work the whole time calmly and collectedly, serving coffee and refreshments both on the bridge and at the guns while bombs were raining round the ship. On the third day of the voyage, a stormy Sunday, the convoy, which was escorted by a number of British warships was attacked by dive-bombers and torpedo bombers, and all guns were in action. The convoy, however, suffered no damage.

But in the afternoon, the main attack began. Five attacks were made against Margit's ship, and near misses came thick and fast.

Some hours later, when some of the escort had diverged to attack enemy warships, leaving the convoy's protection somewhat reduced, the ship was attacked again by six dive-bombers at once; as before, the bombs fell all around her very close, but there were no direct hits. Two men on the bridge were slightly wounded by splinters. The attack continued until darkness came, but was now concentrated on other ships in the convoy.

Two aircraft were shot down. Meanwhile the engagement between British and enemy warships was still going on North of the convoy, and a number of shells landed not far off.

Just before dark came the order for the ships to travel - alone but for a single destroyer escort, - direct to a harbour on Malta. Later, another destroyer joined them.

Next morning a dive-bomber was seen approaching, and it went to the attack at once. A number of bombs were dropped , but all missed. All the guns were in action. Two British covettes came to their help, and the dive-bomber had to withdraw, after one more - still unsuccessful - attempt to dive-bomb the ship. Before it finally disappeared, it dropped its whole bomb-load in the sea, only half the ship's length away.

It was easy to see that they were in the middle of the danger-zone. for half an hour later came another aircraft, but they did not open fire as they thought it was British. Just before it passed over the ship it dropped a number of bombs,

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which landed in the sea right alongside, then swung round and opened fire with its machine-guns.

However, the ship arrived unscathed at her destination and moored in the harbour. But that was not the end. Right away came another air-raid, and a lighter was moored between the ship and the quay to serve as a gangway, so that the crew and the dockers could get to the shelters during the raids.

The raids continued all the time the cargo was being unloaded, and grew in severity the third day after their arrival. Both Stukas and Junkers were used, and thiis time the ship received a hit on the boat deck. The bomb penetrated into the engine-room, where a fire was started. All the officers' quarters were completely destroyed by the explosion.

The fire in the engine-room grew steadily fiercer, and it was impossible to get the auxiliary engines and the pumps to work.

It was feared that the ammunition might explode, and it was decided to cut a hole in the ship's side and submerge her. At this time that part of the town that lay in the immediate vicinity of the ship was completely evacuated. The fire spread rapidly, and reached the petrol store. A sea of flames broke out, followed by huge clouds of smoke, and the fire went on burning all through the night. Next morning, some of the after part of the ship was found to be all that had been destroyed.

It was during these dramatic events that Margit, untiring and unafraid served the men's food, while bombs were raining down and Stukas were roaring over her head. She even helped with the unloading. And after the galley was destroyed she continued on the quay, where she improvised a new one with great speed.

Altogether, she was three months on Malta, and made herself useful all the time in a way that aroused everyone's admiration and respect.

Margit does not belong to the cheerful busy type that welcomes fuss and publicity. When she received the medals, she said, "Excuse me, but I've got to go now, and get on with my work, " and back she went to her washing-up, back to her work and her every-day duties.

This page also contains the names of more Norwegian martyrs.

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THE BRITISH EMPIRE CONFIRMS ITS POLICY

On the 17th May the five Prime Ministers of Great Britain and the British Dominions signed a declaration on behalf of the whole Empire as a conclusion to the great conference in London.

The declaration was signed by Winston Churchill for Great Britain, by Mackenzie King for Canada, by John Curtin for Australia, by Peter Fraser for New Zealand, and by Jan Smuts for South Africa. We quote the following passage from the declaration:

"We have examined together the principles which determine our foreign policies, and their application to current problems. Here too we are in complete agreement.

"We are unitedly resolved to continue, shoulder to shoulder with our allies, all needful exertions which will aid our Fleets, Armies and Air Forces during the war and thereafter to make sure of an enduring peace. We trust and pray that the victory, which will certainly be won, will carry with it a sense of hope and freedom for all the world. It is our aim that, when the storms and passions of war have passed away, all countries now overrun by the enemy shall be free to decide for themselves their future form of democratic government.

"Mutual respect and honest conduct between nations is our chief desire. We are determined to work with all peace-loving peoples in order that tyranny and aggression shall be removed or, if need be, struck down wherever it raises its head. The peoples of the British Empire and Commonwealth of Nations willingly make their sacrifices to the common cause. We seek no advantages for ourselves at the cost of others. We desire the welfare and social advance of all nations and that they may help each other to better and broader days.

"We affirm that after the war a world organisation to maintain peace and security should be set up and endowed with the necessary power and authority to prevent agression and violence.

"In a world torn by strife we have met here in unity. That unity finds its strength, not in any formal bond, but in the hidden springs from which human action flows. We rejoice in our inheritance of loyalties and ideals, and proclaim our sense of kinship to one another. Our system of free association has enabled us, each and all, to claim a full share of the common burden. Although spread across the globe, we have stood together through the stresses of two world wars, and have been welded the stronger thereby......"

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IMPORTANT STEPS ON THE ROAD TO NORWAY'S FREEDOM

Agreements assuring Norwegian authority and jurisdiction in liberated areas signed with all three allied powers.

The preparation of Norway's liberation has now been under way for four long years, since the struggle on Norwegian soil had to be temporarily abandoned in June, 1940. The Norwegian Navy has been re-established, and has already played a great part on active service. A modern Norwegian Air Force has been built up, and Norwegian airmen are to-day taking part in the fight against the common enemy, at sea and over Europe. Norwegian military units, too, have been trained for modern warfare on Norwegian soil, and certain of them have already shown their mettle. Of course, the most important of Norway's contributions to the United Nations' fight for freedom has always been that of the seamen, and they are still sailing all the seas, carrying military supplies to every theatre of war. All these contributions have been and are being made in the certainty that every blow that the enemy is struck at sea, on land and in the air, whenever and wherever it is struck, is a blow struck for the freedom of Norway.

Allied help necessary.

But it was clear, right from the beginning, that Norwegian forces alone would not be able to throw the Germans out of Norway, with the enormous forces that the enemy is maintaining there, and the fortifications that he has built. In 1941, therefore, the Norwegian Government signed a military agreement with the British Government, in which it was laid down that mutual help should be given until Norway was once more a free and sovereign land. The agreement was signed at a time when Great Britain still stood alone, in company with the small occupied countries. Since then, other allies have joined her. In the joint declaration of 1st January, 1942, all the United Nations, by then including world powers of the stature of the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union, mutually bound themselves, in co-operation and with all the means at their disposal, to defeat the aggressors. The Norwegian Government and our armed forces have, during the war, enjoyed the hospitality of Great Britain. By virtue of the military agreement, British forces will be fighting shoulder to shoulder with their Norwegian brothers-in-arms all over Norway, and in this way British soldiers will seal with their lives the trust and friendship which have grown so strong between our two peoples in these years of trial.

Blueprint for the final reckoning.

The world war has now reached the final round. Difficult tasks still remain - perhaps the most difficult - before the Germans are finally beaten. They will be attacked, beaten and pursued wherever it harms and weakens them most, in accordance with the over-all strategical plan, and that all the powers of the United Nations will be devoted to forcing the inevitable defeat of Germany, and her subsequent disarming, as quickly as possible.

Norwegian initiative guards Norwegian interests.

The Norwegian Government has considered it as its primary duty to safeguard purely Norwegian interests under any eventuality that may arise during this final struggle. Negotiations entered into on Norwegian initiative, to achieve this state of affairs, have led to the signature of parallel agreements with the three great powers that have closed the ring round Germany, and whose contribution will be of decisive significance in the destruction of German military power wherever it may be found. These agreements with Great Britain, the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union are one more link in the waging of the war, and signify a further extension of the military agreement of 1941. The basis of the agreements is the sovereignty of the Norwegian state, and its equality as a member of the United Nations. It is laid down as axiomatic that, wherever military operations are being carried on, supreme authority will be in the hands of the military commander, including authority over the civilian population. The agreements indicate, in the light of this assumption, the regulations which shall bind such allied forces as, in the course of the fight for liberation, shall find themselves on Norwegian soil. But apart from this single limitation, naturally consequent upon the necessity of war, it is the legal Norwegian authorities which shall govern, and Norwegian law and jurisdiction which shall prevail, in Norwegian towns and villages as they are liberated, and, after a short space of time, all over the country.

Norwegian influence from the first moment.

Military control of areas where military operations are still going on will, according to the agreements, be of a purely temporary character. It applies exclusively to the period necessary to defeat, capture, intern and finally export such Germans as are found in Norway. As soon as the military situation permits, the Norwegian Government will take over all responsibility for civil administration, and the maintaining of Norwegian law and order. But even in the first phase after the allied landing, the Norwegian authorities will have considerable influence. Norwegian officials will be attached to the forces, and will act as liaison between the allied command and the civilian population. In the first place, these liaison officers will assist the forces of liberation to get everything going smoothly behind the front, by ironing out difficulties which otherwise might arise between the military and the civilians.

In the second place, this arrangement is by way of a guarantee for the Norwegian Government. In this way the Norwegian Government will have its representatives at work on Norwegian soil from the very first moment, at posts where they can begin the preparations for the reconstruction of the Norwegian administration, purged of quislings and cleansed of nazi appendages. The length of the interval during which military control will be necessary will depend on circumstances, and especially on the amount of resistance met with by the allied forces. An area which is speedily cleared of Germans and thereby soon finds itself well behind the front, may expect to be soon handed over to a purely Norwegian administration. In areas, however, which are right up in the front line, it will usually be necessary for the military commander to retain control of the civil administration.

Allied joint communiqué

The following joint communiqué was issued in London on the 16th of May:-

> "Parallel agreements have been concluded to-day by the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics with the Norwegian Government regarding the practical arrangement to be made for civil administration and jurisdiction in Norwegian territory when it is liberated by allied forces.
> These agreements are intended to be essentially temporary and practical in character. They are designed to facilitate the task of the allied commanders, and to further the common purpose of the Governments concerned - namely, the speedy expulsion of the Germans from allied territory and the final victory of the allies over Germany.
> The agreements recognise that the allied commanders must enjoy de facto during the first or military phase of the liberation of Norway such measure of supreme responsibility and authority over the civil administration as may be required by the military situation. It is laid down that as soon as the military situation permits the Norwegian Government shall resume their full constitutional responsibility for the civil administration, on the understanding that such special facilities as the allied forces may continue to require on Norwegian territory will be made available for the prosecution of the war to its final conclusion."

British Foreign Office comment.

The joint communiqué goes on to announce similar agreements which have been made with the Dutch and Belgian Governments. In connection with these two countries, the communiqué states: "The Soviet Government has been consulted regarding these agreements, and has expressed its full approval."

The British Foreign Office has published the following comment on the agreements:

"The signature of the three agreements with Norway, Holland and Belgium signifies a new step forward in the Allies' plans for the liberation of Europe. Each of the three allied governments concerned in these agreements have made detailed preparations to fulfil their obligations; their official representatives have been appointed, and the whole administrative apparatus is ready to go into action.

The documents were ready for signature some time ago, but while negotiations were still proceeding the Norwegian Government, in the light of possible developments in Finland and Northern Europe, considered it advisable to conclude a similar agreement with the Soviet Government, and the joint communiqué was therefore not published until the Norwegian Soviet agreement was concluded.

Discussions are now proceeding between the Allied Supreme Commander and the representative of General de Gaulle in London, with regard to the administration of the liberated areas of France."

Norway - A free, independent, indivisible and sovereign kingdom.

Foreign Minister Trygve Lie made a speech on the 16th May, in connection with the new agreements, in which he said:

"The agreements which have now been signed by Norway on the one hand and Great Britain, the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union on the other are part of the work of preparation of the liberation of our country. We are waiting now for the final blow which is to force Germany to her knees. We are approaching the moment to which we have been looking forward ever since the occupation of Norway, the moment when the yoke shall be thrown off and the Norwegian people shall be masters once more in their own house.

In their struggle against the German attempt to win world domination, one of the foremost war aims of the United Nations has been to ensure a world order in which the right of every nation to determine its own fate is fully and freely acknowledged. When those who have sold themselves and their country to the Germans spread rumours that the Norwegian Government has surrendered Norwegian territory or acquiesced in attacks on Norwegian sovereign rights, they underestimate, now as so often before, the discernment of the Norwegian people. For the agreements assure us that Norway shall be once again what it was before - a free, independent, indivisible and sovereign kingdom.

It is laid down that, from the moment of the country's liberation, the German occupation authority shall be replaced by a Norwegian Government with a legal, constitutional foundation.

The main point, therefore, is that, as soon as ever the military situation permits, the Norwegian Government will take over control, and with it, full responsibility for civil administration.

The Norwegian Government has been glad to conclude these agreements. We value the fact that our allies have been willing to express their general policy in concrete and practical arrangements for co-operation on Norwegian territory. This will contribute to the carrying out of this co-operation without friction. And any difficulties which may arise will be overcome. The important thing is that Norwegian sovereignty is fully acknowledged, and the country's integrity assured."

Norwegians to be at the helm of liberated Norway.

In his speech in the Norwegian Seamen's Church on the 17th of May, Prime Minister Nygaardsvold touched upon the plans for the liberation of Europe from the yoke of German slavery, and said:-

"We cannot specify the day of victory and reckoning, but we know that it is approaching, surely and speedily. The United Nations have assembled mighty resources of manpower and material for the deciding trial of strength. So carefully have the plans been laid and so all-embracing are the preparations that there can only be one result - victory. And the victory of the United Nations means also victory and freedom for Norway. Norway is also included in the plans that have been laid. And in this connection I would like to express my pleasure over the benefit accruing to Norway's cause from the agreements which were signed yesterday. These three parallel agreements with the three strongest military powers in the world, are themselves a guarantee that the enemy will soon be thrown out of our country. But they go further. These agreements specify that Norwegian authorities will govern and Norwegian law and jurisdiction will prevail in Norwegian towns and cities, as they are liberated, and, after a short time, all over the country. The agreements deal with the practical side of liberation in a way which, from the Norwegian point of view, gives us reason to express the greatest satisfaction.

London "Times" on the agreements.

The Times wrote in a leading article on the 17th May:

"The signing yesterday of agreements with the governments of Belgium, Holland, and Norway providing for the administration of the national territory as it is freed from German control marks a clear stage in the process of preparing for liberation. In the Norwegian agreement the Russian government is an essential and welcome partner; for the development of the war may well see operations against General Dietl's German troops in northern Finland and Russian soldiers fighting on Norwegian soil. The Norwegian government took the initiative by approaching Moscow; and the Russian response was prompt and sympathetic. As was to be expected, the Germans and their agent Quisling have seized on the Russian participation in the agreement to raise the time honoured bug-bear of Bolshevism. The sensible and stout-hearted Norwegians, who for more than four testing years have resisted every extreme of coercion and rejected every extravagence of cajolery will not fall victim to such hollow propaganda on the eve of their deliverence. To-day, Norwegians everywhere - those in the enslaved home-land not less than those who are carrying on the battle in exile - will celebrate Independence Day. The arrangement into which their government have entered with the Allies is a witness that the national independence, treasured through every trial, will be restored soon and in full. The title deeds of independence have in fact been zealously safeguarded, not only for Norwegians but also for Dutch and Belgians.....

The governments in London know where they stand, and their peoples will be in no doubt what to do and where to look for leadership in the days of deliverance."

While we wait.

While we wait for liberation we must expect that the Germans and the quislings will attempt military and political counter-measures to postpone or drag out the inevitable defeat which awaits them. In the hysterical propaganda campaign which is being carried on by the quisling press against "the Bolshevik bogey", a short and decisive conclusion can be drawn from the mass of lies and threats and the turgid stream of words:

New treachery is planned.

Quisling and the N.S. leaders have agreed to mobilise the youth of Norway in the service of Germans, and are threatening with the death penalty any who do not submit. Registration for "national labour service" is to be carried out collectively by age-groups, just as a military mobilisation. Even workers in German war industry in Norway are to be registered if they were born in the years 1921-23. So there are obviously other motives than an effective labour service behind the call-up.

The home front line.

That is the brief meaning of Quisling's long speech. The Norwegian home front will know the answer to this demand of the Nazis. The Norwegian home front leadership, which is recognised by H.M. King and government, have sent out an appeal, and a programme, the first point of which is "a free, independent Norway and immediate and full re-establishment of democracy, freedom of speech, legal rights and free elections." The appeal goes on to say "The battle is one, here at home and at the front. Each one of us is a soldier whether a civilian or in uniform. We are at war. The fight has now entered the last round. Unity and discipline are more necessary than ever."

Support the home front leadership.

The Norwegian government gives its full and unreserved support to this appeal. All Norwegians must continue to support the home front leadership and follow the lines they have laid down for the national struggle in Norway. Victory and the final reckoning are on the way. When the time comes the government will give such orders and lay down such lines as are necessary, and these must be followed until Norway is a free, independent, indivisible and sovereign Kingdom.-------------

PAGE 46. BOXES

Our land is not for sale.

Today, Norway is nearer to us than ever before. Every one of us feels himself bound up with the history of his country and with the Norwegian people. The home front and the foreign front have had different experiences, but the picture of Norway isthe same. Our country which is not for sale, however much we are tempted or threatened. Norway can only be lost if the Norwegian people lose themselves. We have Norway in our hearts today. We know that the land will rise again, and from the bitter struggle we will find her re-birth. (Crown Prince Olav, 17th May 1944)

An obligation

Our thoughts go back today to all those who have sacrificed everything, even their lives, for Norway's cause. Their sacrifice makes it the duty of every Norwegian to stand firmly united after the war for the reconstruction of the country. (King Haakon, in his speech on 17th May 1944)

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The Atlantic Charter and Germany.

"The Atlantic Charter is a signpost and a programme, expressing a vast body of opinion among all the Powers now fighting together. It in no way binds us to a policy for the future of Germany, nor is it a bargain or contract with our enemies. It had no quality of an offer to our enemy to surrender; if it had been, that offer was rejected. But the principle of unconditional surrender which has also been promulgated will be adhered to as far as Nazi Germany and Japan are concerned, and that principle itself wipes away the danger of anything like Mr. Wilson's 14 points being brought up by the Germans after their defeat this time.

Unconditional surrender gives the enemy no rights, but relieves us of no duties. Justice will have to be done, and retribution will fall upon the wicked and the cruel. The miscreants who set out first to subjugate first Europe and then the world must first be punished, and so must their agents, who, in so many countries, have perpetrated horrible crimes and who must be brought back to face the judgement of the people they wronged. There is no question of Germany enjoying any guarantee that she will not undergo territorial changes if it should seem that the making of such changes renders more secure and more lasting the peace of Europe. Scarred and armed with experience we intend to take better measures this time than could ever previously have been conceived in order to prevent a renewal in the lifetime of our children or our grandchildren of the horrible destruction of human values which has marked the last and present world wars." (Winston Churchill in the House of Commons, 24th May, 1944.)

What the agreements mean.

"We have just signed agreements with Belgium, Norway and Holland. We considered, in consultation with our allies who signed similar agreements, whether or not to publish the agreements. But what makes it difficult is that they contain not only political matter, but also certain military clauses concerning the steps to be taken for the liberation of these countries. There is, however, nothing in the nature of a "secret" agreement. A secret agreement disposing of someone else's belongings would be most improper, but if it is a secret agreement arranging how by military means you are goung to free a country, I think that is not very shocking. That is what they are. The political clauses are designed to give those countries, Belgium, Norway and Holland, the full control of their affairs at the earliest possible moment." (Foreign Secretary Eden in the House of Commons, 25th May 1944.)

The legal government of Norway.

After Prime Minister Churchill, in his speech in the House of Commons, on the 24th May, had discussed the political problems arising out of the liberation of France -- in which connection he stated that the Allies would have nothing to do with the Vichy government, the Prime Minister went on to speak of the other western European countries:

"In Norway and the Low Countries it is different. If we go there we shall find that continuity of lawful government is maintained by the Governments which we recognise and with which we are in intimate relations. The Governments of King Haakon and Queen Wilhelmina are lawful founded governments of those states with perfect, unbroken continuity, and should our liberating armies enter those countries we feel we should deal with them, and also as far as possible with the Belgian and Danish Governments, although their sovereigns are prisoners, but with whose countries we have the closest ties."

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JUNI-JULI 1944

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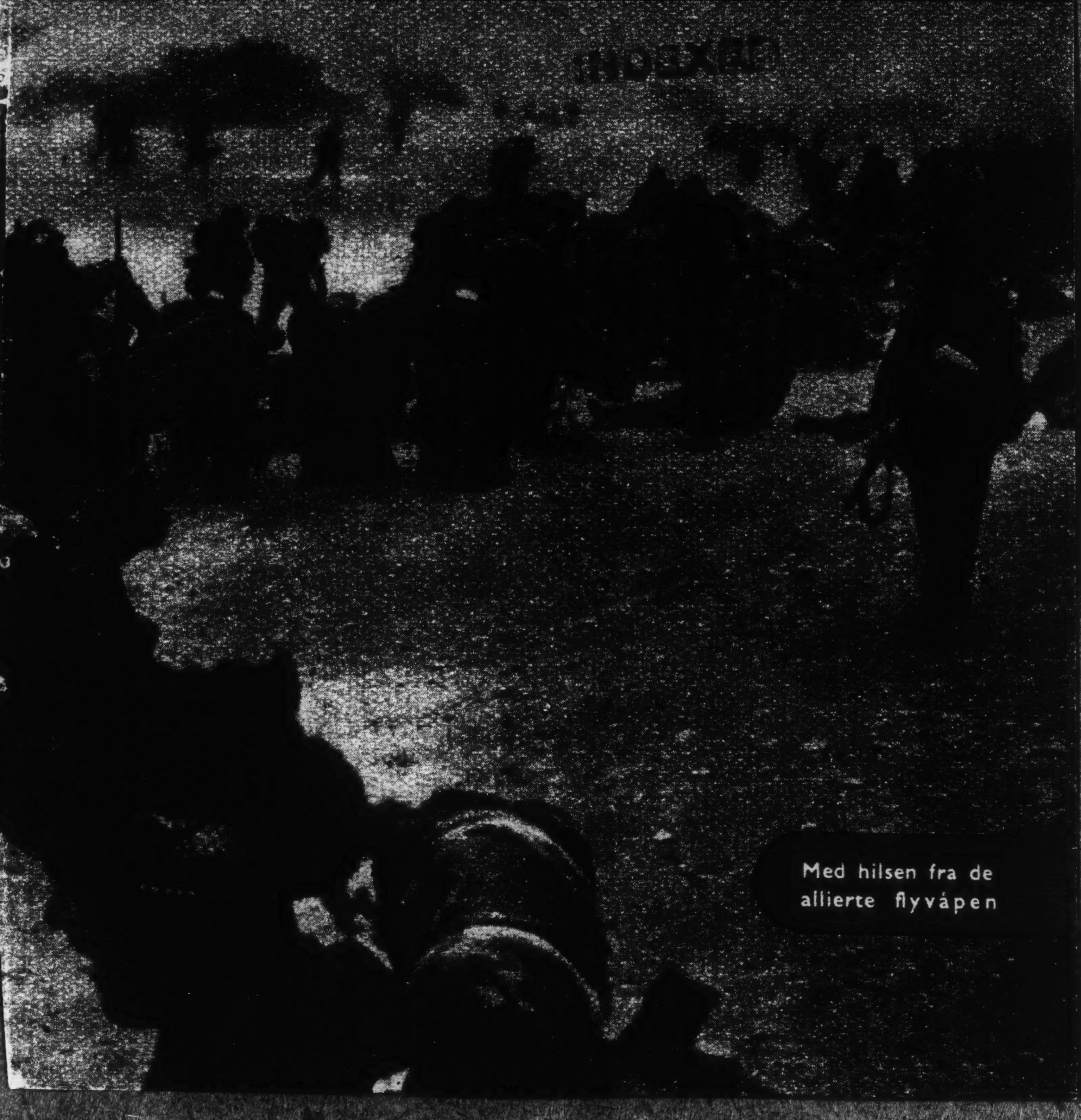

Med hilsen fra de
allierte flyvåpen

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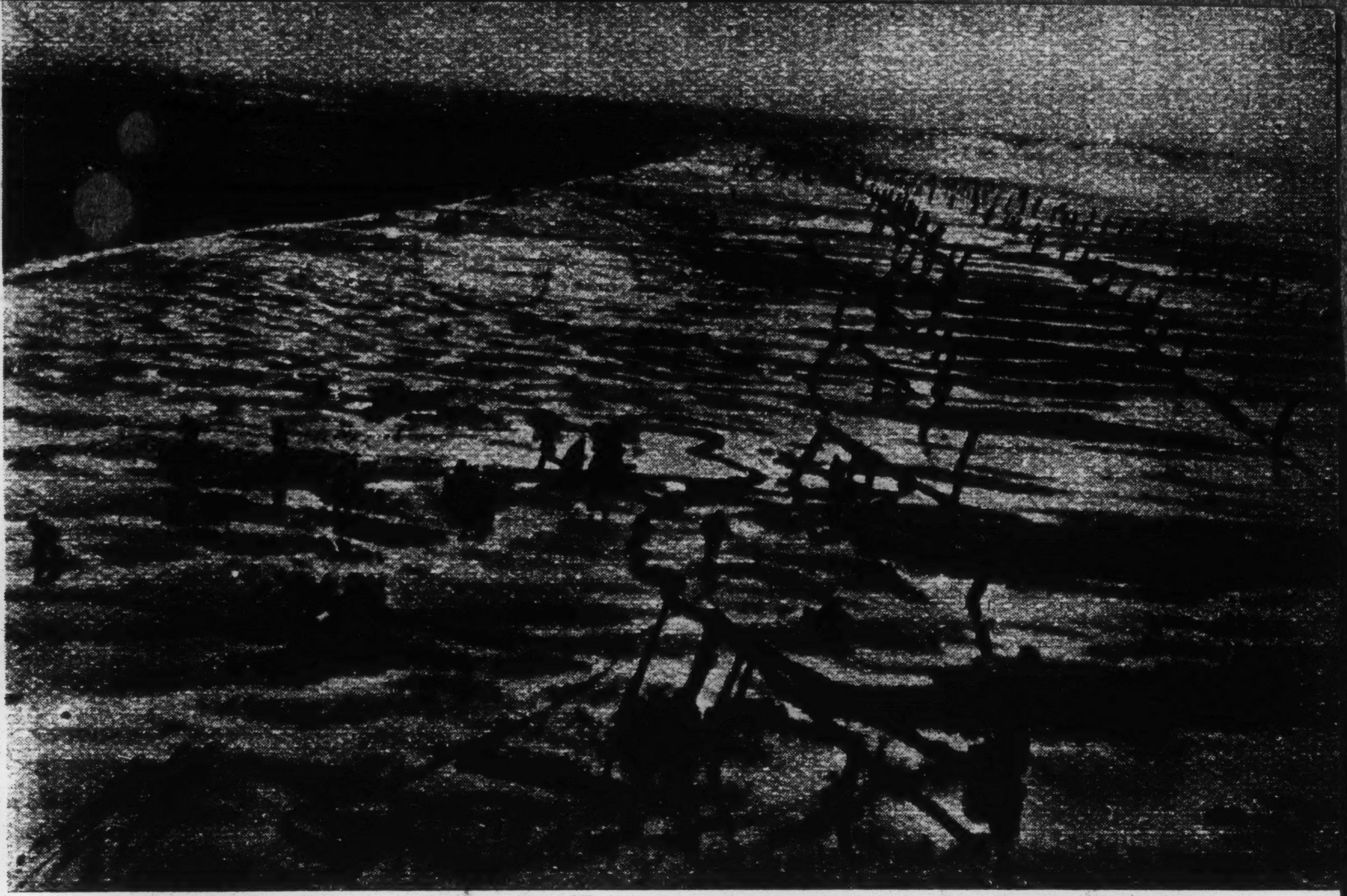
LANDINGEN I NORMANDI

I over fire år har Hitler og hans bødler konsentrert alle sine krefter for å nå det målet som en nazi-skribent engang formulerte i disse ord :

„Vi akter ikke bare å tilintetgjøre hele det samfunnssystemet som ble skapt ved den franske revolusjon, — vi skal skru historiens timeviser enda lenger tilbake enn det som kalles ødeleggelsen av Middelalderens toleranse og humanisme."

Nøyaktig fire år etter Dunkerque har frihetens armeer atter satt foten på fransk jord. Det tyske erobringsprogrammet er forvandlet til aske i Russland, i Afrika, i Italia. Men landingen i Normandi er for [illegible]



SLIK BYGGET tyskerne minesperringer på peler for å hindre landgangs båter å komme inn til stranden, men det nyttet ikke! Infanteriet stormer op på strandbredden.

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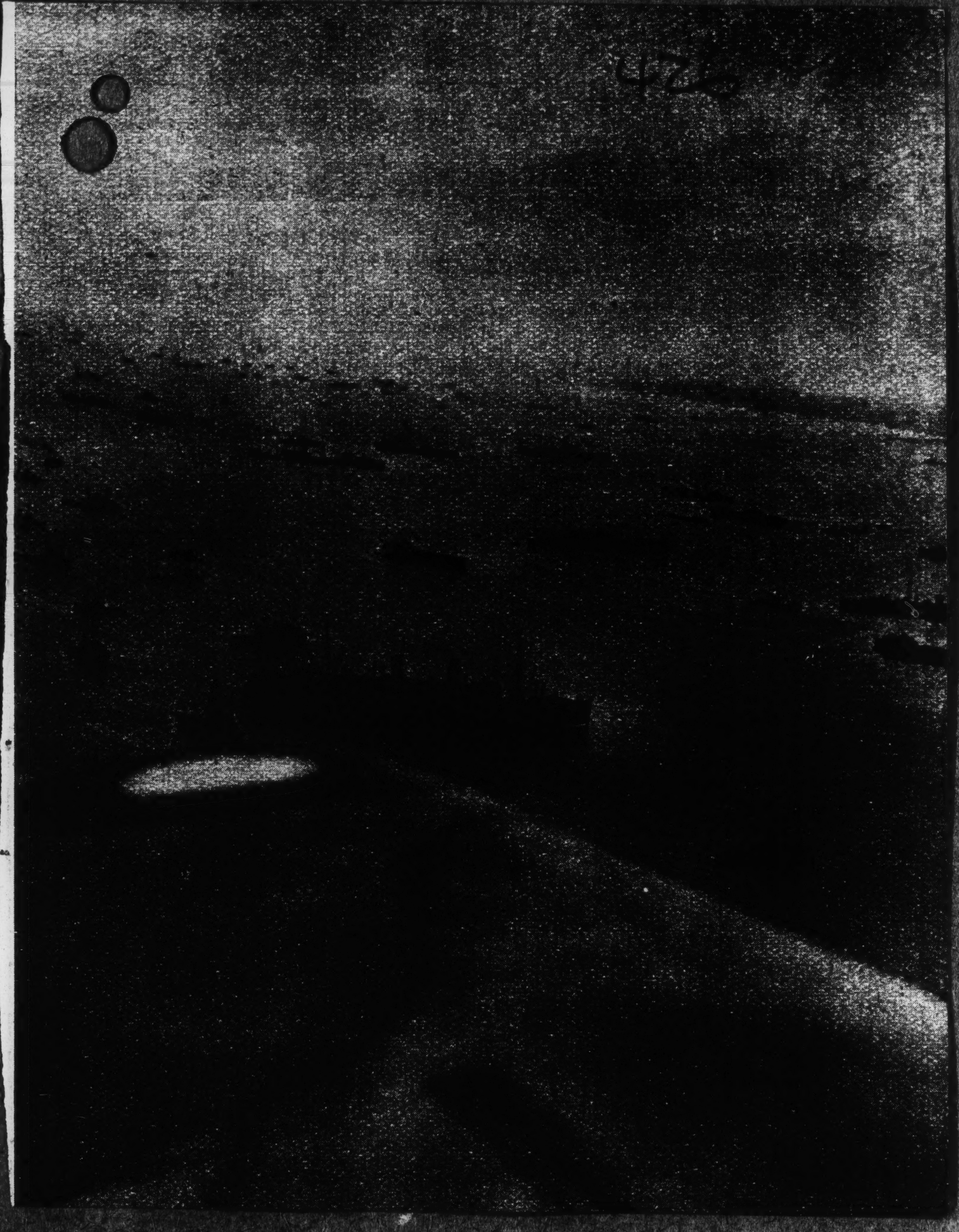
[illegible] historien kjenner ikke til [illegible] foretagende så glimrende and- [illegible] så storslått anlagt og så mesterlig utført! — Stalin.



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Da infanteriet strømmet i land på strendene i Normandi

EN krigskorrespondent som var med over i den første invasjonsbølgen mot Normandi gir denne skildringen av infanteriets landgang på bruhodene :

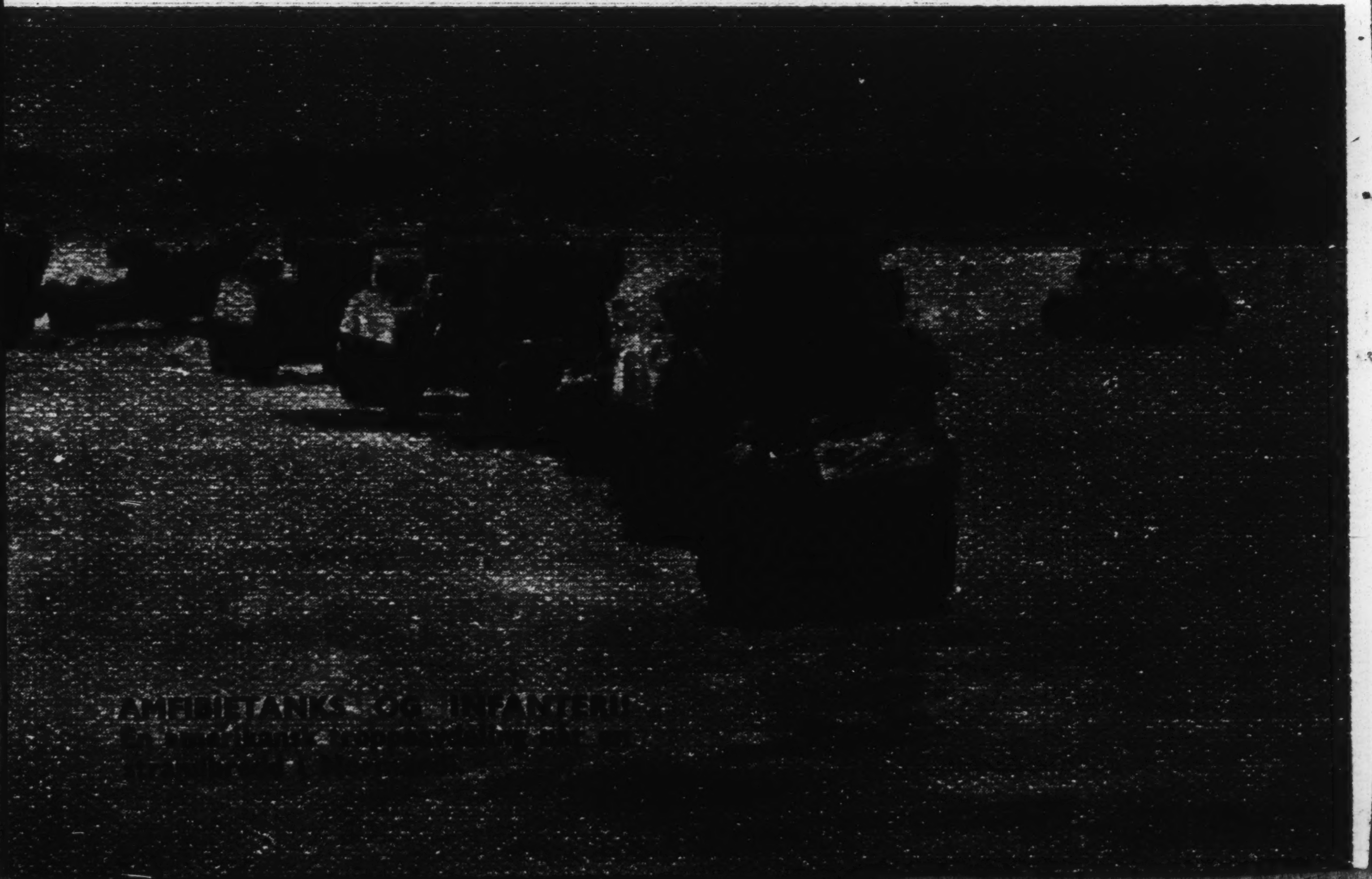
Så langt øyet kunne se var sjøen fyllt av store og små skip med tropper. Tusener av soldater kravlet over rekkene på transportskipene, ned nettene langs skutesiden og opp i invasjonsprammene.

Etter som bombardementet av kysten innenfor spredte seg, begynte denne veldige flåte av invasjonsfartøyer å seile mot land mens hjelmkledte menn sto tett i tett inne i dem og ventet på signalet. Fartøyene hevet og senket seg i sjøen og vugget fram og tilbake på de hvittoppede bølgene. I en stor manøvre svingte de opp i linjer med kurs inn mot stranden. „ Hør dette, hør dette " kaller skipets høyttaler : „ Stå klar, alle tropper. Stå klar, alle tropper ! "

Noen steder var det ingen motstand i det hele tatt, men gjennom kikkerten kunne en se at det raste harde kamper andre steder omkring de tyske befestninger. I mens strømmet flere og flere soldater i land bevepnet med rakett-utskytere, granatkastere, torpedoer til å sprenge piggtrådhindrene, lange stenger med bunter av sprengstoff i den ytterste enden og flammekastere. Nå og da gikk et fly flammende mot bakken. Da ble der stille blant mennene ombord mens de fulgte flyet med øynene.

Mange av soldatene hadde vært sjøsyke under overreisen. Men de kom seg snart — hjulpet av spesielle piller mot sjøsyken.

Etter hvert øker larmen inne fra land. En stemme roper ut at de første kjøretøyer har fast bunn under hjulene. Vi ser flere og flere soldater vade i land og rykke inn over grønne marker lenger enn 300 meter. Denne sektoren omfatter også Caen, som nå er i brand, men vi kan bare se våre egne menn og tanks. Ingen tyskere noen steder. En ung soldat hopper



AMFIBIETANKS OG INFANTERI
[illegible]

i [illegible] idet han sier : „Jeg har noe jeg kan slåss for ! " Han er [illegible] Coventry som tyskerne la [illegible]nder blitzen den gang. Sam[illegible]g kommer de første sårede inn. Motstanden er blitt sterkere, melder radioen.

Bølge på bølge av skip kommer mot land. Lange rekker av tankskip og alle arter av troppetransportskip for infanteriet dupper i sjøen innover, mot kysten. Små angrepsfartøyer stuper hodekuls gjennom mannshøye bølger for å nå land og losse troppene. Der kommer også stadig flere gode nyheter. De luftbårne troppene er på plass og holder viktige bruer nord for Caen og telegrafisten sier sier at alle tanksene er i land.

Gjennom de minestrødde sanddynene og skogene som dekker de fiendtlige bombekasterne langs en kyststripe som er 40 kilometer lang kjemper nå de britiske og amerikanske troppene som nylig hoppet i land fra landingsbåtene og som har trengt seg gjennom fra stranden og fram til nøkkelstillinger langs kystveien omtrent 6 kilometer fra stranden. Denne veien er av livsviktig betydning for tyskerne for å få fram forsterkninger til kampplassen. Amerikanske soldater slo seg gjennom i et område og slo ned hard motstand mens de kjørte inn i landet i 5 km. bredde.

Den første angrepsbølgen som gikk i land på Cherbourghalvøya møtte ikke en eneste tysker i den første timen, mens de drev med å ødelegge og fjerne de tyske hindrene. De ødela en tanksperring av jernbetong, sprengte den i luften med dynamitt og laget en åpning som en tank-avdeling kjørte fram til angrep gjennom — alt i overensstemmelse med planene.

Der ble sendt en kraftig hilsen til tyskerne fra våre egne destroyere. En av dem gikk til ankers like ved land for å skyte sikrere, og en annen — en kanadisk — sendte 13 fulltreffere fra 4,7 tommers kanonene like inn i en tysk stilling. Dette hjalp kanadierne i land og ikke lenge etter hadde de sine første fanger. En av fangene — en underoffiser — sa at det første han merket til invasjonen var da bombardementet fra krigsskipene kastet ham ut av køya ! Et sted svevet omkring 20 sperreballonger oppe i lufta, øyensynlig ikke festet til noen verdens ting. Men på bunnen under dem lå like mange tyske skip som var senket like i begynnelsen. En utkikk på en krysser så plutselig et tre i en skog bevege seg. Han rapporterte og et par skudd fra skipet fikk et helt hjørne av skogen til å flytte. Det var tyske lastebiler som var kamuflert. Nå begynte granatene å springe blant dem. Det ikke meget tilbake av den kolonen.

Våre tropper strømmet i land i endeløse rekker, selv om der var store tap blant dem, for det meste på grunn av tyskernes granatkastere. Soldatene stormet fram en motstand som ennå var hard, men de gikk.

Kong Haakons budskap til det norske folk på invasjonsdagen

Dette budskapet leste Kong Haakon i kringkastingen tirsdag morgen 6. juni:

LANDSMENN,

Som ledd i den store strategiske plan, som tar sikte på frigjøring av Europas undertrykte folk, er krigen fra vest i dag gått inn i en ny fase. Denne meldingen har vi alle mottatt med en dyp følelse av glede og takknemlighet, fordi den innebærer vissheten om at de allierte styrker nå har ført oss et godt stykke lenger fram på veien mot seiren og friheten.

I gleden over denne utvikling må ikke vårt folk gå til noen forhastede og uoverlagte handlinger. Men i tiden framover blir det av enda større betydning enn før å legge fienden alle tenkelige hindringer i veien. Det må skje på en slik måte, at man ikke ved uforsiktighet utleverer seg selv eller andre. Medlemmene av de organisasjoner, som samarbeider med de alliertes militære autoriteter, står i en særstilling. De har fått sine bestemte oppgaver å løse, og de vil få nye ordrer. De vil utføre dem i full tillit at når de trenger skjulested eller mat eller liknende hjelp, vil de alltid få den. Også på den måten kan mange i stillhet komme til å yte en meget verdifull innsats i frihetskampen.

Jeg og min regjering sender en varm hilsen til alle landsmenn, som står rank på sin post, og som offervillig og tillitsfullt ser fram mot stadig mer krevende oppgaver. De allierte styrkers øverskommanderende vil til enhver tid si fra om hva han venter av alle, som står under hans kommando, og gjennom kringkastingen eller på annen måte vil vårt folk vedbli å stå i nær kontakt med sine konstitusjonelle myndigheter.

Vi hyller de styrker, som nå er gått ut i kamp, og vi følger dem i tankene med de varmeste ønsker. Vi vet at de ikke vil svikte vår tillit, og vi lover at vi aldri vil svikte dem.

Landsmenn ! Hold sammen og vær beredt !

Leve De Forente Nasjoners sak !

Leve friheten !

(sign.) HAAKON R.

(sign.) Johan Nygaardsvold.

Sammen skal vi nå fram til seier—

Tropper av de alliertes ekspedisjonsstyrke gikk iland på den franske kyst imorges. Landstigningen er ledd i de Forente Nasjoners felles plan, som er lagt sammen med vår store russiske allierte og som tar sikte på å befri Europa.

Jeg har dette budskap til dere alle. Selvom det innledende angrepet ikke er blitt gjort i deres eget land, så nærmer befrielsens time seg.

Alle patrioter, menn og kvinner, unge og gamle, har en innsats å gjøre når den endelige seir skal vinnes. Til medlemmer av motstandsbevegelser, enten de får sine ordrer hjemmefra eller utefra, sier jeg, „Følg de instrukser dere har mottatt". Til patrioter som ikke tilhører organiserte motstandsgruper sier jeg, „Utsett ikke deres liv for unødig fare, men fortsett deres passive motstand inntil jeg gir signalet til reisning og til å slå til mot fienden." Den dag vil komme da jeg skal trenge all deres styrke". Inntil den dagen pålegger jeg dere den harde oppgave å vise disiplin og tilbakeholdenhet.

6. juni 1944

(sign.) DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
De allierte ekspedisjonsstyrkers
øverstkommanderende.

Fallskjermtroppene som startet INVASJONEN

"De tapreste og kaldeste hardhauser jeg har kjent", sier krigskorrespondenten som fulgte dem over

Normandi,
tirsdag 6. *juni* 1944

DETTE er en av de historiene som får skrive seg sjøl ; for selv er jeg altfor utmattet, oppskaket og opprømt til å ha noen kontroll over hva som kommer ut av denne skrivemaskinen. Jeg hoppet ut i fallskjerm over Europa to minutter over ett i natt, seks og en halv time før den store invasjonen sjøveien begynte.

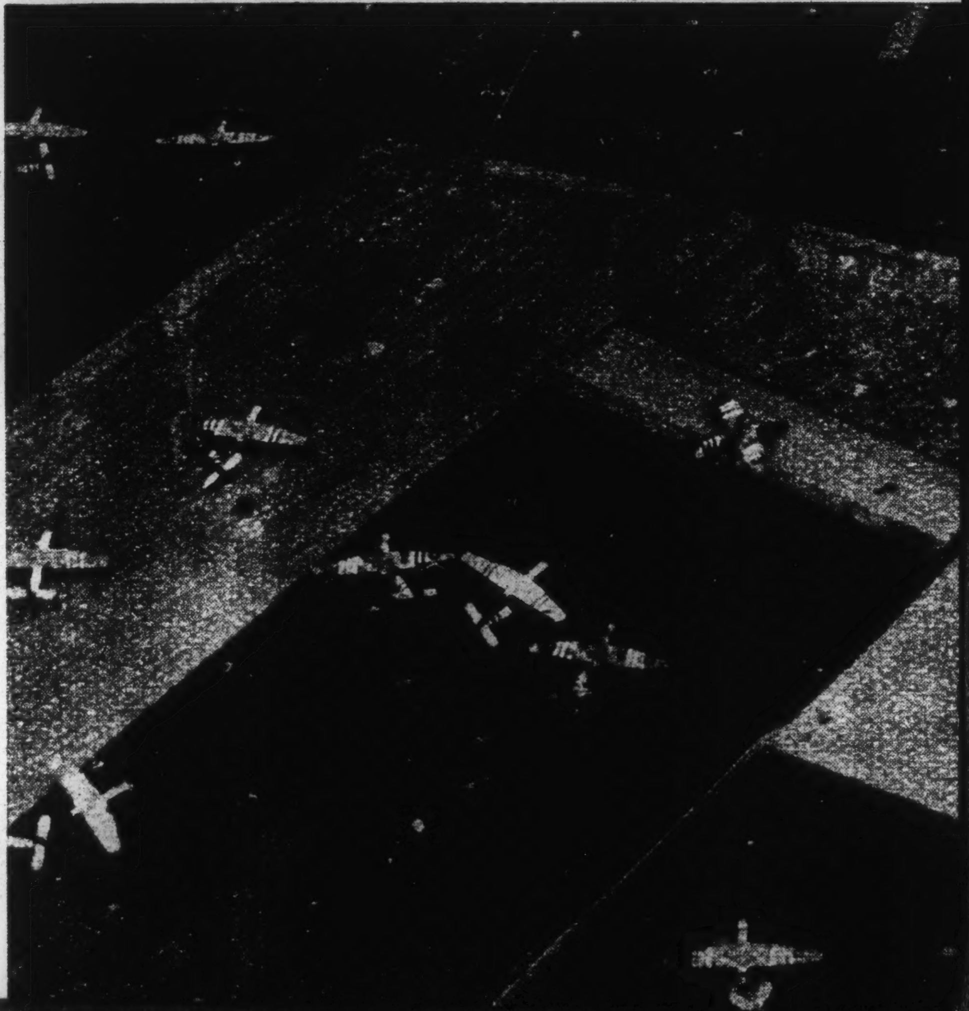
Jeg var nær kysten, i skjul for nazi-patruljer, da jeg så våre første styrker gå i land kl. 7,15. Jeg har sett noen tusen fallskjermtropper og tropper fra glidefly som jeg nå setter opp som de tapreste menn og kaldeste hardhauser jeg har kjent, holde bruhodet i over 18 timer mot Hitlers armeer, tiltross for at disse hadde de aller største sjanser. Jeg tror at det er de ting de har gjort, som nesten helt og alene er å takke for at vår invasjon ble så vellykket i denne sektor.

Det er en saga som skulle ha vært skrevet om hva våre flytransporterte tropper har gjort, og jeg skulle ønske at jeg kunne ta meg sammen så meget at jeg kunne fortelle den i sammenheng. En av grunnene til at jeg ikke kan det, er at det er en helsikes slåsting rundt omkring her, nå mens jeg skriver, og kuler, granatkastere og granater — for ikke å snakke om et par snikskyttere — gjør det så broket omkring meg at dette er intet passende sted å tenke og skrive på. Og det er ikke lettere slik som skrivemaskinen min oppfører seg. Jeg hoppet med skrivemaskinen festet til brystet under det andre utstyret, og den fikk seg en lei kakk da jeg veltet overende under landingen.

Noen maskingevær knitret. Så ble det plutselig stillhet, fulgt av to eksplosjoner. Håndgranater denne gangen. Hva skal en gjøre i en slik situasjon når en selv ikke har lov å bære våpen ? Jeg kunne se noen figurer i måneskinnet, jeg stupte gjennom neslekrattet, bante meg vei gjennom piggtrådsperringen og kom ut på jordet på den andre siden. Der var det to figurer til, og de kom rett imot meg. Jeg kunne se de hadde geværer. Hva som kunne ha hendt, er et „hvis" i min egen private historie ; men så lød det noen smell fra en stengun, og de to figurene falt sammen bare femten meter fra meg. Over jordet kom fem menn snikende — og jeg var sammen med våre egne fallskjermsoldater igjen.

Like før kl. 3 var vi på møtestedet, og jeg fant veien til bruene. Her var kampen slutt. Våre maskingeværfolk holdt overgangene både over elva og kanalen. Bare langt borte mot vest kunne en se sporlyskuler og høre slaglarmen mens et nazistisk motangrep ble slått tilbake.

Men situasjonen var uhyggelig



PÅ FRANSK GRUNN ! Kroppene til disse „ Horsa "-glidere er ikke ødelagte men delt for lossingens skyld.

Det var ingen tvil om det da vi kom tilbake til hovedkvarteret. Vi hadde overrasket nazistene. Men nå visste de hva som hendte, og vi kunne vente deres tanks hvert øyeblikk.

Kl. 3,20 kunne de allierte fallskjermtroppene bak Atlanterhavsmuren trekke et lettelsens sukk da vi hørte bombeflyene komme langsomt inn, med glidefly på slep. Vi så dem i det bleke månelyset og flak-glimtene, hvorledes de kastet løs og stupte bratt ned mot bakken. Et av dem ble truffet av flak; det kom i flammer og fløy rundt tre-fire minutters tid som en ildkule. Vi hørte det knaste i treverket da glideflyene støtte mot bergknauser eller mot en av de mange stammene som var satt opp på alle jorder; våre folk hadde ikke rukket å få ødelagt alle. Men det var vanskelig å holde hurra-ropene tilbake; for ut av hvert eneste glidefly strømmet de, menn, jeeps, antitank-kanoner og feltkanoner — og vi visste at selv om nazistene kom, skulle vi holde dem stangen.

Og så, akkurat mens det begynte å lysne i himmelranden i øst, vendte vi øynene mot himmelen og mot vest. For der kom en dur som snart vokste til en torden som aldri stoppet. Vi visste at klimaks i Fase 1 av invasjonen nærmet seg. Her kom bombeflyene som bisvermer for å gi det nazistiske kystvernet den siste oppmykningen før folkene våre landet fra sjøen. Og for et syn det var! Vi var omkring 3 kilometer unna; men eksplosjonene løftet oss opp fra jorden.

I den hagen hvor jeg hadde landet, så jeg en skikkelse i et tre og gikk bort til den. Det var en mann som hadde hoppet fra vårt fly, like før meg. Han trengte ikke lenger hjelp — nazistiske maskingeværskyttere hadde sørget for det. Men det gjennomhullede liket av en ung nazi noen få meter unna viste at han ikke hadde dødd uhevnet. Det var risikabelt å gå omkring her, for det var fullt av nazipatruljer, og en gang var det en patrulje bare noen få meter fra oss; men vi gjemte oss i et steindike og kom oss unna.

Til slutt nådde vi en høyde med god utsikt og ventet til klokka var 7,15. Noen få minutter før hadde det vært et øredøvende brak som rystet jorden under våre føtter. Under dekke av krigsskipene kom invasjonsfartøyene sigende inn med brølende kanoner. Det var en forferdelig sperreild, som må ha lammet forsvaret. Så begynte skipene å føle seg fram mot stranden, og vi tok hverandre i hendene. Nå visste vi at invasjonen endelig var begynt.

Siden da har jeg hørt lite om hvorledes den invasjonen har foregått; for vi har fortsatt vår private krig. Morgenen bød på intens spenning; for nazistene snek seg inn i våre stillinger med panservogner, kjørbare kanoner og massevis av snikskyttere. Kl. 10 fikk vi en overhaling med granater; for å komme fra ett hus til et annet måtte vi løpe for livet og passe oss for snikskytterne som hadde gjemt seg i trærne. Patruljene våre var på jakt etter dem; men de var vanskelige å finne og drepe.

Borgermesteren i den lille landsbyen bød oss et glass vin og tilbød seg å skaffe oss egg og melk; han ville ikke høre om betaling. „Jeg har tre sønner i nazifengsel, og jeg hater le boche“, sa han. „Vi har ventet så lenge på befrielsens time.“ Barna lekte i gatene, uten å tenke på krigen som raste bare noen få meter vekke.

For like utenfor byen, på veien til Caen, var våre fallskjermsoldater midt opp i en desperat kamp mot nazistiske panservogner og to Panthertanks. Inne i hovedkvarteret kunne man snaut nok høre et ord for de granater og kuler som falt rundt om oss. Men generalen sa: „Det går fint. Alt går etter planen. Bare ikke bry Dem; vi skal holde dem.“

Jeg snek meg tilbake til broene. Hver meter av veien luktet død og fordervelse; for tyskere og briter lå i veien, side om hvor de hadde kjempet i mørket om broene. Halvveis kom jeg over en nazisoldat som ynket seg for et sår i n „Han kan være glad han lever en fallskjermsoldat hittert. er en av snikskytterne. Han skj av kameratene mine i dag mor men vi fikk da has på ham til slutt.“

Veiene til broene var risikable på grunn av snikskytterne; men det var likevel ingenting mot hva den fallskjermbataljon var utsatt for som holdt bruhodet. Der kom det motangrep med få minutters mellomrom. Et regn av prosjektiler fra granatkastere og kanoner skapte en konsentrert terror. Men guttene holdt ut, og skjønt de ble færre og færre, ville de fortsatt holde ut. Helt til over middag var vi imidlertid fremdeles isolert. Endelig sluttet motstanden fra nordvest, og til våre folks store lettelse kom de stimende fram i en lang rekke — de berømte Commandos med de grønne barettene.

Det var ingen tvil om at det ville bli flere motangrep; flere panseravdelinger og kjørbare kanoner samlet seg på vår sydlige flanke. Motangrepet nådde full styrke omkring kl. 6 i kveld. Alle våre avdelinger var i heftig kamp. I hovedkvarteret falt det granater tidt og ofte, og tre offiserer ble alvorlig såret mens de snakket med generalen. Og vi spurte oss selv: Kommer ikke unnsetningen? Vi kunne ikke vente unnsetningen fra sjøen ennå; den måtte komme gjennom luften.

Og de slo ikke hånden av oss. Klokka var nesten 9 da himmelen igjen var fylt av jagerfly, og under dem kom en stor flåte av bombefly med glidefly på slep etter seg, langsomt seilende hen over hodene på oss. Strømmen varte en halv time. Og så var de der på bakken. Flere folk og flere kanoner kom strømmende ut.

En general sa til meg: „Dette går helt tilfredsstillende. Alt sammen går etter planen.“

Og det gjør det ennå mens jeg avslutter denne meldingen. Vi har full tillit til at det fremdeles skal gå etter planen.

LEONARD MOSLEY.

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„Slik lurer vi tyskerne i NORMANDI"

[illegible] en norsk korrespondent

REKKEN av biler og troppetransporter var endeløs og overveldende. På hundrer av veier og gater bølget og bruste strømmen sydover fra London til kanalkysten. Det var søndag morgen den fjerde juni i det historiske året 1944. Dagen var fager. Sol skinnet over marker og lauvskog. England var klædt som til fest.

Men fra veiene steg en summende larm mot himmelen. Og der oppe fra blået senket en annen larm seg ned og blandet seg med den første i en inntrengende og under tiden øredøvende larm-symfoni. Svære lastebiler og små vevre jeeps, tunge fire-motors bombefly og viltre jagere ytet hver på sin måte bidrag til orkestret.

— Det ser ut til å være noe i luften, bemerket min sidemann i bilen.

— „Ser ut som" er vel noe av et engelsk understatement, mente jeg.

I havnebyen var det om mulig enda travlere enn på veiene.

— Ser ut til å være noe i sjøen også, konstaterte min venn.

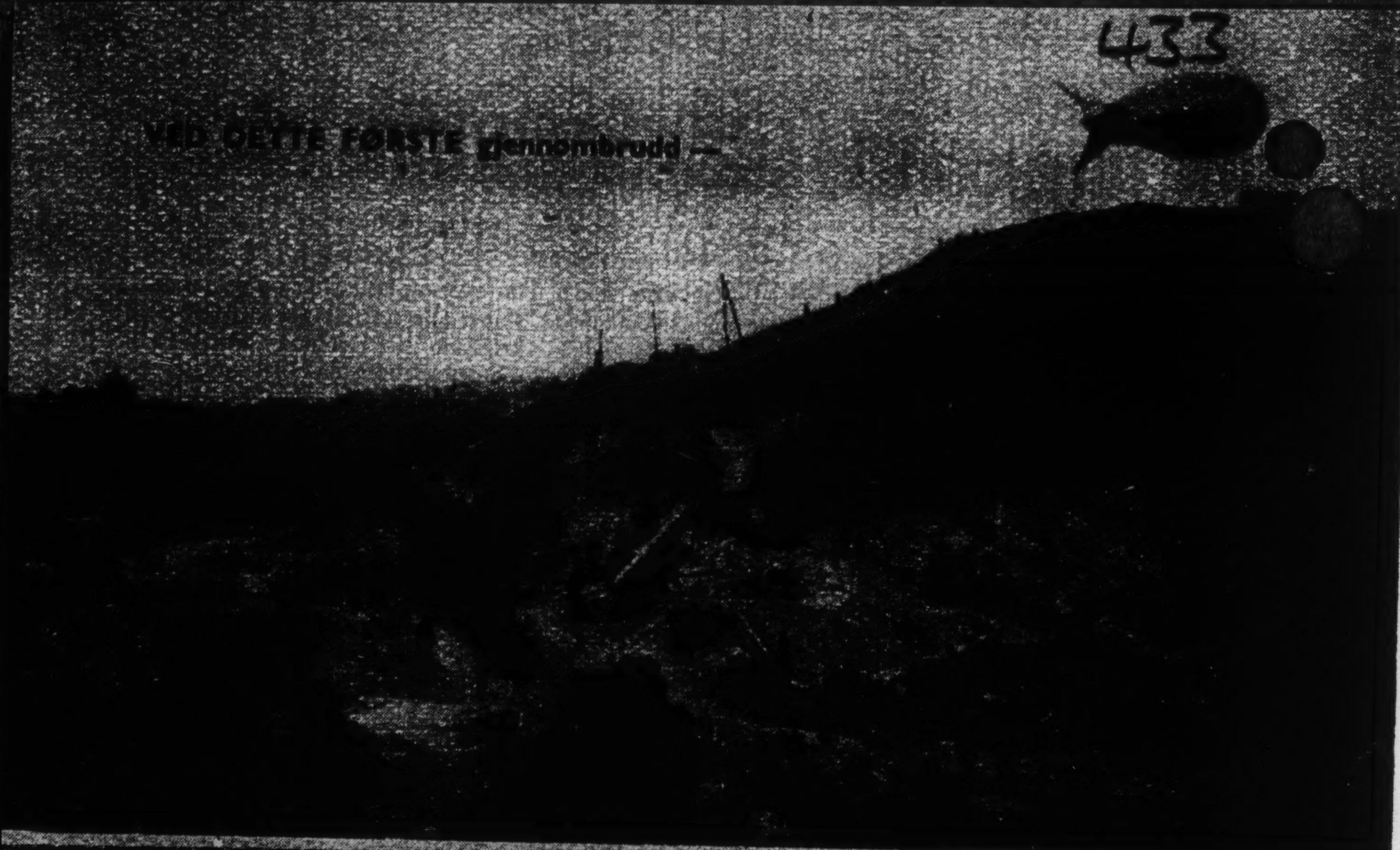
Det *var* noe i sjøen. Et par timers rundtur i dokkene fortalte tydelig om det. En flytende maurtue i kjempeformat. Båt etter båt, fartøy etter fartøy, skip etter skip kom inn til kaien og lastet — soldater. Soldater i titusenvis. Aldri har verden sett slikt utvalg av forunderlige båt-typer samlet på ett brett. Her var lange smale prammer på flat bunn og med landingsport framme i bauen. Her var kystfartøyer og lastebåter og passasjerskip i alle størrelsesslag. Her var krigsskip i varierende format fra motortorpedobåter til slagkryssere. Her var kort sagt *sjømakt*.

Jeg blir satt ombord i en norsk lastebåt. Den skal være mitt hjem og oppholdssted nå i noen dager fremover. I denne båten skal jeg se invasjonen — åpningen av the second front. . .

Norsk flagg, norske skip og norske sjøfolk og marinegaster i ganske anselig antall skal være med og tilføye Tyskland de siste avgjørende slag for å befri Europas folk fra fremmed herredømme. Noen av skipene er i de siste ukene blitt spesialinnredet med denne oppgaven for øye.

Flagget vårt vaier fra masten.

NORSKE SKIP I NORMANDI! **I den store landgangsarmada var også mange norske skip som dette.**



VED DETTE FØRSTE gjennombrudd —

VI INN —

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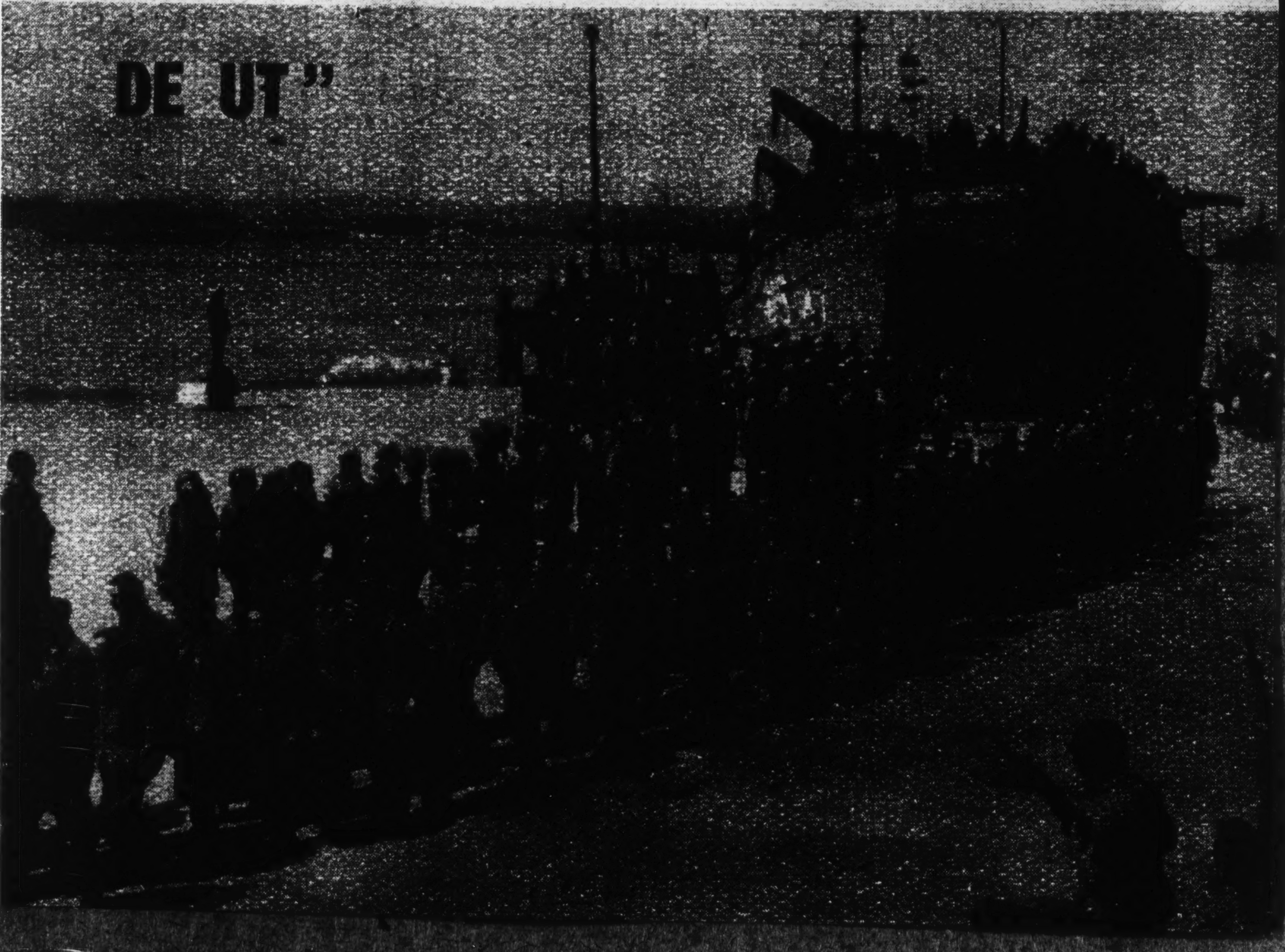
va[illegible]apene mindre enn ventet.

DE UT”



Det samme flagget vaiet over Kanalen også i lune junidager for fire år siden — å, hvor det alt synes lenge siden! — da en slått og utmattet britisk hær stod på stranden ved Dunkerque og ventet på dødsstøtet. Dødsstøtet uteble. For over sjøen strevet *skipene*, frihetens og frelsens skip for å hente Englands sønner hjem. Og sjøen og skipene ble ikke bare Storbritannias men hele verdens redning.

Nå skal skipene tilbake over Kanalen igjen. I sitt kjølvann vil de bringe frihetens gave til Europas ulykkelige millioner. Først til Frankrike. Snart også til Norge. Ja, snart også til Norge.

Hvor ufattelig flegmatiske engelskmennene er. Aldri har deres flegma slått meg sterkere enn i dag. Om noen timer kanskje vil verdenshistoriens største kombinerte sjø-, land- og luft-krigsoperasjon begynne, en operasjon som kan komme til å bestemme menneskehetens skjebne for århundrer framover. Men er noen i stand til å „tenke i århundrer" på en dag som denne? Vil ikke den nervøse intensitet som preger virksomheten på havnen og den [illegible] som naturlig vil prege den enkelte i disse timene før startsignalet går, utelukke enhver form for filosofisk kontemplasjon? En skulle tro det. Og likevel — hva sa den dokkarbeideren jeg snakket med i stad? — Dette er da ikke noe nytt her i havnen, sa han. I dag — well, det er bare en post på programmet. Dette er en engelsk krigshavn, see. Got some tradition, see.

Mandag kommer med ruskvær. Det blåser ganske hardt og sjøen er urolig. Ikke særlig innbydende for invasjon.

Intet går langsommere enn ventetid. Denne mandagen er som en evighet.

Men ellers skal jeg ikke klage. Vi lever godt på båten. Stuerten er gammel hvalfanger — hvilket er ensbetydende med at kostholdet er kongelig. Skipperen og styrmennene er også hvalfangere. Det skal mere til enn en invasjon for å bringe disse karene fra konseptene. Båten er lastet med reservedeler og forsyninger til landgangshæren.

Tirsdag morgen. Jo, vinden har lagt seg noe. Været kunne vært bedre, men det kunne vært verre også. Vi letter anker.

Eisenhower har altså gitt startordren.

Først går landingsfartøyene, dernest eskorteskipene, krysserne og de „større krigsskip, og så lastebåtene. Men de aller første var minesveiperne hvis job det er å feie „sjøen ren for tyske miner. Sveiperne har så staket veien opp for oss tvers over Kanalen og helt inn til franskekysten. Med jevne mellomrom ligger bøyene bortover havflaten og tyder oss rett kurs og trygg led. Vi seiler hele tiden etter bøyene. Det er lett som fot i hose.

Bokstavelig talt, det er lett som fot i hose. Det hele er så trygt. Hvordan skal jeg beskrive dette? Båter så langt øyet kan se. I jevn glidende strøm. Fullstendig som trafikken på Piccadilly eller Broadway i fredstid, bare så meget tryggere. For her har vi enveiskjøring. Ingen fare for kollisjoner tross „kjøretøyenes" mangfoldighet.

Ingen fare fra luften heller. Det er det utrolige — og fantastiske. Her går vi ut fra England i lyse dagslys, stevnende mot fiendens kyster — og ikke et fly å se hele dagen! Hvor i all verden holder Luftwaffe seg?

Luftwaffe glimrer med sitt fravær. Men det er andre fly i luften — våre fly. De allierte flygerne danner fullstendig paraply over konvoiene. [illegible] dagen og i de [illegible] under deres beskyttende [illegible]. Vi seiler rolig under deres sterke vern.

Jeg går til køys i kveldingen og sover som en stein til jeg blir purret ved fire-tiden onsdag morgen. Misforstå meg nå ikke. Denne overreisen er ikke *bare* idyll. Jeg har sett tomme troppetransporter komme tilbake fra Normandie med flagget på halv stang og med færre landingsfartøyer i davidene enn de hadde da de drog sydover. — Invasjonen krever også sine ofre. Om natten hører jeg dunk i skottene fra dypvannsbomber som eksploderer. Det er *krig*.

Og likevel. Mennene på denne norske lastebåten har vært ute i verre ting enn dette. „Det er i grunnen slett ikke så farlig å være med på denne slags regatta," sier min venn hvalfangeren, „vi har da vært ute i langt farligere saker under krigen." Jeg er i grunnen enig. Farten over Kanalen i juni 1944 er rene barnemat sammenliknet med Atlanterhavsfarten for et år eller to siden.

Klokken fire er vi helt inne ved franskekysten. Nå smeller det løs! Straks vi kommer inn til havnen begynner tyskerne å bombe løs, stormest på måfå. Luftvernilden fra invasjonsflåten er [illegible] i sin velde. Brølet fra skytsene overdøver [illegible]. [illegible] jeg står like ved [illegible] på båten vår, er det meg helt umulig å si når vi går fri. [illegible] fra de [illegible] [illegible] og [illegible] og stigende crescendo.

Det varer imidlertid ikke lenge. Larmen dør av — en pause — før [illegible] ligger slagskip og kryssere og destroyere og bombefly over Atlanterhavsvollen uten pause. Vi får beskjed om å ankre. Dette er i grunnen lettere sagt enn gjort; å finne vei i havnen, dette mylder av båter og fartøyer er ingen smal sak. Men hvalfangerne vet hva [illegible] fram til [illegible] i en [illegible] og [illegible] vi at [illegible] legge til ved [illegible] losse den første last som skal i land: post og brever til soldatene.

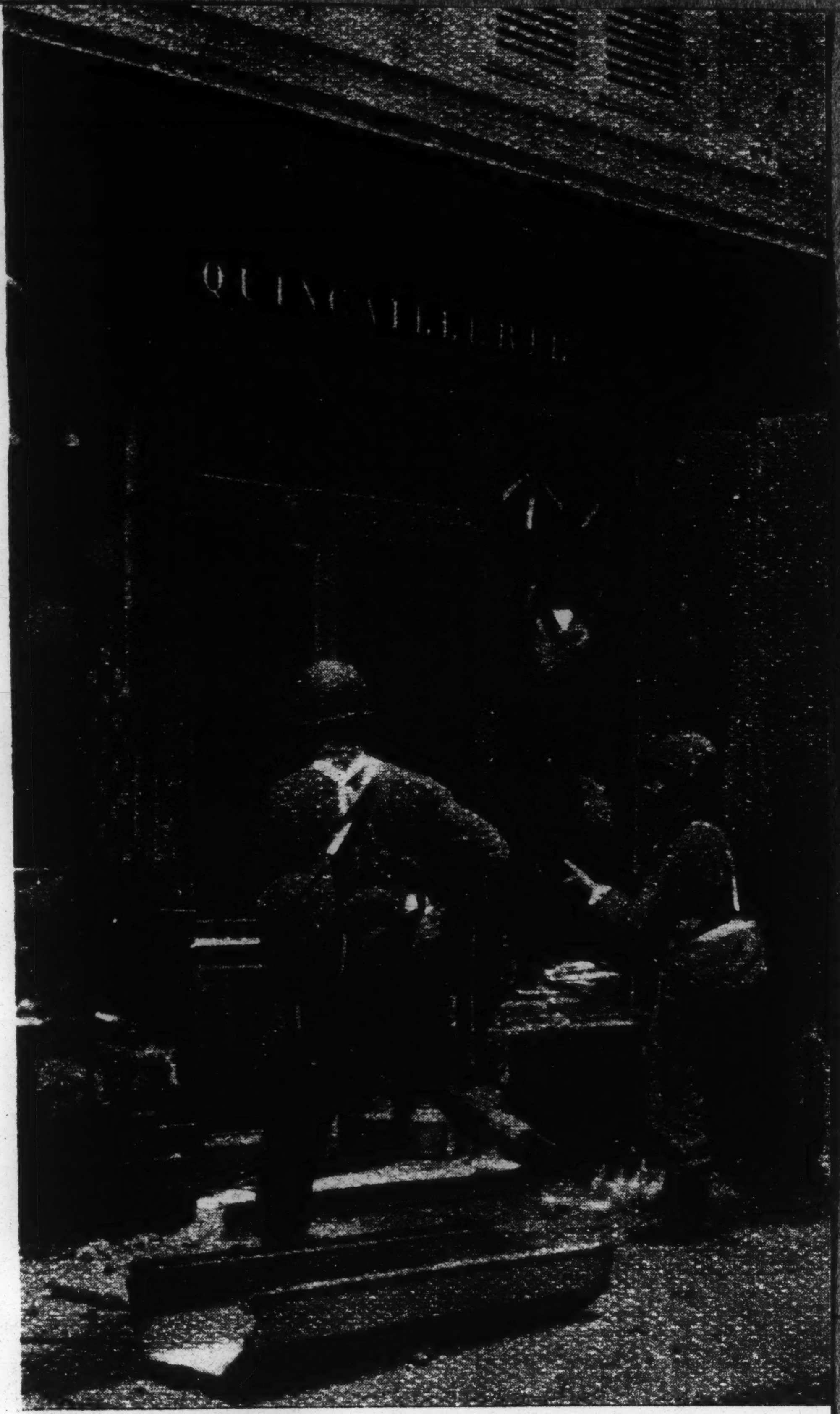
[illegible] denne invasjonens historie engang skal skrives i sin fulle [illegible]de, tror jeg kapitlet om de [illegible]tes teknikk for ødeleggelse av tyskernes landminer vil bli det ikke minst interessante. Foreløbig må jeg innskrenke meg til å si at metoden er både hurtig og effektiv og forbausende enkel. Det tok utrolig kort tid å legge „gater" innover de tidligere mine-spekkede sandstrandene der biltrafikken kunne gå uhindret og glatt som på den fineste moderne betongvei.

Noen kilometer inne i landet går *fronten*. Der raser kampen. Om dagen hører vi den. Om natten ser vi ildglimt fra bakketoppene der inne.

Landsbyene her ute ved kysten er forlengst på de alliertes hender. Fiendtlige snikskyttere, ofte sivilkledte tyskere, lurer imidlertid fremdeles fra bakhold, så en viss forsiktighet er påkrevd. Noen snikskyttere som holdt til i denne landsbyens kirketårn måtte til slutt „opereres" vekk med temmelig hardhendte midler. En kanon ble rettet mot tårnet, som ble skutt i småbiter med hele sitt innhold, snikskytterne iberegnet. Krigen kan undertiden gjøre slike metoder nødvendig.

Hvor det gjør godt i en nordmanns hjerte å se tyske soldater som krigsfanger! Her kommer de gående og marsjerende i flokker på ti og tyve, vel voktet av britiske og amerikanske „Tommies" og „Doughboys". Hvilken kontrast når jeg tenker på hvordan jeg siste gang så tyskerene — som gatens herskere i min norske hjemby. Nå er rollene skiftet. Nå henger Fritz med hodet.

Enkelte av disse tyskerne må jeg i sannhetens navn innrømme ser ganske friske og brune ut i ansiktet.



MED RIFLENE KLARE! I mange av de franske byer og landsbyer hadde tyskerne snikskyttere som voldte en del besvær. To amerikanske soldater leter her etter slike i byen St. Mere Eglise som ble erobret av amerikanske tropper den 10. juni 1944.

Andre er meget trette og bleke og deprimerte. En ung korporal som jeg veksler noen ord med buser nokså åpenhjertig ut med hjertesproget :

— Vi lå tre dager på vår post uten mat og uten forsyninger. Vi bad om forsyninger, og våre overordnede lovet og lovet at forsyningene skulle komme. Men som det alltid går — de holder aldri sine løfter !

Korporalen er sint.

En annen tysker tar situasjonen med større elastisitet. Ikke før er han tatt til fange før han tilbyr seg å hjelpe med å laste kasser på en engelsk bil. Og han gå til verket med sann tysk tjenesteiver !

Tyskerne innrømmer at de ventet invasjonen. „Men vi ventet ikke at den ville komme akkurat her, og heller ikke at den ville komme så fort“.

Og franskmennene ! De er lykkelige. Å, de er lykkelige ! Endelig er befrielsen kommet. Hvor lenge det var å vente. Hvor tunge de siste årene har vært. Kan det virkelig være sant at marerittet er slutt ? Det blander seg litt engstelse i gleden. Kan de føle seg sikre på at les boches ikke vil komme tilbake ? En middelaldrende kone stiller spørsmålet til meg. Bombingen har tatt på nervene. Er det helt visst at tyskerne ikke kommer igjen ?

Jeg peker med hånden ut mot invasjonsflåten. „Er ikke dette garanti nok, madame,'' sier jeg. „Åjo, det er deilig, det er deilig!'' roper madame med ærlig jubel i stemmen.

På vertshuset får jeg et glass herlig fransk sauterne av årgang 1929. Santé! Skål for [illegible]g seier over les boches !

De tyske flyene holder seg f[illegible] deles borte så lenge dagen v[illegible] I nattemørket våger ett og annet fiendtlig fly seg over oss, og da er fyrverkeriet fra stranden og skipene uforglemmelig i prakt og velde. Å se et slagskip når det spiller opp med fullt orkester av luftskyts og søkelys, er en opplevelse for livet. Strålene reiser seg som skinnende slanke søyler fra for- til akterdekk, for å møtes i et samlende brennpunkt mange hundre meter over skipet. Det minner om et gigantisk og overdådig illuminert juletre.

At tyskerne ikke forsøker å bombe oss i dagslys er nesten ufattelig. Båtene ligger så tett ved hverandre her langs stranden at det vil være praktisk talt umulig å unngå å treffe et eller annet

VIDERE FRAMOVER! Etter erobringen av St. Mere Eglise rykket amerikanerne videre. Svære tanks ruller her gjennom de trange gatene — på vei mot fronten. Brohodet i Europa skal utvides, så det store framstøt kan bli utført!

BLOMSTERHILSEN FRA DET UNGE FRANKRIKE. To små franskmenn rekker blomster til to offiserer i R.A.F.

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krigsviktig mål så lenge det er lyst av dag. Men dagene går uten at noe hender. I de seks døgn fra vi forlot England og til vi stevner inn i engelsk havn igjen etter fullført reise, ser jeg faktisk ikke et eneste skip bli torpedert eller bombet av fienden.

Av andre inntrykk som sitter igjen i minnet fra disse dagene er kanskje synet av de norske destroyerne det jeg setter størst pris på. Her er „Glaisdale" som blant flere bedrifter på invasjonsdagen kan regne bombardementet og ødeleggelsen av en sterkt befestet tysk stilling på franskekysten. Her er den sagnomsuste „Stord" hvis oppgave det var å legge et røkteppe beskyttende rundt slagskipseskadren. Begge destroyerne løste oppgavene sine med glans.

Jeg minnes gravleggingen av tyske og allierte soldater som var falt i de første hete timene under og etter landsettingen. De blir lagt til hvile i fransk jord. Over gravene hvelver seg Normandi's blå junihimmel.

I mens raser kampen i bakkeskråningene lenger syd med uforminsket kraft. Slaget om Frankrike er allerede inne i sin annen fase. Første fase, „the battle of the beaches" er alt et tilbakelagt — og for de allierte et lykkelig tilbakelagt — stadium.

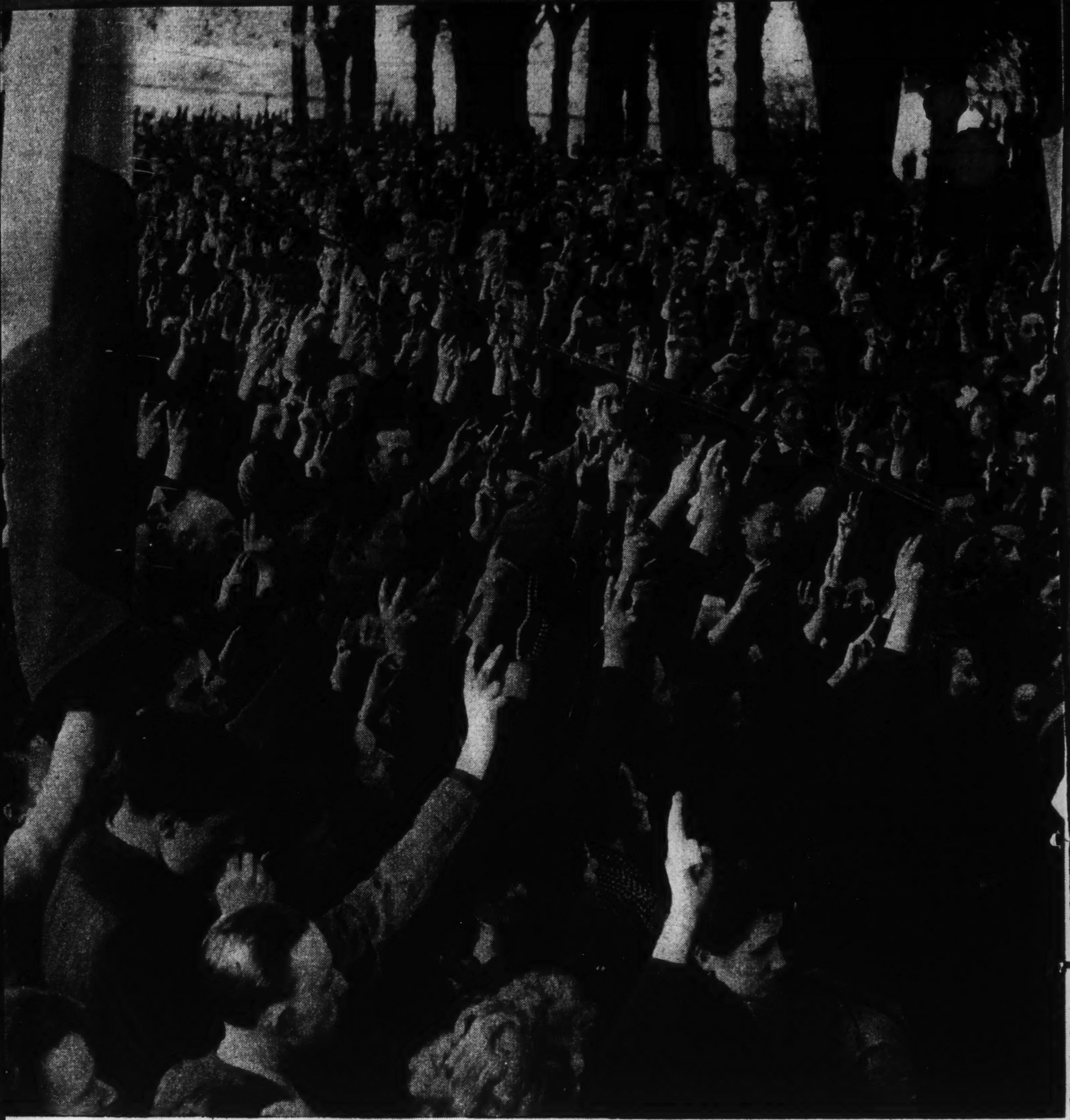
Jeg minnes menns ansikter. Britiske og amerikanske soldater som haster sørover til ilddåpen, — de er preget av stundens dype alvor. Om noen timer vil de være midt oppe i Hilds harde lek — og de vet hva *det* innebærer.

Marinegastene og handelsflåtens menn har lettere for å smile. For dem er det første klimaks i kampen allerede over, og de kjenner sitt hav, sitt dekk og sin skipskanon godt nok til å kunne se situasjonens videre utvikling i møte med sjømannens egne uanfektede ro.

Hvor de er *rolige* disse menn, sier jeg til meg selv.

Den samme uforstyrrelige ro preger havnebilledet i den engelske kystbyen da vi kaster anker søndag etter en begivenhetsløs tilbaketur over Kanalen. Menneskene i denne byen har sett verdenshistorie bli skrevet lenge før navnet Hitler fant veien til avisspaltene. De minnes større og herligere navn i sin bykrønike: Drake, Blake, Rodney, Howe, St. Vincent, Nelson, Jellicoe, Beatty. Got some tradition, see. Dokkarbeiderne i britiske havner hører muligens ikke til de mest boksprengte i samfunnet, men når det gjelder the British Navy og alt hva dermed er forbundet har de historikerens instinktive evne til å tenke i århundrer. Og da blir en invasjon som denne bare å betrakte som en post på programmet."

Men *for* en post!



FRIE BYER I FRANKRIKE! Borgerne i Bayeux samler seg her om en talerstol hvorfra allierte offiserer taler til dem. Denne byen ble tatt etter harde kamper den 8de juni. Da ble den tyske motstand i selve byen brutt men tyskerne ytet hard motstand utenfor byen. Men de kunne ikke stoppe de allierte styrker, som gikk videre fram og befridde nye franske byer. Innbyggerne her løfter hendene og gjør „V"-tegnet. Et tegn som før ble brukt for å betegne en sikker tro på seieren, men som her også blir en velkomsthilsen til Montgomerys landgangsstyrker.

Hvorledes invasjonen ble forberedt

Fire års intenst arbeid gikk forut for 6. juni 1944

DA de første allierte fallskjermtropper natten til 6. juni dalte ned bak de tyske stillinger i Normandi og da de første allierte soldater slo seg igjennom Hitlers Atlanterhavsvoll på franskekysten, betydde det den første virkeliggjørelse av de planer som de britiske hær-, flåte- og flystaber hadde arbeidd uavbrutt med i fire år — helt siden Dunkerque — i fire lange år da *det* var den eneste, altoppslukende tanke: Å komme tilbake til kontinentet og slå tyskerne der.

I mer enn et år etter Dunkerque gjorde imidlertid den store forskjell mellom de ressurser av menn og materiell som den britiske hær hadde, og de ressurser fienden var i besiddelse av, at studiet av offensive operasjoner mot kontinentet ikke kunne bli stort mer enn akademiske drøftelser.

Men så forandret de to store begivenheter i 1941 det arbeid på lang sikt som stabene arbeidde med.

Først, i juni, kom den tyske offensiven mot Sovjetsamveldet — en begivenhet som betydde at en stor del (og endog, det viste seg senere, den største del) av den tyske hær ikke kunne brukes til forsvar mot en invasjon fra vest.

Den andre nye faktor var at De Forente Stater kom med i krigen etter det japanske angrepet på Pearl Harbour 7. desember; fra da av kunne man regne med en alliert strategisk reserve så den forberedende planlegging for et felttog i Vest-Europa kunne begynne.

I slutten av 1941 fikk øverstkommanderende for Home Forces (styrkene i Storbritannia), som den gang var Sir Bernard Paget, øverstkommanderende for Fighter Command, den gang Air Marshal Sir Sholto Douglas, og admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, som da var sjef for Combined Operations, ordre av de britiske stabssjefer om å utarbeide planer som innenfor rekkevidden av det praktisk oppnåelige skulle trekke tyske styrker bort fra østfronten og tilslutt skape den trusel for Tyskland som den tyske overkommando alltid har fryktet — to-fronts-krigen.

I 1942 ble det gjort meget arbeid i generalstaben med å undersøke alle de mange faktorer som spilte inn ved valget av områder hvor man kunne sette seg fast. Men dessto mer man studerte de ressurser man hadde av menn og materiell til et angrep, til å kunne bygge det opp og opprettholde det, dessto mer uimotståelig ble den konklusjon at selv om man kunne sikre seg bruhoder, hadde man ikke tilstrekkelig visshet for at de kunne opprettholdes mot motangrep av større fiendtlige styrker, og enda mindre for at man kunne utvide dem slik at det ville ha noen nevneverdig innflytelse på krigen.

Midtsommers, etter konferansen mellom statsminister Churchill og president Roosevelt i Washington, ble det besluttet at av hensyn til de allierte ressurser som var for hånden, ville det være strategisk sundere og mer hensiktsmessig å sette først på listen operasjoner i Middelhavet. Denne konklusjon ble ytterligere bestyrket ved den nye trusel mot Egypt som Rommels motangrep og framrykning så langt som til El Alamein tidligere på sommeren hadde skapt.

At man måtte forsterke den britiske 8. armé for den seierrike offensiv som begynte under general Montgomery ved El Alamein i oktober 1942, og sende den britiske 1. armé sammen med det amerikanske 2. korps til fransk Nord-Afrika, betydde uvegerlig en utsettelse på lang sikt med planene om en ny front i vest.

Den forberedende planlegging som var utført av de tre sjefer, Paget, Douglas og Lord Mountbatten (admiral Sir Betram Ramsay fra marinen og kommanderende general for den amerikanske armé i Europa hadde forøvrig sluttet seg til dem i arbeidet), var langtfra spilt.

Det var den gang klart nok at det var umulig å legge detaljerte operasjons- eller administrasjonsplaner. Taktisk hadde man imidlertid lært meget av mindre raidangrep som tidligere hadde vært utført under ledelse av sjefen for Combined Operations, og meget mer var lært av den kombinerte operasjon i større skala ved St. Nazaire i mars 1942 og i Dieppe i august.

Videre hadde etterretningsstabene samlet en uhyre mengde opplysninger om „Atlanterhavsvollen", forsvaret langs den og topografien videre inne i landet. Meget arbeid var også gjort med å forberede de nødvendige kart for operasjoner på kontinentet. Mengden av det arbeid dette krevde, får en et inntrykk av når en hører at det måtte lages mange millioner kart-ark som dekket alle de deler av Vest-Europa som kunne tenkes å komme innenfor rammen av operasjonene. For å kunne gjøre dette, måtte oppmålingskontoret i Krigsdepartementet bruke praktisk talt alle de firmaer i Storbritannia som hadde utstyr for karttrykking. Samtidig måtte det tas sikkerhetsforanstaltninger, slik at ingen enkelt karttegner eller trykker kunne vite om han arbeidde med et område som var utsett for angrep.

Ved Casablanca-konferansen tidlig i 1943 ble det bestemt først og fremst å rydde sjøveien gjennom Middelhavet og å forsøke å slå Italia ut av krigen ved operasjoner mot Sicilia og Italia.

Det var klart at Storbritannias

ressurser av spesialbygde landgangsbåter for den aller største del ville gå med til disse operasjoner. Den gang senket ubåtene ennå så mange skip i Atlanterhavet at det var nødvendig å begrense bestillingene på slike spesialbygde landgangsbåter hos skipsverftene.

Der ble derfor erkjent at åpningen av den nye front måtte utstå til 1944. Men samtidig ble det bestemt at aktive forberedelser skulle begynne øyeblikkelig.

Resultatet av disse avgjørelser var at et nytt kapitel i forberedelsene for åpningen av den nye front begynt i slutten av mars 1943. En britisk general med en amerikansk general som stedfortreder ble oppnevnt som stabssjef hos den vordende allierte øverstkommanderende.

Han fikk en planleggingsstab bestående av både britiske og amerikanske offiserer fra alle tre våpen, fikk et overslag over de ressurser som kunne skaffes til tidlig på året i 1944, og fikk ordre til å legge fram planer for hvorledes de allierte skulle sette seg effektivt fast på kontinentet under visse betingelser.

Det første skritt den kombinerte stab gikk til, var å velge det mest gunstige områder for en slik landgang.

Man måtte også ta i betraktning den fysiske kapasitet Storbritannia hadde som konsentrasjonsbasis for troppestyrkene og til de britiske havners innskipnings-kapasitet ; for selv om de alliertes ressurser av menn og materiell kunne komme opp i det nesten uendelige, satte denne kapasitet — sammen med tallet på landgangsbåter — visse grenser for hvor store styrker som kunne brukes for hver enkelt landgang.

Planen ble oversendt de britiske og amerikanske stabssjefer og ble endelig godkjent av statsminister Churchill og president Roosevelt i Quebec-konferansen i august 1943.

Etter dette fikk stabssjefen instruks om å fortsette med aktive forberedelser til å sette planen i verk i påvente av at øverstkommanderende skulle bli utnevnt.

Den plan den kombinerte stab hadde utarbeidd, måtte naturligvis endelig revideres og godkjennes av general Eisenhower, som overtok stillingen som øverstkommanderende i januar 1944. De opprinnelige overslag fra 1943 over ressursene ble likeledes gransket og revidert.

På dette endelige og faste grunnlaget arbeidde så hærens staber ut sine detaljerte planer i samarbeid med de tilsvarende flåte- og flystaber. I de siste få måneder før invasjonen ble den endelige og intime samarbeiding av alle tre våpens aksjon fullført til minste detalj.

Det mål administrasjonsstaben måtte ha for øye, var å sette angrepsstyrkene i stand til å angripe fienden og å sikre at det samtidig kom en jevn strøm av forsterkninger av menn og materiell. For å nå dette målet — forutsatt at forsyninger av våpen, ammunisjon, kjøretøyer og proviant var organisert på forhånd sammen med den nødvendige skipstonnasje — krevdes det en planlegging og organisering som faller i fire faser :

1. Avdelingene måtte samles i et område som var i rimelig nærhet av de steder hvorfra de skulle utskipes. Dette område måtte i en viss grad ryddes for sivil befolkning.

2. De tropper som var samlet, måtte så inn i et „ skifte-område," hvor de ble oppdelt i angrepstropper, første og annen forsterkning, og hvor de deretter ble oppsatt i avdelinger og båtlaster for ombordstigning.

3. Angrepsavdelingene og de neste bølger av forsterkninger måtte så transporteres sjøveien til målet.

4. Den styrke som sikret bruhodet, måtte støttes ved en stadig strøm av ammunisjon, forsyninger og utstyr av alle slag.

Det viktigste ved den administrative planleggingen var å sikre en regelmessighet i alle forflytninger og unngå sammenstuinger og opphopninger. Dette avhang igjen av framsyn og organisasjon både med hensyn til kapasiteten på bruhodet (og her spilte flo og fjære en st[illegible] rolle) og til den transportevne s[illegible] kunne oppnåes, idet det måtte tas hensyn både til den tonnasje som var for hånden og til jernbanenes o[illegible] havnenes kapasitet ved basene i Storbritannia. Bare innlastingen av skipene krevde en omhyggelig gjennomtenkt organisasjon: Hvert skip måtte ha en blandet last — så meget ammunisjon, så meget sambandsmateriell, så meget fra intendanturens lager og så meget vann og medisin — og man måtte ikke glemme at hæren var ansvarlig for det materiell R A F ville trenge på de flyplasser de overtok eller bygde.

Alle former for sjøtransport har vært tatt i bruk under invasjonen, og det sier seg selv at de alliertes handelsflåte har spilt en overordentlig stor rolle. Den første natten var det tusen handelsskip, bemannet med 50.000 sjøfolk, med i den umåtelige armadaen som krysset Kanalen for første gang. Det norske flagget vaiet over mange av skipene — norske sjøfolk var med i Nord-Afrika, på Sicilia og i Italia, og de har heller ikke forspilt sin sjanse denne gangen.

De sjømenn som har deltatt ved invasjonen ombord i et handelsskip, er alle frivillige og har for mange måneder siden underskrevet en spesiell V-erklæring og har fått stemplet V (V for Volunteer, frivillig, men også V for Victory, seier) i passet sitt. Denne innskrivningen som frivillige har vært nødvendig for at folkene skulle kunne overføres fra et skip til et annet uten ny påmønstring i hvert enkelt tilfelle.

De spesielle landgangsbåtene som ble brukt, er ikke av så helt ny dato — en type viste seg bl.a. i Lofoten i mars 1941 — men de er senere utviklet videre og noen er så veldige at de kan ta de aller største tanks.

En særlig rolle har de små „ducks" — endene — spilt ; de er små lastebiler som like lettvint tar en tur til sjøs som de suser avgårde på landeveiene. De ble i stor utstrekning brukt til tran-

[illegible]n mellom skipene og land. [illegible] det var klart at invasjons[illegible]meen ikke kunne gjøre regning [illegible]å bruke noen havn, men måtte [illegible]tte i land sine kjøretøyer — tanks, panservogner, speidervogner og lastebiler — i en fjære hvor de kanskje kunne komme opp i både en og halvannen meter vann, ble det gjort foranstaltninger til å gjøre dem motstandsdyktige overfor sjøvann. Saltvann i motoren er jo ikke av det gode! Under Dieppetoktet prøvde man en metode til å gardere seg mot denne ubehagelighet, men den falt ikke heldig ut, og eksperimentene fortsatte til de lyktes. Selv om man nå kjører en tank ut i sjøen så motoren er oversvømmet og føreren bokstavelig talt såvidt har hodet over vannet, kjører tanken som om intet var hendt.

Da metoden var uteksperimentert og alle invasjonskjøretøyene skulle gjøres „waterproof'' i tide til den store dagen, ble hele den britiske valseverksindustrien satt på, og 280 fabrikker arbeidde på spreng dag og natt. De *ble* ferdige, men så hadde de gjort jobben på fjerdeparten av den tid en normalt kunne regne med.

Norsk jagers utmerkede innsats invasjonsdagen

300 salver på 40 minutter mot tyske stillinger. " Glaisdale " får rosende omtale

Spesialkorrespondent Desmond Tighe har sendt Reuters Byrå en melding fra den norske jageren „Glaisdale" hvor han var ombord dagen etter invasjonen. ‚Den Kongelige Norske Marines jagere hamrer ivei på de sterke tyske stillinger på Normandiets kyst" telegraferer korrespondenten. Og særlig er det et lite skip „Glaisdale" som leverte en fin kamp under de innledende bombardementer på invasjonsdagen, fortsetter han. I løpet av 40 minutter hamret det over 300 salver fra sine fire-tommers kanoner inn over land og ødela og satte i brand en tysk befestet stilling og gav to 75-millimeters kanonstillinger en hard tørn. Befolkningen i Yorkshire kan føle seg stolt av „Glaisdale"s innsats — for jageren er adoptert av byen Bingley og har fått navn etter det berømte jaktfelt „Glaisdale".'

Mange norske handelsskip deltok i INVASJONEN

Etter hva Det Norske Skipsfartsdepartement 15. juni meddeler offisielt, har en *hel del norske handelsskip* vært med under invasjonen i Nord Frankrike.

Noen mere detaljert opplysning om antallet inneholdes ikke i den offisielle melding, men observatører i Kanalen og på den franske kyst har sagt i sine skildringer at det norske flagg — såvel fra handelsskip som fra marinefartøyer — kunne observeres over alt fra første dag.

Skipsfartsdepartementet meddeler videre at etter de opplysninger som hittil foreligger, er ingen norske sjøfolk som deltok i invasjonen kommet til skade.

Endelig gir Skipsfartsdepartementet den gledelige melding i tillegg, at siden 6. april iår er intet skip av den norske handelsflåten senket av fienden.

VÆR BEREDT!

D 19. mai begynte en rekke kringkastingsutsendelser av et medlem av general Eisenhowers stab. Hensikten med disse utsendelsene er å gi befolkningen i de okkuperte land råd og vink om hvorledes den kan hjelpe til å bringe seieren i havn så hurtig og smertefritt som mulig, når angrepet setter inn for alvor. Vi skal gjenta det viktigste av det som hittil er blitt sagt.

Legg merke til fienden

Legg merke til alt som angår tyskerne. Legg merke til hvor mange de er, hva slags kjøretøyer de har, og hvor mange. Lær å kjenne regimentsmerker og alle slags merker på piler. Legg spesielt merke til store forflytninger og nøyaktig datum for disse. Det er også av stor viktighet å legge merke til høyere offiserers og sivile lederes utseende. Hvis mulig få tak i navnene. Forsøk å finne ut hvor fienden har sine lagre av alle slag og hvor hovedkvarterene ligger. Hold også et øye med broer og viktige knutepunkter for vann og lys, som hvis de blir ødelagt, vil skape virvar i vann- og lysforsyningssystemet. Legg merke til steder hvor fienden legger miner eller sprengladninger. Spesielt viktig er det å merke seg selvskudd han legger ut.

Lokalkjennskap

Det er meget viktig at alle kjenner nøye til sine omgivelser. Allierte styrker vil stadig trenge opplysninger og kjentfolk. Det er meget viktig at opplysningene er nøyaktige og at veivisere er helt sikre på veien såvel om natten som om dagen.

Det neste er elvene. Hvor dype er de? Er bunnen gjørmet? Er elvesidene bratte? Er broene over dem sterke nok til å bære tunge lastebiler? Er det noen badesteder, og i så fall, er det mulig for biler å kjøre over?

Steder hvor fly kan tenkes å kunne lande, er også viktige å vite om. Ethvert stykke flatt land som er over 400 meter langt og ikke har hindringer så som trær eller høye hus på den siden hvor flyene kan tenkes å komme inn, normalt vil det si den siden som er motsatt av den vanligste vindretningen, må tas i betraktning.

Etterretninger

En feltherres disposisjoner avhenger i stor utstrekning av de opplysninger han kan få om fienden. Det er viktig at opplysningene er *nøyaktige*, for unøyaktige opplysninger er ubrukelige. Det er meget lett å glemme ut uhyre viktige deler som for eksempel retningen av en bilkolonne.

Hvis det blir kamper i ditt distrikt

Når de væpnete styrker kommer, kan det bli kamper i ditt distrikt. Det er på det tidspunktet at du kan yte dine allierte den største hjelpen, eller ved ikke å adlyde instruksjonene, gi dem de største vanskeligheter og hindre deres framrykning.

Det sikreste stedet under bombardement er et eller annet sted under jorden. Kjelleren er det sikreste stedet i et hus, men det må være to utganger, og det må ikke være fare for oversvømmelse. Hvis du bor i en by, bør du gå inn i et hus hvis du hører skytning. Se ikke ut gjennom vinduene. En dyp smal grøft, som ikke er mere enn en meter vid oventil, er den sikreste form for tilfluktsted. Det beste er å dekke den til for å holde regnet unna. Skoger med tykk skogbunn er sikre steder. Gå imidlertid ikke langt hjemmefra.

Brannvern og førstehjelp

Med tyskernes fulle samtykke har dere sivile luftvernorganisasjoner. Kontroller at alle de redskaper dere har, er i orden, og vær klar til å hjelpe disse org[illegible]sjonene. I kampområdet er de[illegible]or fare for branner. Forsikre deg [illegible] at alle kar og bøtter er fylt [illegible] vann, og at alle redskaper er [illegible] hånden, og at alle vet hvor de kan finne dem.

Førstehjelp er også meget viktig. Alle skulle være i stand til å gi seg selv eller sine kamerater førstehjelp i tilfelle av et uheld eller om noen blir såret. Hvis forholdene tillater det, burde også førstehjelpsorganisasjoner dannes. Frisk opp alle dine kunnskaper om førstehjelp! Man burde samle sammen, eller i verste fall vite hvor man kan få tak i førstehjelpsaker. Den hjelpen du kan gi til allierte soldater som blir såret i nærheten av ditt hus, kan redde livet deres.

Forbered deg nøye

Din evne til selvhjelp og hjelp til de allierte soldater vil bli meget større hvis du på forhånd tenker ut hva du vil gjøre, når tiden kommer, og forbereder deg på det. Du er ikke alene. Du er omgitt av venner som tenker og føler på samme måte som du. Det er fienden som føler seg ensom. Du skulle nå vite hvem du kan stole fullt og fast på. Samrå deg med noen ganske få av dem, og tenk ut hva dere vil gjøre, enten det nå er sivilt luftvernarbeid, førstehjelp, iaktta fiendens bevegelser eller spre nyheter fra London.

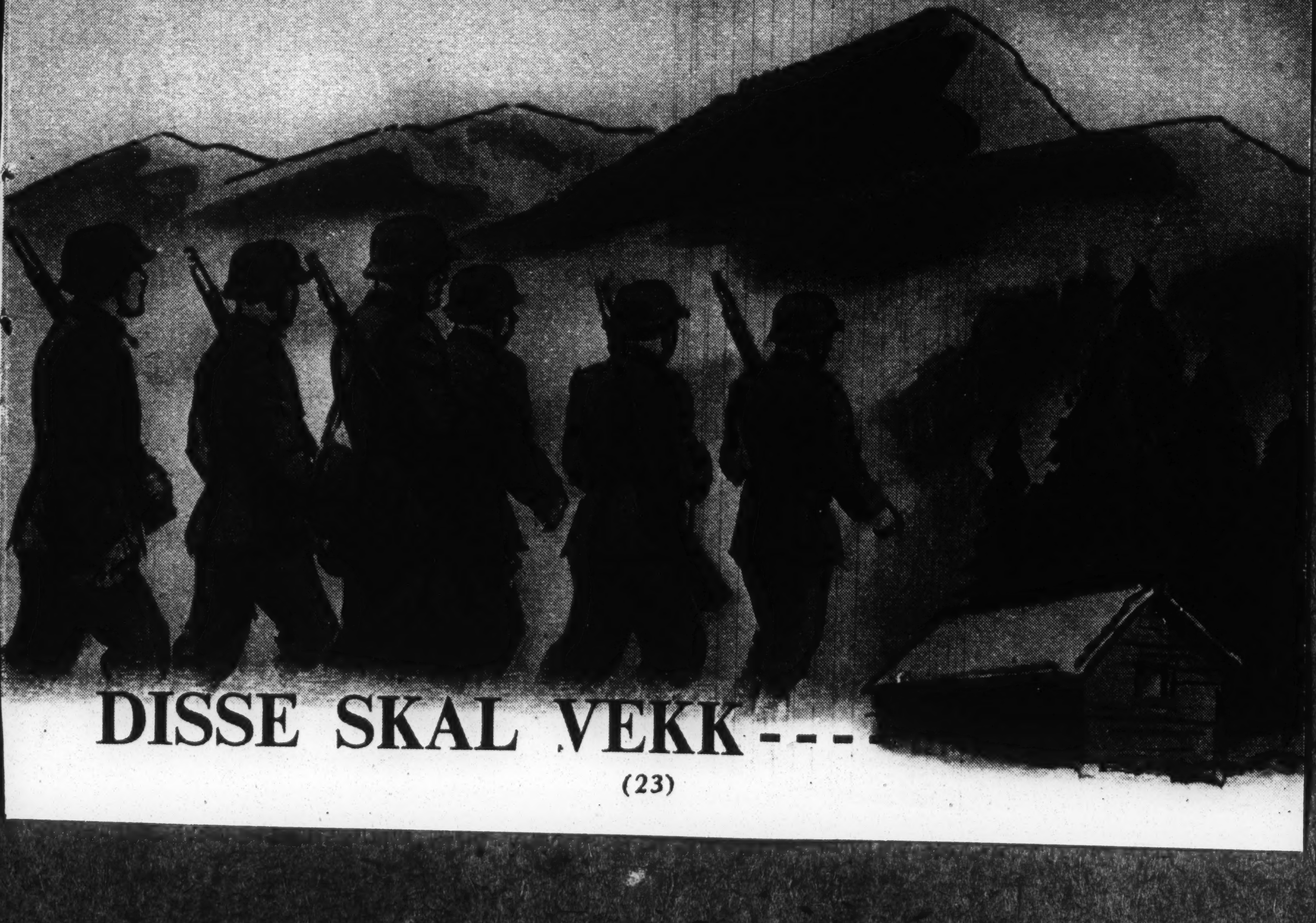
For sikkerhets skyld er det best at gruppen er så liten som mulig. Det mulig at du allerde har en vennekrets på en ti, tolv som du stoler helt på. Hvis du kjenner dem godt, er det bra, nem som regel er det bedre å danne en mindre gruppe på en fire, fem medlemmer, som siden, når tiden kommer, kan slutte seg til andre. Glem ikke å ta med et medlem som kan lytte til radioen på et fremmed sprak. Det kan være meget nyttig hvis tyskerne setter inn med forstyrrelser.

Disse utsendelsene vil forsette i framtiden og det er viktig at man gjør seg kjent med innholdet.

VARSKO!

DEN 20 mai sendte general Eisenhower ut et opprop til de undertrykte folk i Europa. Et medlem av hans stab leste oppropet i den britiske kringkasting og ba folk følge nøye med fiendens troppebevegelser, og legge merke til troppenes alder og offiserenes utseende og grad. Fienden skal no være under stadig observasjon.

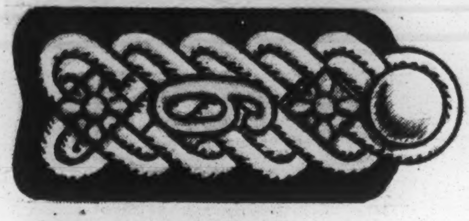
Særskilte grupper har hatt — og har fremdeles som oppgave å følge med dette, men no da sluttkampen er begynt er det meget viktig at alle bruker ører og øyne så godt de kan. For å hjelpe dere å huske de viktigste av fiendens uniformsmerker har vi laget dette tillegget.



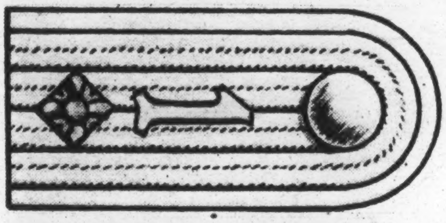
DISSE SKAL VEKK - - -

FIENDENS DI

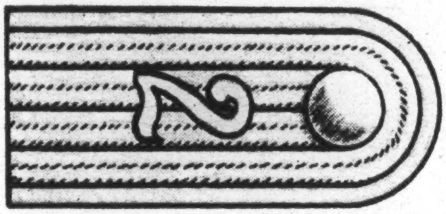
SKULDERKLAFFER



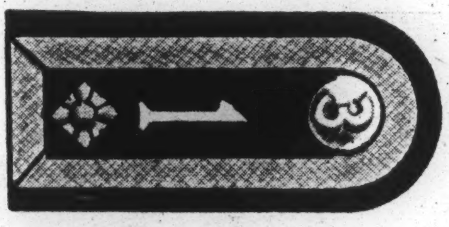
Oberst (Artillerie)
Oberstleutnant (1 gullknapp)
Major (ingen gullknapp)



Oberleutnant (Infanterie)
Hauptmann (2 gullknapper)

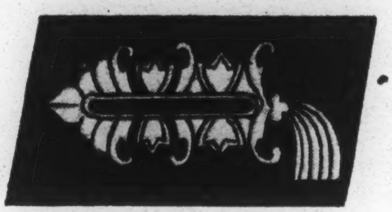


Leutnant (Nachrichten Truppe)

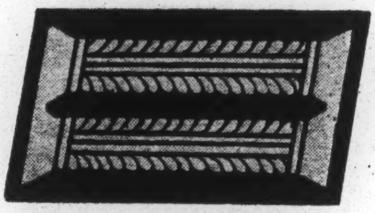


Feldwebel (Pionier)

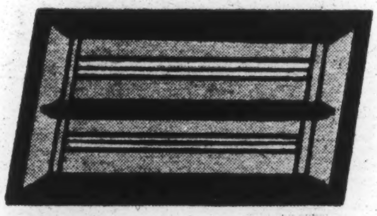
KRAGE-MERKER



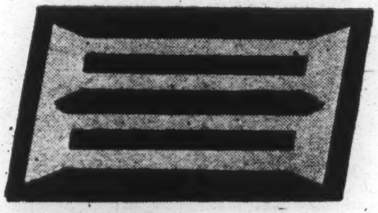
General



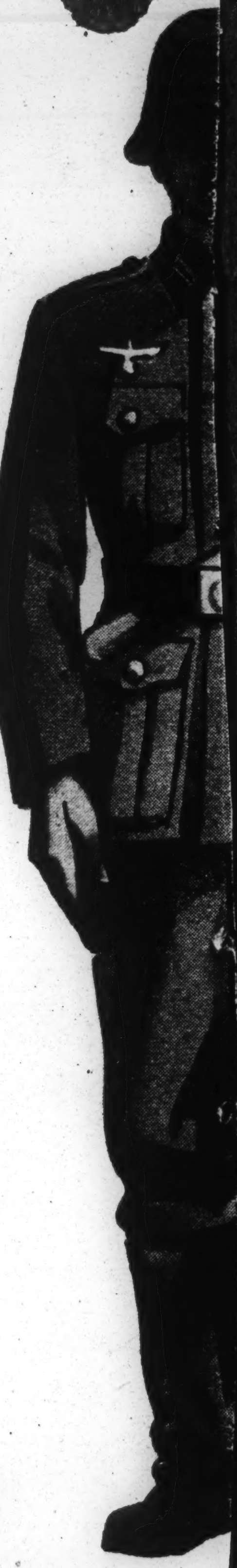
Generalstabsoffizier



Offizier

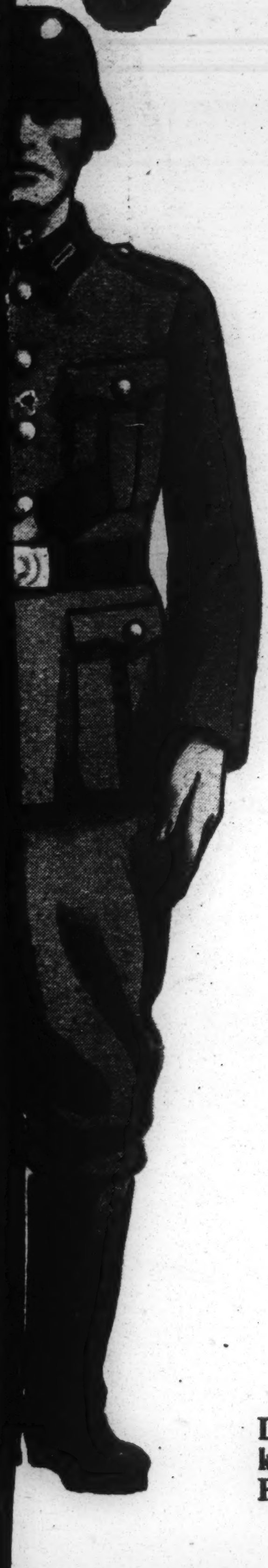


Unteroffizier

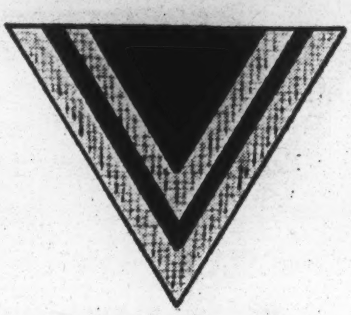


og du kan hjelpe til med ting som Gestapo ikke kan kontrollere. Du kan bruke dine ører og øyne og huske det du ser. Legg merke til de tyske troppebevegelser, se nøye og prøv å huske nøye. Unøyaktige opplysninger kan gjøre stor skade.

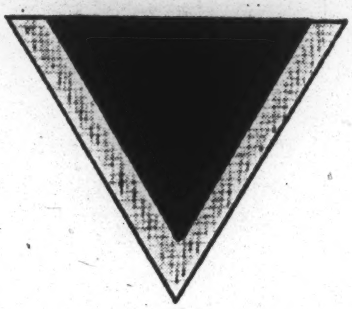
STINKSJONER



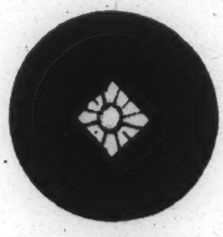
ARM-MERKER



Obergefreiter

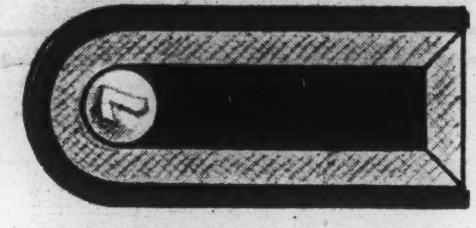


Gefreiter

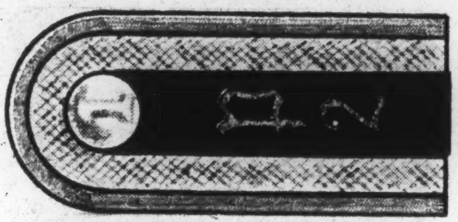


Oberschütze

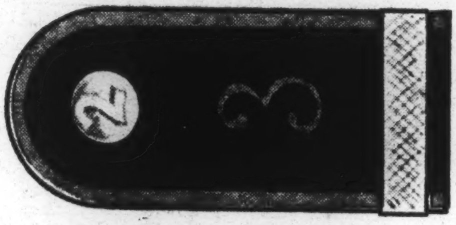
SKULDERKLAFFER



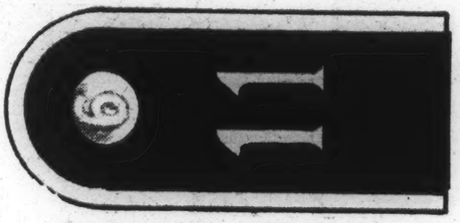
Unterfeldwebel (Artillerie)



Unteroffizier (Panzerjäger)



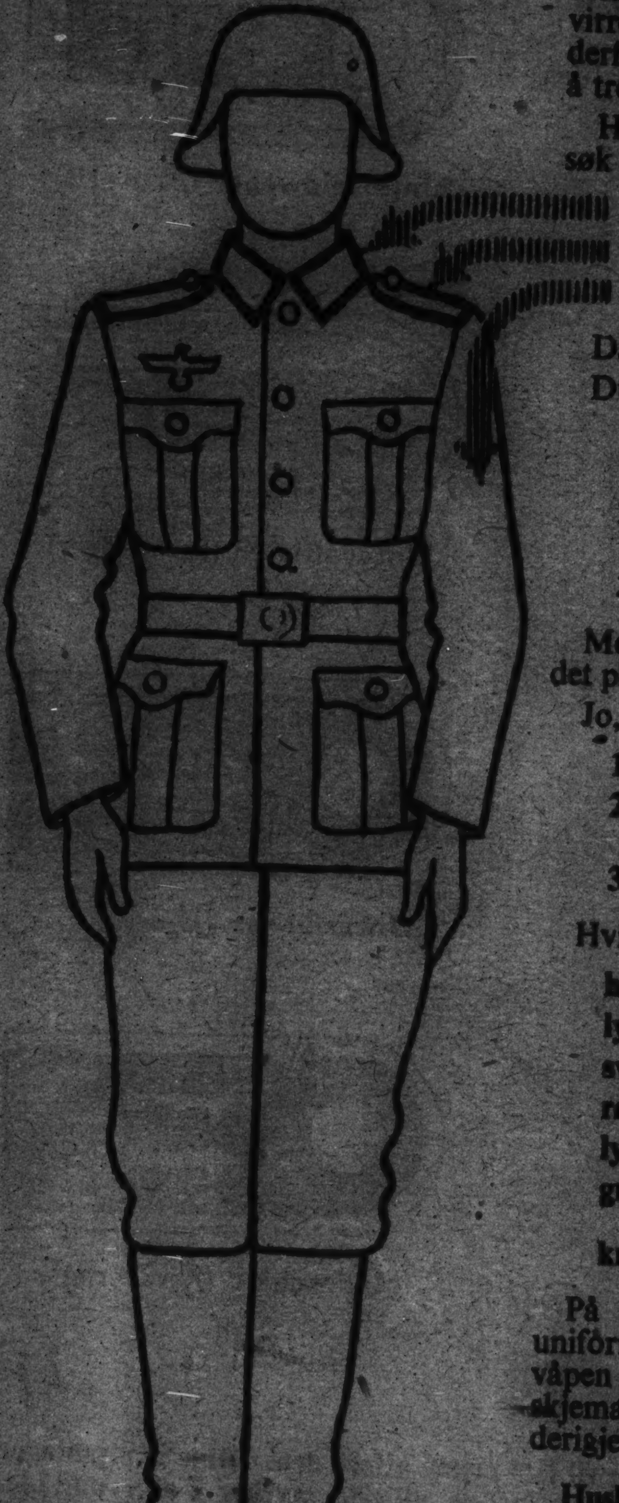
Unterführer (Jäger)



Mannschaft (Kavallerie)

Dette er en del av din krigsinnsats og du vil lett kunne utføre den. Dine opplysninger kan kanskje bli av avgjørende betydning for de allierte styrker i ditt område. FELLES INNSATS FOR FELLES SEIR !

SLIK SKAL DU SE!



Hvis fienden passerer deg i fart, så vil massen a[illegible] soldater, kjøretøyer, våpen og utstyr, kanskje forvirre litt og forstyrre din iakttakelse. — Det er derfor en stor hjelp å ha et fast system å gå etter og å trene seg i dette.

Hvis fienden drar forbi gården eller huset ditt, søk da først ut offiserene og . . .

1) **se på kragen —**
2) **så på skulderklaffene —**
3) **dernest på arm-merkene.**

Da vil du få rede på endel ting.

Du vil få rede på —

1) **om det er en offiser eller en underoffiser (kragen)**
2) **hvilken grad, og hvilken våpenart han tilhører (skulderklaffen)**
3) **hva han er spesialist i (armmerket).**

Men hvorledes kan du vite dette — hva ser du det på?

Jo, dette ser du på —

1) **stripene og deres farger (kragen)**
2) **antall knapper, fargene deres, og fargen på linningene (skulderklaffen)**
3) **tegningene på armmerket.**

Hvis linningen på skulderklaffen er —

hvit	**— så er han i —**		**infanteriet**
lys gul	„	„	**sambandsavdeling**
svart	„	„	**ingeniørvåpenet**
rød	„	„	**artilleriet**
lys rød	„	„	**panservåpenet**
grønn	„	„	**jegeravdeling (fjelltropp)**
kraftig gul	„	„	**kavalleriet**

På fargeplansjene har vi tatt med de viktigste uniformsmerkene, om du husker deres rang og deres våpen er meget vunnet. Jo mer du husker av dette skjemaet — jo mer hjelper du våre egne soldater og derigjennom deg selv.

Husk atter en gang:

„FELLES SAK FOR FELLES SEIER"!

KRIGEN I ITALIA I EN NY FASE

GENERAL ALEXANDERS allierte styrker i Italia åpnet den 11. mai et voldsomt angrep mot de tyske linjene på den andre siden av elva Gargliano på Italias vestkyst, ca 80 km. syd for det allierte bruhodet ved Anzio. Angrepet som ble foretatt langs hele elven fra sjøen og like opp til Cassino førte etter forholdsvis korte men meget harde kamper til et fullstendig tysk tilbaketog og senere til flukt langs hele frontlinjen. Allerede etter få dager kunne de britiske troppene på bruhodet knytte forbindelse med de amerikanske troppene som avanserte nordover langs kysten over Gaeta og Terracina. Først falt tyskernes såkalte „Adolf-linje" og bare få dager senere hadde de allierte slått seg gjennom den bakenforliggende forsvarslinje som stort sett gikk fra Atina, nord for Cassino, og ned til havet ved Terracina. Etter et fluktlignende tilbaketog forsøkte tyskerne å holde sin siste forsvarslinje foran Roma — en bue fra Subiaco over Albanerfjellene og ned til sjøen umiddelbart nord for bruhodet ved Anzio. Men intet kunne holde de allierte tropper og allerede den 4. juni falt Roma så å si uskadd i de alliertes hender etter at tyskerne hadde måttet trekke seg ut av byen i slik hast at de ikke engang rakk å sprenge bruene over Tibern i luften, eller å ta med seg de mere en 8 000 sårede de hadde. General Kesselrings tropper var brakt fullstendig i uorden. De reddet seg nordover bare ved flukt og dekket av forsvaret som deres baktropper forsøkte å levere. I dagene framover falt etter tur Romas havneby Ostia, flåtehavnen Civitavecchia som ligger hele 80 km. nord for Roma og det viktige vei- og jernbaneknutepunktet Viterbo, ca 100 km. nord for Roma. Om tyskerne kan stille seg opp til kamp igjen i Italia — og hvor de eventuelt kan gjøre det — kan det ikke sies noe om mens dette skrives. Men det er sannsynlig at de vil forsøke å organisere et forsvar av Posletta fra en eller annen stilling de kan ha forberedt lenger nord.

Selv om Romas fall — det skjedde bare 24 dager etter åpningen av offensiven — ble stilt helt i skyggen av invasjonen i Frankrike som begynte to dager senere, ligger det klart i dagen hvilken stor betydning byens erobring har. Ikke minst er det et voldsomt prestisjetap for tyskerne at det ene av „Aksens" endepunkter er mistet. Hvilke følelser det fremkaller hos

GLEDE I ROMA

FORBI COLOSSEUM! Dette bilde fra de alli[illegible]s inntog i Rom er radio-overf[illegible]

Mussolini og hans „ republikanske fascister'' behøver vi ikke å komme nærmere inn på, da det er helt uten betydning for billedet. Roma var den første hovedstad til å falle for det fascistiske tyranni. Byen ble den første hovedstad som ble befridd fra det nazistiske.

Med den nøkkelstilling Roma har i det italienske kommunikasjonsnett var det ikke annet å vente enn at byens fall ville få betydning også for tyskernes stilling ved Adriaterhavet, og straks etter at de hadde mistet Roma begynte de å trekke seg tilbake også på sin venstre flanke. De har overalt lidd svære tap både av mennesker og materiell og mistet mange av sine avdelinger som fanger. På grunn av det fjellrike terreng har deres tilbaketrekning vært henvist utelukkende til veiene som har vært utsatt for de voldsomste britiske og amerikanske luftangrep. For mile-lange strekninger har disse veiene fremby budt et billede av kaos, med hundrer eller tusener av tyske lastebiler, tanks og andre kjøretøyer brennende og bombet istykker. Det tunge krigsmateriell har de i mange tilfeller vært tvunget til å løpe fra uten å ødelegge det.

Innenrikspolitisk har Romas fall hatt til følge at kong Victor Emanuel har gitt fra seg makten — i overensstemmelse med det løfte han tidligere ga om å abdisere når Roma var i allierte hender. Han har imidlertid ikke rettsgyldig abdisert, men overgitt makten til kronprins Umberto. Badoglio har ikke fått noen plass i den nye regjering som er dannet under ledelse av Bonomi — den siste statsminister før Mussolinis maktovertagelse.

T[illegible]ENING FOR INVASJON

[illegible]kaptein Ernest Watkins i den britiske hær

DET er ikke mulig å øve opp soldater før en vet hensikten med treningen, og man kan ikke bestemme denne hensikt før man er klar over hvilke ressurser som vil være tilgjengelige.

Etter Frankrikes nederlag og tapet av størsteparten av det britiske utstyr i 1940 kom den britiske generalstab til det syn, på grunnlag av de tropper som da var tilgjengelige mot Tyskland, at en invasjon over Kanalen med britiske tropper alene var umulig. På den annen side var en invasjon av Storbritannia med tyske tropper mulig. Resultatet var at utdannelsen av den gjenoppbyggede britiske armé, etter som utstyret kom fra fabrikkene, i første rekke ble lagt an med forsvaret av Storbritannia for øyet, og til støtte av den lille men voksende armé i Afrika. Tysklands angrep på Russland forårsaket den første store forandring i denne stillingen. Da det ikke lyktes for tyskerne, slik som de hadde planlagt, å slå Russland før vinteren 1941, ble det klart at meget anselige tyske styrker fra da av ville bli låst fast i det østlige Europa.

Stillingen ble enda bedre da Tyskland og Japan angrep De Forente Stater. Da ble der ikke bare utsikt til en enorm økning i antallet av soldater til et angrep på Europa. Det var også utsikt til en meget stor økning av det militære materiell og tonnasjen for et slikt angrep. Det var da at det britiske krigskabinett satte opp en felles stab for å undersøke problems i forbindelse med et angrep på Europa. Denne staben fikk senere tilslutning fra en amerikansk representant, og det er på grunnlag av denne stabs arbeid og planlegning — og av høyere staber som er vokset ut fra den — at de planer er basert som nå blir satt i virksomhet.

Tidlig i 1942 avgjorde denne staben at det ikke ville være tilstrekkelig materiell, særlig tonnasje, ferdig for et angrep i 1942. Herav fulgte beslutningen om å renske opp i Nord-Afrika og i Middelhavet. På sommeren 1943 var dette unnagjort og veien lå åpen for å planlegge 1944-angrepet over Kanalen.

Å uttrykke det slik at planleggingen, og deretter utdannelsen, ble mulig først på dette sene tidspunkt, betyr ikke at utdannelsen da måtte begynne med soldatens grunnleggende oppøving. Med grunnlag i fullt utdannede soldater er meget omhyggelig spesialtrening nødvendig for et landgangsangrep, og det er denne utdannelsen vi nå har fullført. Storbritannia hadde heller ikke før helt neglisjert utdannelsen av soldater i noen former for landgang. Det arbeid som ble utført av Special Services tropper under Combined Operations hovedkvarter, raidene mot St. Nazaire og Dieppe viser det. Utdannelsen av menn for en invasjon er, i motsetning til raidene, betinget av det materiellet som vil brukes, og arten av det materiell som er tilgjengelig avgjør videre hvilke operasjoner som vil bli utført. Av største viktighet er øvelsen i rett og slett å behandle utstyret.

For å vende oss til det konkrete tilfelle: en angrepslanding er forskjellig fra alle andre slags militære landinger derved at angrepstroppene ankommer i fronten av fiendens stillinger i unaturlige formasjoner i flokker på grunn av fartøyene som de må reise med, og de kommer uten noe av den støtteild som normalt kan brukes ved et angrep. Av denne grunn må fartøyene være slik at de gir den best mulige taktiske utvikling fra landingsøyeblikket, og fartøyer og metoder må kunne erstatte ildstøtten som de angripende tropper ikke kan skaffe seg selv. Problemene blir mere mangfoldige etter som størrelsen av de angripende styrker øker.

En infanteribataljon kan føres i landingsfartøyer for angrep bestående av almindelige motorbåter med meget liten armering. Men deres motortransporter kan ikke. Hvis angrepet bare er et raid, og troppene vil skipe seg inn igjen, la oss si innen 24 timer, vil mangelen på transportmidler neppe gjøre noe fra eller til. Hvis de skal bli iland og bevege seg inn i landet, vil de trenge transportene sine likesom de vil trenge tanks og artilleri. Dette vil nødvendiggjøre bruken av større og større fartøyer, hvilket igjen nødvendiggjør erobringen av en havn for disse fartøyene. I sin tur vil dette påvirke planene, fordi det må gå inn i planene å erobre en havn eller flere på et tidlig tidspunkt.

Den angripende styrke vil også trenge luftstøtte. Dette vil igjen føre med seg jager-beskyttelse. Dette medfører kravet om tidlig erobring eller bygging av landingsstriper. Dette vil så i sin tid påvirke spørsmålet om arten av utstyret og om spesialiserte troppers landgang og deres forrett til å komme i land. På denne måten ruller problemene videre. Hver økning i størrelsen av troppemassene etterfølges av forsynings og prioritetsproblemene. Og alt dette har en livsviktig innflytelse på hver eneste manns utdannelse.

Disse problemene er løst. La oss kikke på den utdannelse som folkene har fått, først de i angrepsbølgen, som har ett problem, så de i støttebølgene og i de forskjellige tjenestegrener, hvis problemer er helt forskjellige.

Utdannelsen av en angreps-divisjon ble utført i treningssentra som var tilgjengelige i Storbritannia for britiske og amerikanske tropper. Det førte med seg at mange kvadratkilometer bebodde områder på landsbygda måtte evakueres av sivilbefolkningen av sikkerhetsgrunner slik at det kunne brukes skarp amunisjon under øvelsene.

Etter ankomsten til leirene ble måtte disse menn sveises sammen til en angrepslag og måtte gjøres fullstendig fortrolig med sine våpen og deres bruk mot piggtråd, miner og bunkers. Laget ville bli styrket ved å oppta spesielle våpen eller metoder for angrep. Fra nå av ville utdannelsen flyttes opp til nivået for et kompani fulgt av bataljonsutdannelse. Under hver fase ville der bli fullstendig oppøving med bruk av landingsfartøyer og ildgivning. Under alt dette var en av de ting man tilsiktet balansen mellom mennenes individuelle initiativ og kontrollen av dem gjennom lederen. Tilslutt ville der komme en brigadeøvelse, også under fullt feltmessige forhold, med løsning av problemet om ordentlig kontroll av operasjonens høydepunkt.

Samtidig ville spesialistene gjennomgå sine oppgaver. Ved disse skoler skulle ingeniørene kunne finne eksemplarer av hver eneste kjent tysk forsvars-innretning og kunne øve i å ødelegge dem. Tankmannskapene ville utarbeide sine øvelser for å gjøre kjøretøyene sine vanntette og bli perfekte i den ikke for lette oppgave å laste sine tanks inn i landgangsfartøyene, alltid ved å bakke dem inn, og den hurtige utkjøring på grunt vann etter at stranden er nådd. Og signalistene må utarbeide det mest tilfretsstillende kommunikasjonsnett.

Alt dette kan ansees som grunnleggende utdannelse. Ikke én divisjon som deltar i angrepet har unnlatt å gjennomgå sin aktuelle oppgave i det minste en gang i lignende terreng og meget oftere ved hjelp av modeller av den del av kysten som de angriper.

Hensikten med disse kombinerte treningssentra var ikke bare å øve opp arméen som en enhet, men å trene den som en del av et „team". Derfor har også alle mannskapene på landingsfartøyene og Royal Marines soldater ombord i dem gått gjennom øvelsene, først og fremst for å se hvorledes deres eget arbeid fallt inn med hærens og for å bli fortrolig med hærens organisasjonsmetoder.

„Strand-avdelingene" som kontrollerer landingene etter som de finner sted, er sammensatte lag av soldater og sjøfolk.

Etter denne treningen med det første angrep for øye kom utdannelsen av organisasjonen og metodene for *forsyningen*. En stor del av den meget kompliserte ordning med innlastning av menn og materiell og deres utlastning i det rette „prioritets-øyeblikk" på stranden er utarbeidet ved prøver og korrigering av feil, delvis under øvelser og delvis under landganger som allerede har funnet sted i Nord-Afrika og Italia og delvis i Stillehavet. Enhver lærdom fra ethvert krigsteater er gransket. Men av alle disse er en landgang på kysten ved Den engelske Kanal den vanskeligste av to grunner: tilstedeværelsen av meget sterkere tidevannsstrømmer og større forskjell i flo og fjære, varierende for hver enkelt del av kysten, og sannsynligheten for meget mere variabelt vær. Værforholdene utenfor De britiske øyer og franskekysten er blant de vanskeligste å forutsi i hele verden.

Det er alltid flere folk opptatt med å holde en hær kjempende ved fronten enn der er kjempende i selve frontstyrken. Der er ikke e[illegible] av forsyningsgrenene som [illegible], i større eller mindre grad, ha[illegible] tilpasse sin normale op[illegible] metode for å møte kraven[illegible] en kanal-landgang. Hver forandring har først vært en papirplan, så en del av utført eksersis, og begge kan kanskje bli påvirket av, eller påvirke, de nye metoder som er tatt i bruk av en annen tjenestegren. Hver eneste av disse forandringene har vært prøvd og gjennomgått på nytt.

På hvilket tidspunkt er det bedre å landsette hoved-lasaretter og slutte med å sende alle sårede tilbake over Kanalen? Hvorledes øver man best kontroll med flåtens artilleristøtte, fra skipet med sitt store overblikk over krigsscenen eller ved hjelp av en offiser i land, med risikoen for forstyrrelser i kommunikasjonene? Hvilken er den beste metode for mark/luft-forbindelse mellom fremskutte tropper og nær-støttende fly? Alle disse ting er både eksperimentelle og treningsoppgaver.

For såvidt spesialutstyret angår, har de almindelige retningslinjer vært å undgå innførelsen av spesielt utstyr for begrensede oppgaver. Med øvelse skulle de eksisterende våpen for en divisjon, ordentlig behandlet, være tilstrekkelige for alle oppgaver. Men denne avgjørelse har i seg selv betydd at hver mann i disse divisjonene har måttet bringes til den høyeste topp av teknisk kunnen.

Tiden vil vise om dette er oppnådd. Men aldri tidligere har så mange menn ofret hele sin dyktighet, tålmodighet, initiativ og utholdenhet på en militær oppgave. Heller ikke har noen militær oppgave noen gang vært så vanskelig.

* * *

MINEN — det skjulte våpen

TYSKERNE har for vane å legge miner og mine-feller igjen etter seg i de områder de evakuerer. De utgjør en alvorlig fare for sivilbefolkningen. Der er to hovedtyper av miner: de som er beregnet på å virke mot kjøretøyer, og de som virker mot folk. Den mest kjente av den første typen er „Teller-minen" — tallerken-minen — som er rund og flat og har form som „hodet" på en sopp. Den eksploderer vanligvis ved trykk når en vogn kjører over den; men stundom kan den eksplodere om man tråkker på den.

De miner som tar sikte på å virke mot folk — „anti-personell-miner" — er vanligvis en liten, cylindrisk mine, omkring 10 cm i diameter og 12—13 cm høy. Når den går av, hopper den først en meter opp i luften, hvor den eksploderer og sprer små stålkuler i alle retninger. En annen type er treboks-typen, som eksploderer når låkket på den løftes. Disse minene er for det meste forbundet med større miner ved hjelp av ledninger.

Så har man tidsbomben, som eksploderer på en forutbestemt tid. En slik bombe brukte tyskerne i postkontoret i Napoli med det resultat at hundrevis av mennesker mistet livet. Eksplosjonen kan finne sted en dag eller et par uker etter at tyskerne har forlatt stedet — alt etter hvorledes lunten er innstilt.

Sivile må følge denne regelen: Rør aldri en mine eller noen ting som ser mistenkelig ut i et område som tyskerne nettopp har evakuert!

Pass opp for tråder og ledninger som er spent ut like ved jorden! Skjær aldri av en spent tråd eller ledning, dra aldri i noen ledningsstump eller tråd-ende som ligger på jorden eller gulvet; undersøk i tilfelle begge endene før den røres!

Fordi disse minene utgjør en så stor fare for den sivile befolkning, er det ytterst viktig å vite hvor de ligger. Hvis du kan, merk da av stedet — klart og synlig for alle! La din sunne sans og iakttagelsesevne hjelpe deg. Hvis du kan unngå det, kom ikke nær det sted hvor det ligger en mine, men la de militære uskadeliggjøre den.

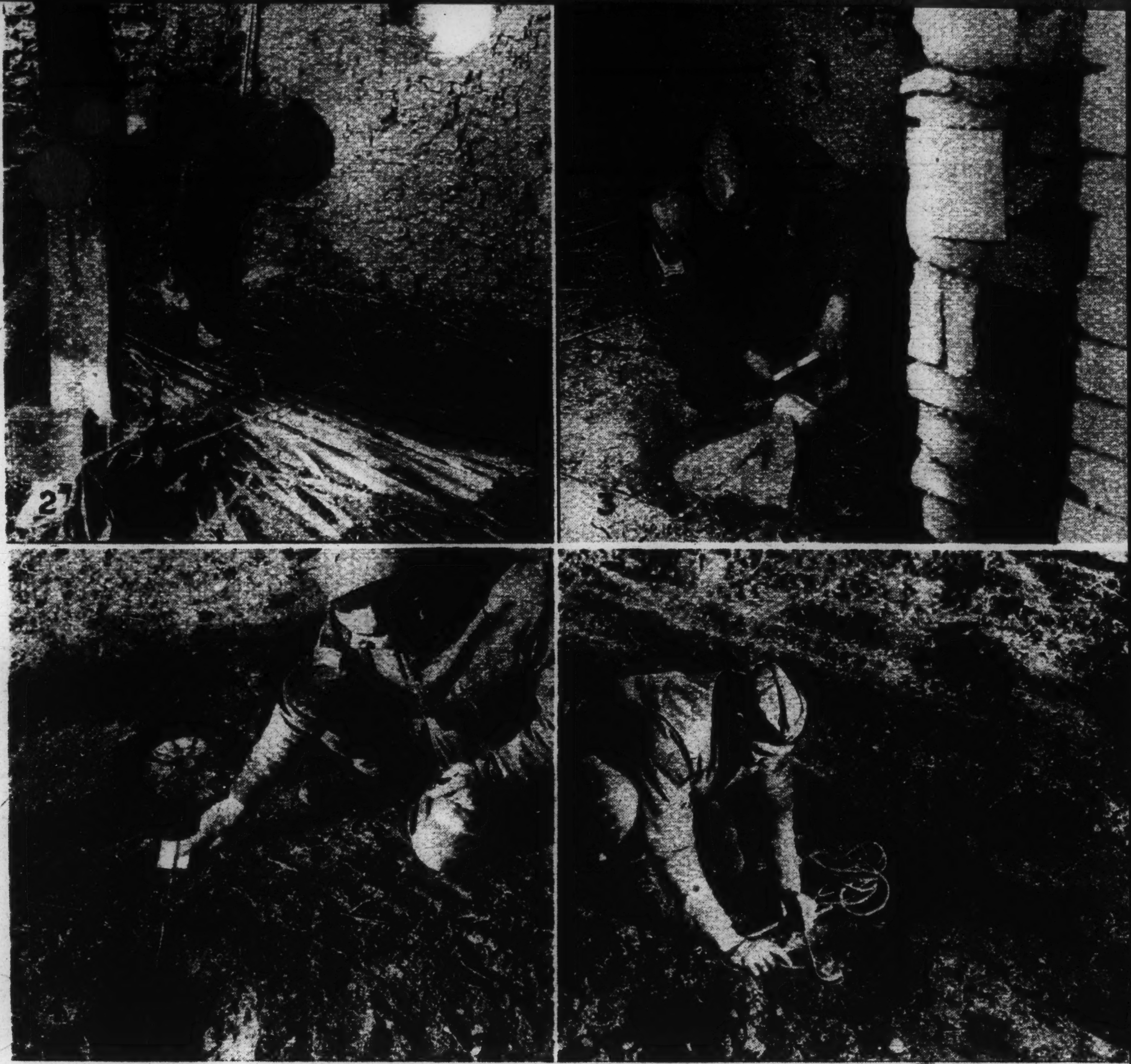
Et ord til om „minne-fellene" som tyskerne har gjort seg så sørgelig berømt med i denne krigen. Før tyskerne forlater et strøk, legger de sprengladninger, særlig inne i husene, og de vil eksplodere når folk f. eks. åpner et vindu, tar opp ting fra gulvet, tar i dørtrykkeren, løfter av telefonen eller snubler over en streng som er spent ut over dørtersklen. Tyskerne er djevelsk snedige til å legge dise mine-fellene. Ofte har man funnet miner og minefeller festet til døde allierte eller tyske soldater. Vær derfor på vakt!

Følg denne generelle regel: Gå ikke inn i noe hus som tyskerne nettopp har forlatt; hvis du er nødt til å være i et slikt hus, rør da ingenting som ikke allerede er grundig undersøkt av eksperter!

Innprent også barna dette!

Bedre føre var enn etter snar!

På disse sider viser vi en del av de fotografier Londonbladet *Picture Post* nylig brakte fra en kanadisk „minefelle-skole" i Italia.



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(1) Ut fra erfaringer ved ulykkestilfeller lærer disse kanadiere om fiendens knep. Her er en skole som er blitt dannet bak linjene, for at nye tropper skal få nyte godt av de dyrekjøpte erfaringer.

(2) En kanadier undersøker en uskyldig utseende bunt med bambuskvister, som skjuler en mine.

(3) En „S"-mine er her gjemt under en taksten like ved et ildsted, med detonatoren estet til en dør.

(4) En tynn ledning forbinder en „Teller"-mine en „S"-mine. Den kan knapt sees medmindre du ser særskilt etter den.

(5) For å fjerne minen hurtig blir et tau festet til den, slik at den kan draes vekk.

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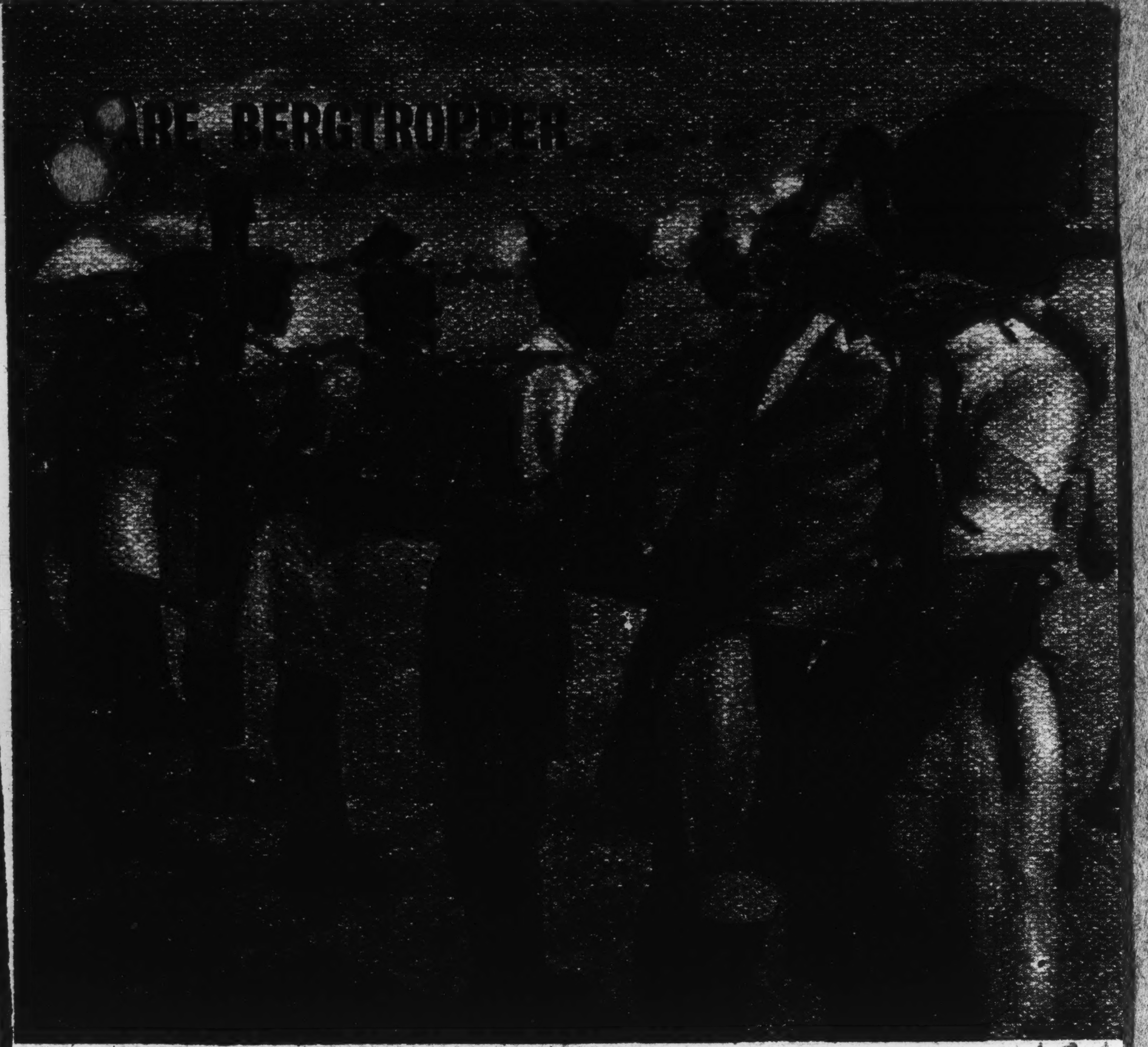
Forskjellige slags miner som ble funnet i Italia. Her er de utstillet for at nye tropper kan se hva de må vokte seg for, — og for å lære dem hvordan de skal uskadeliggjøres. En ser bl. annet „S"-miner, Teller-miner, ledninger og detonatorer.

ÅRE BERGTROPPER



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ÅFØRE krig i fjelltrakter er noe helt annet enn å slåss nede på lavlandet, og derfor krever det også særlig utdannede folk med en spesiell taktikk avpasset for fjellterrenget og sitt særlige utstyr.

Der er tre grunnleggende forhold som må overvinnes av en god bergarmé : tilvenningen til fjelltraktene hvor livsbetingelsene er helt anderledes enn nede på sletta, omlegning av soldatenes utstyr, slik at det kan bli lett transportert, i nødsfall på menneskeryggen, og tilsist anvendelsen av en ny taktikk som småkrigen i fjellene krever.

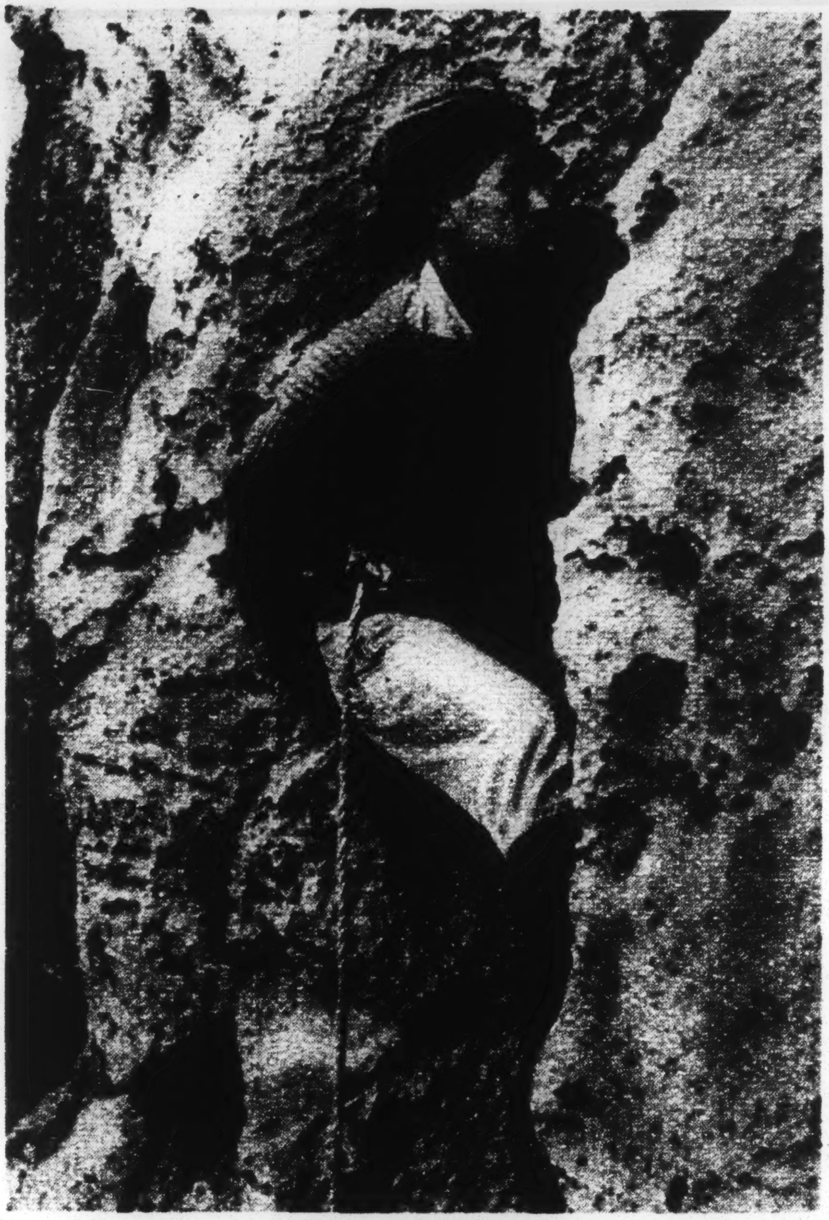
Folk som er vokset opp i fjelltrakter er fra naturens side meget bedre egnet til å leve i fjellet og passer derfor best til denne særlige krigstjeneste, siden de fra barnsben av er vant med å leve og arbeide i den tynnere fjelluften og bedre tilpasset endringene som følger av en hurtig forandring av høyden. Å klatre i fjell krever også en særlig form for legemsbalanse, især hvis klatreren samtidig skal bære en tyngre bør. Derfor må soldater som ikke kommer fra høyereliggende fjelltrakter møysommelig tilvennes de livsforhold som fjellet byr på, både sommer og vinter.

Bergtroppenes utstýr er helt forskjellig fra soldatens normale utrustning og dette gjelder like meget støvler og klæsdrakt i det hele som ryggsekk og beve[illegible] som må bæres. For det meste brukes lette våpen som kan tra[illegible] porteres lett og til nød tas [illegible] hverandre i mindre deler for transportens skyld. Å bringe tyngre våpen fram og i stilling er også meget vanskeligere i fjellet enn på lavlandet og krever større kunnskaper hos bergsoldaten enn hos den vanlige infanterist, rent bortsett fra at behandling av større eller mindre hestetransporter har sin særlige teknikk.

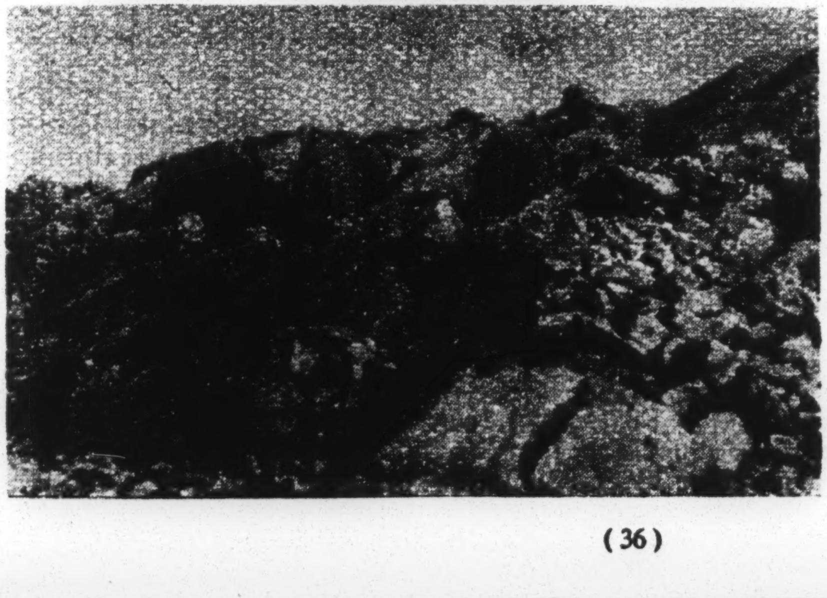
Den anvendte taktikk i fjellet er også anderledes enn på lavlandet. Da man ikke kan trenge gjennom store områder om gangen er det meget vanskeligere i fjellet å samarbeide operasjonene. Kampen blir ofte delt opp i enkelte mindre operasjoner eller i småkrig og derfor må også bergtropper være rikeligere forsynt med signalutstyr av alle slag enn infanteristen på slettelandet.

Kamuflasjen er av den aller største betydning i fjellkrigen. På lange avstander er det ikke så vanskelig å holde seg skjult, men på kortere avstander er teknikken med å skjule seg for fienden av den aller største viktighet. Når man husker at under den første verdenskrigen f.eks. var skyttergravene i Alpene ofte ikke lenger fra hverandre enn at der kunne kastes håndgranater over „ingenmannsland" så forstår man at kamuflasjen har en betydning som nesten ikke kan overvurderes.

Vi bringer her endel billeder fra bergtroppenes liv. Det er delvis norske og delvis britiske bergtropper som er gitt den beste utdannelse som kan skaffes på dette område.



RIKTIG klatring i en såkalt „skorstein" i fjellveggen.



GODT kamuflert! Blant disse klippene skal det være mulesler som bærer mat, ammunisjon og radiosett.

[illegible]en norske handelsflåtes tap i 1943 var [illegible]der halvparten av 1942-tapene

DEN norske handelsflåtes tap siden invasjonen i 1940 er 400 skip, 3 millioner tonn d.v. og 3000 sjøfolk. Av den flåte som umiddelbart etter okkupasjonen av Norge kom under Nortraships kontroll har vi mistet henimot halvparten. Til sammenlikning kan nevnes at under verdenskrigen 1914-18 da Norge var nøytralt, mistet vi ved krigsforlis 49,6 prosent av vår handelsflåte, og over 2000 norske sjøfolk mistet livet.

Tapene har i den senere tid vært fallende, og året 1943 viser forholdsvis lave tall både når det gjelder mannskap og materiell. Den gunstige utviklingen har fortsatt inn i 1944.

Resultatet for 1943 ligger godt og vel under halvparten av senkningstallet for 1942, og er lavere enn for 1941 og 1940.

Av de 3000 sjøfolk som hittil er omkommet på norske skip, er de 2219 nordmenn, mens de øvrige omkomne er sjøfolk fra andre nasjoner.

Statistikken viser at den norske handelsflåten har deltatt like aktivt i krigen som de som er i uniform. Det var ved krigens begynnelse ca. 22.000 norske sjøfolk ombord på skipene våre, og tapsprosenten blir altså omkring 10. Prosenten ligger noe høyere for vårt flyvåpen. Alt i alt kan en vel regne med at tapsprosenten for de norske vepnede styrkene til lands, til sjøs og i luften, under ett, ligger på omkring 10. Så vi har lov til å si at vi har båret vår del av omkostningene også når det gjelder menneskeliv.

Når vi regner med en tapsprosent av 10 for handelsflåtens besetninger, er det vel å merke prosenter av det samlede antall norske sjøfolk ved krigens begynnelse. Hvis vi som grunnlag bruker antallet av besetninger ombord på de båtene som er blitt senket, kommer prosenten opp i ca. 20, hvilket vil si at av 100 sjøfolk som er blitt torpedert er omkring 20 omkommet. Dette tallet er adskillig lavere enn det som er meddelt for andre lands handelsflåter.

Den norske tankflåtes tap er temmelig jevnt fordelt på tank og „dry cargo tonnage".

Norge overtar fire nye tankbåter

AMERIKANERNE vil i disse dagene overdra til Norge fire nye tankskip på „bare boat basis". Det dreier seg om helsveisede tankbåter på omkring 16.400 tonn. Det er gode båter av T.2.-typen, og det blir interessant å få disse båtene prøvet av våre sjøfolk.

Fra britisk hold er det blitt sagt at „uten den norske tankflåten ville vi ikke ha vunnet krigen." Det er iallfall en kjensgjerning at de norske tankbåtene har fraktet en betydelig del av oljen til Storbritannia. En tid fraktet de 40 prosent av oljen. Og store mengder skal det til. De allierte styrkene i Storbritannia bruker nå så meget flybensin på 12 dager som R.A.F. brukte under hele slaget om Storbritannia. At oljen kommer fram er et tegn på seier i kampen om Atlanterhavet, ja en av krigens viktigste hendelser.

To av de nye norske tankskipene vil få navnene *Nordahl Grieg* og *Kaptein Worsøe*. Nordahl Griegs navn er kjent nok. Kaptein Martin Worsøe var den første sjefen for Nortraships maritime avdeling. I norske sjøfartskretser i London var han en populær og avholdt skikkelse. Han gikk inn for sin store oppgave med en hengivenhet og energi som søkte sin like. Han undte seg ingen hvile. Etter tre og et halvt års forløp hadde han skapt en organisasjon som var et viktig ledd i den norske krigsinnsats, men selv hadde han slitt seg ut. 28. januar 1944 døde han plutselig. Han hadde gitt sitt liv for sin gjerning, akkurat som en sjømann til sjøs eller en soldat på slagmarken.

Norske flygere dekoreres

Fire norske flygere fra de norske jager-squadrons i Storbritannia ble nylig dekorert av luftmarsjall Leigh-Mallory, øverste sjefen for Allied Expenditionary Air Force, for fremrakende innsats i kampen mot fienden. Blandt de dekorerte flygerne var det også en oberstløytnant som har ført sin wing på mange offensive tokter ; han har vært med på 178 operasjoner over fiendtlig område og har personlig ødelagt 8 fiendtlige fly. Foruten ham ble en norsk flygemajor også dekorert. Majoren har utført 93 offensive operasjoner over fiendtlig område og har under disse ødelagt fire av fiendens maskiner.

Norsk båt er „tankfartens verdensmeste[illegible]

Har fraktet 330,000 tonn flybensin til Storbritannia på 50 Atlanterhavsturer under kri[illegible]

TANKFARTENS verdensmester er en norsk båt, det tankskip som har fraktet mere bensin til Storbritannia enn noen annen båt. Under hele krigen har den seilt uten uhell, gjort over 50 turer over Atlanterhavet, fraktet noe over 330.000 tonn flybensin til Storbritannia foruten betydelige mengder fly. Dessuten har den fraktet en del bensinlaster til Middelhavet. I sannhet en verdifull krigsinnsats!

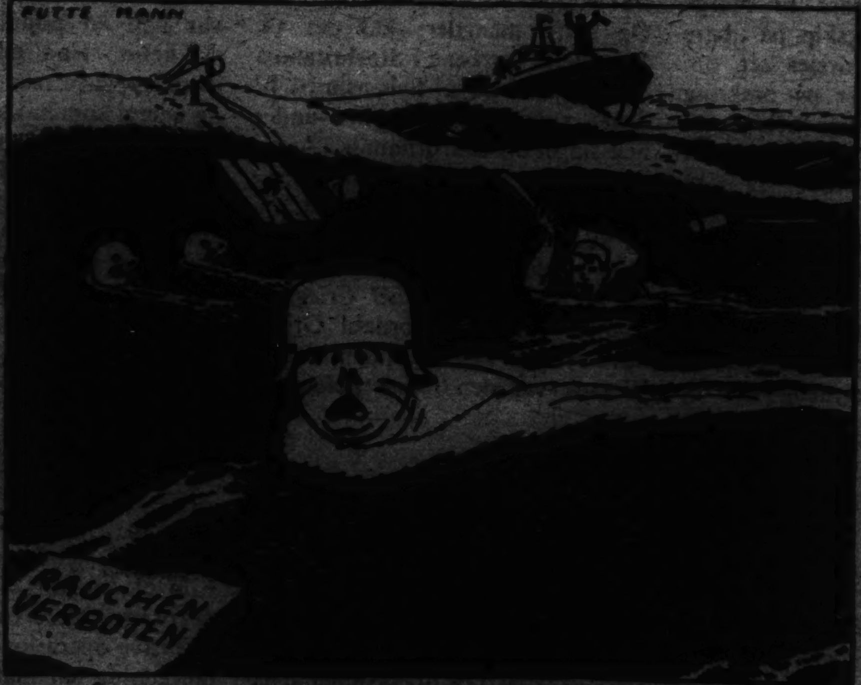
Kong Haakon og kronprins Olav la for dagen sin varme anerkjennelse av denne innsatsen ved forleden å avlegge besøk ombord i båten i en engelsk havn. Under besøket dekorerte Kongen tre av båtens menn med Olavsmedaljen. To mann av den 47 mann sterke besetning har Olavsmedaljen allerede tidligere.

Kongen minnet om at han for ikke lenge siden hadde hatt høve til å være ombord på en annen norsk båt, en tidligere fruktbåt, som også hadde gjort 50 turer over Atlanterhavet. Kongen skildrer sjøfolkenes innsats og takket dem for hva de har gjort for Norges sak og i Norges navn. „En båt som denne har spilt en stor rolle i kampen mot den felles fiende. Sjøfolkene har gjort en innsats som aldri vil bli glemt hverken hjemme eller ute.“

Skipsfartsminister Arne Sunde overbrakte en hilsen fra den britiske skipsfartsministeren, Lord Leathers, som i et brev til sin norske kollega skrev: „Den norske handelsflåten har spilt en strålende rolle under De Alliertes krigstiltak ved å holde skipsfartens livsviktige ruter åpne, noe som har vært og er av slik vital betydning for vår sak. Kapteinen, offiserene og mannskapet ombord i dette skip har spilt en viktig rolle i denne sak og har gjort et glimrende arbeid ved å transportere et av de viktigste våpen for moderne krig fram til dette landet, og det trass i alle store vansker og farer. Vi er klar over dette, og vi er fulle av takknemlighet for hva vi skylder våre tapre allierte sjøfolk. Tillat meg å ønske dere alle hell og lykke i framtiden, god tur, og måtte dere snart få anledning til å kunne vende tilbake til deres hjem og fedreland.“

Etterpå beså Kongen og Kronprinsen med følge den norske tankbåten. Som de fleste større skip i Atlanterhavsfarten har den fått flydekk, og hadde denne gangen en dekkslast på over et snes fly. Det er oppmuntrende å besøke britiske havner og se hvorledes flystyrkene får veldige forsterkninger. Hvis tyskerne virkelig fikk begrep om de faktiske forhold, ville de uvilkårlig få en bestemt følelse av hvor fåfengt det er for dem å fortsette denne krigen.

KAMPGLØD VED NORSKEKYSTEN —



„NEIMEN OM DU SLIPPER UNNA, DIN PRØYSSERJEVEL!„

De allierte hilser NORGE

I anledning 17. mai mottok kong Haakon og den norske regjering en rekke hilsener fra våre allierte. Vi gjengir her noen korte utdrag av disse lykkønskningstelegrammene :

„ Dette er 130 års dagen for den norske forfatning. Jeg hylder det norske folk for dets loyalitet mot konstitusjonens ånd og bokstav. Regnskapets dag er ikke langt borte. Alle rett-tenkende mennesker vil være med meg i det innerlige håp at ved Guds hjelp skal det norske folk feire 131 års dagen for Grunnloven i et land som atter er fritt og demokratisk.”

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

„ Vi glemmer ikke hvordan nordmennene kjempet og den store innsats de fremdeles gjør i kampen for friheten og sin konstitusjon. Heller ikke glemmer vi det nøye samband mellom kampen for Norges og for Storbritannias frihet.”

AMBASSADØR COLLIER

„ I anledning Norges nasjonaldag vil jeg på sovjetregjeringens og egne vegne få uttrykke de hjerteligste ønsker om at Norge gjennom den selvoppofrende kamp det fører, hurtigst mulig må bli befridd fra menneskehetens verste fiender — de tysk-fascistiske undertrykkerne.”

UTENRIKSMINISTER MOLOTOV

„ Det norske folks heltemodige kamp mot overfallsmannen har vært en inspirasjon for oss, og jeg er fast overbevist om at Norge med hjelp av De Forente Nasjoner vil jage fienden ut av landet slik at det igjen kan leve i frihet og rettferdighet.”

PRESIDENT CHIANG-KAI-SHEK

„ Det kjempende Norge var aldri sterkere og også aldri mere samlet enn under den avgjørende kamp som nå forestår om en bedre verden.”

PRESIDENT BENES

Norsk kvinnes uforferdede innsats i bomber[illegible] ved Malta

Ålesunds-pike tildelt britisk og norske dekorasjoner

FOR noen uker siden foregikk der en høytidelighet ombord på et norsk skip i Liverpool, — en høytidelighet litt utenfor de vanlige, idet en ung norsk salongpike ble tildelt British Empire Medal av admiral J. S. M. Ritchie, og Olavs-medaljen og krigsmedaljen av den norske konsul, hr. Johan Vogt.

Og Margit — etternavnet kan vi ikke røpe — har i sannhet gjort seg fortjent til disse utmerkelser. Hun har vært med på mere i denne krigen enn de fleste unge norske kvinner. I et brev skriver kapteinen om henne: „Hun var i det hele tatt et strålende eksempel på mot og koldblodighet.''

Margit, som er født i Ålesund, reiste til sjøs for åtte år siden. Hun arbeidet da i en kafé i Oslo, men gikk trett av jobben og tok plass som salongpike ombord i et norsk skip. Hun hadde, etter hva hun selv forteller, „lyst å komme til Cuba for å danse rumba''

Siden har hun seilt, og under krigen har hun oppfylt sine plikter på en enestående måte. Det er nok ikke bare rumba på Cuba Margit har fått oppleve.

I mars 1942 gikk hun ombord i et norsk skip, hvis bestemmelsessted var Malta, hvor situasjonen dengang var prekær. Det gjaldt å bringe fram viktige forsyninger, koste hva det koste ville. Skipet gikk i en konvoy som bestod av fire båter, og førte en last av vital betydning, nemlig ammunisjon, bensin, petroleum og kull.

Margit, som var den eneste kvinne ombord, tilbød seg frivillig, og avslo tilbudet om å gå i land. En visste jo hvilke farer som ventet, — det var ikke nettopp noe for en ung dame — men hun insisterte på å bli med.

Konvoyen seilte rett inn i det område hvor britiske og italienske krigsskip lå i kamp, og ble utsatt for sterke luftangrep, men Margit utførte sitt arbeid hele tiden med samme ro og koldblodighet, hun serverte kaffe og forfriskninger både på broen og ved kanonene mens bombene haglet rundt båten. På reisens tredje dag, en stormfull søndag, ble konvoyen, som var beskyttet av endel britiske krigsskip, angrepet av stup-bombefly og torpedo-fly, og alle kanonene var i virksomhet. Konvoyen ble imidlertid ikke påført noen skade av angrepet.

Om ettermiddagen begynte imidlertid hovedangrepet. Fem angrep ble gjort mot det skipet Margit var ombord i, og bombene falt ustanselig i sjøen like ved siden av fartøyet.

Noen timer senere, etter at endel av eskorten var gått til angrep på fiendtlige krigsskip, slik at konvoyens beskyttelse var endel redusert, ble skipet påny angrepet av seks stupbombefly på samme tid, og nå som sist dryset bombene hele tiden rundt fartøyet, men også denne gang uten å ramme. To menn på broen ble lettere skadet av splinter. Angrepet fortsatte til mørket kom, men var nå konsentrert om andre skip i konvoyen.

To fly ble skutt ned. Imens fortsatte trefningene mellom britiske og fiendtlige krigsskip nord for konvoyen, og endel granater falt i sjøen ikke langt fra den.

Like før mørket falt, kom der ordre om at båten skulle gå — alene — med full fart direkte til en havn på Malta, beskyttet av en destroyer. Siden kom der nok en destroyer til som eskorte.

Neste morgen så man en stupbomber nærme seg, og den gikk øyeblikkelig til angrep. Der ble kastet endel bomber, men ingen traff. Alle kanonene var i virksomhet ombord. Like etter kom to britiske jagere til assistanse, og stupbomberen måtte ta flukten, etter et siste forsøk på å stupbombe fartøyet, men atter med mislykket resultat. Før flyet forsvant, kastet det hele bombelasten i sjøen, bare en halv skipslengde fra fartøyet.

En fikk tydelig merke at en befant seg midt i faresonen, for en halv time etter kom der atter et fly, men der ble ikke åpnet ild, da man trodde det var britisk. Like før det passerte over skipet, ble der sloppet en hel del bomber, som tok sjøen like ved, deretter svingte flyet rundt og åpnet et intenst maskingevær-angrep.

Imidlertid kom skipet lykkelig fram til bestemmelsesstedet, og fortøyet i havnen. Men dermed var det ikke slutt. Rett som det var kom et nytt flyangrep, og en lekter lå plasert mellom skipet og kaien for å tjene som landgang, slik at mannskapet og lossarbeiderne kunne komme seg i tilfluktsrummene under angrepene.

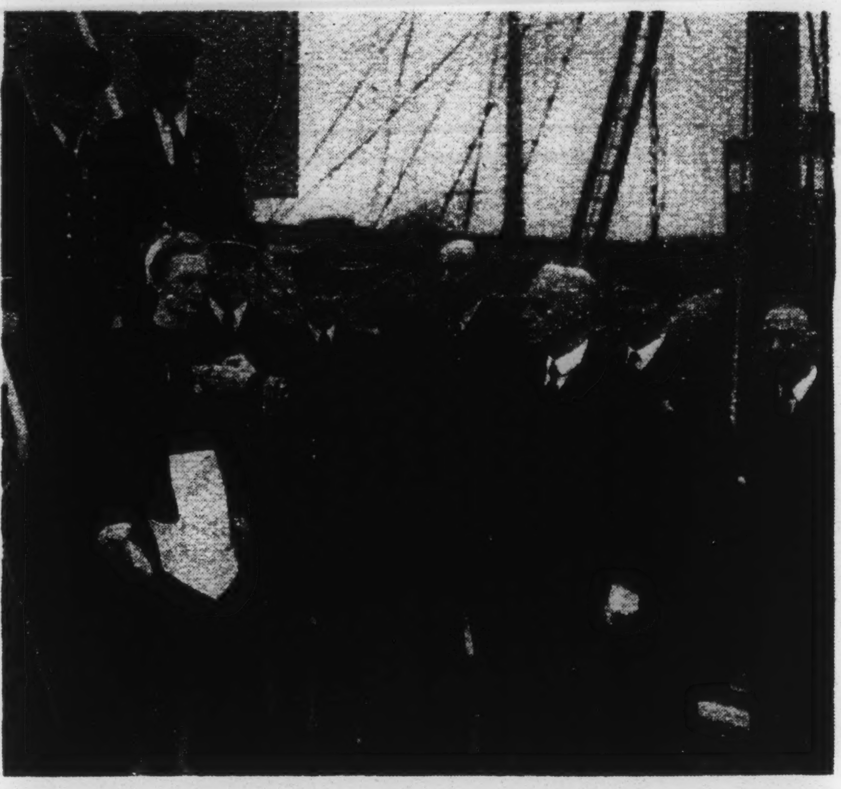
Under hele lossingen av lasten fortsatte angrepene, og den tredje dagen etter framkomsten vokste angrepene i styrke. Både Stukas og Junkers var i virksomhet, og denne gangen ble skipet truffet av en bombe på båtdekket. Den trengte gjennom til maskinrommet hvor det brøt ut brand. Alle offisersslugarene ble sprengt totalt i stykker under eksplosjonen.

Branden i maskinen tiltok stadig i voldsomhet, og det var umulig å få igang reserve-maskinen og pumpene.

Man fryktet for at ammunisjonen skulle eksplodere, og det ble besluttet å slå hull i skipssiden for å få den under vann. Den del av byen som var nær skipet var på dette tidspunkt blitt helt evakuert. Ilden bredte seg hurtig, og nådde rommet hvor bensinen lå. Et flammehav slo opp, veldige røkmasser fulgte, og branden fortsatte hele natten gjennom. Neste morgen var endel av akterskipet det eneste som ikke v[illegible]elagt. Under alle disse be[illegible]venheter var det at Margit trosset [illegible]farer og ufortrødent sørget for [illegible]eringen til karene, mens bom[illegible]ene haglet, og Stukas-flyene brummet over hodet på henne. Hun hjalp til og med til under lossingen. Og etterat byssen var ødelagt, fortsatte hun på kaia, hvor hun improviserte en ny bysse i en fart.

I alt var hun tre måneder på Malta, og gjorde hele tiden nytte for seg på en måte som vakte alles beundring og respekt.

Margit tilhører ikke den freidige, selvopptatte type som liker oppstyr og offentlighet. Da medaljene var overrakt, sa hun : Unnskyld, men jeg må gå nå, jeg skal arbeide, og gikk tilbake for å vaske kopper og fat — tilbake til hverdagen og pliktene.



MARGIT blir dekorert ombord.

Nye dødsdommer i Norge

Knut Mathiesen, sjåfør og assistent, Oslo.
Georg Osnes, Stavanger.
Ferdinand Tjemsland, Stavanger.
Arthur Valdemar Emanuelsen, Stavanger.
Knut Haugnaland, Stavanger.
Magnus Nilsen, Stavanger.
Henry Viktor Larsen, Stavanger.
Arnt Andersen, Stavanger.
Georg Ingvart Nordbø, Stavanger.
Martin Johansen, Egersund.
Johan Alfred Gøransen, Kolbotn
Lars Sandvik, Minde ved Bergen
Arne Laudal, major. Stray ved Kristiansand.
Olaf Dyvik, redaktør, Grimstad
Torleif Tellefsen, bokholder, Grimstad.
Arne Bjørge, ingeniør, Arendal.
Knut Bøe, disponent, Byggland.
Aamund Tveit, lærer, Lillesand.
Olaf Hansen Moen, fabrikkarbeider, Oslo.
Thor Centzen, Svanvik, Sørvaranger.
Hans Skøvø, Osen.
Georg Stokke, Oslo.
Oddvar Jacobsen, Oslo.
Harald Reitan, Oslo.
Fredrik Holter, Oslo.
Olaf Vogt, Oslo.
Leif Richard Johansen, Oslo.
Lars Eriksen, Oslo.
Jon Hatland, Oslo.
Per Strander-Thorsen, Oslo.
Kåre Hexeberg, Oslo.
Per Lønning, Oslo.
Odd Næss, Oslo.
Oskar Johansen, Oslo.
Gunnar Hansen, Oslo.

Tallet pa nordmenn som er henrettet etter dødsdom av tyskerne eller av de norske nazistene, er dermed kommet opp i 249. De døde for at Norge skulle leve. Heder og fred over deres minne.

Det britiske Samvelde stadfester sin politikk

DEN 17. mai undertegnet de fem statsministre for Storbritannia og De britiske Dominions en erklæring på vegne av hele Imperiet som en avslutning på den store konferansen i London. Erklæringen er undertegnet av Winston Churchill for Storbritannia, Mackenzie King for Canada, John Curtin for Australia, Peter Fraser for New Zealand og Jan Smuts for Syd-Afrika. Vi gjengir følgende avsnitt av deklarasjonen :

„Sammen har vi undersøkt prinsippene for vår utenrikspolitikk og deres forbindelse med aktuelle problemer. På dette punkt rår det fullstendig enighet mellom oss.

Vi er i samdrektighet besluttet på å fortsette, skulder til skulder med våre allierte, alle nødvendige anstrengelser til støtte for våre flåter, armeer og luftstyrker under krigen og deretter til sikring av en varig fred. Vi håper og ber at seiren, som sikkert bli bli vunnet, vil bringe med seg håp og frihet for hele verden.

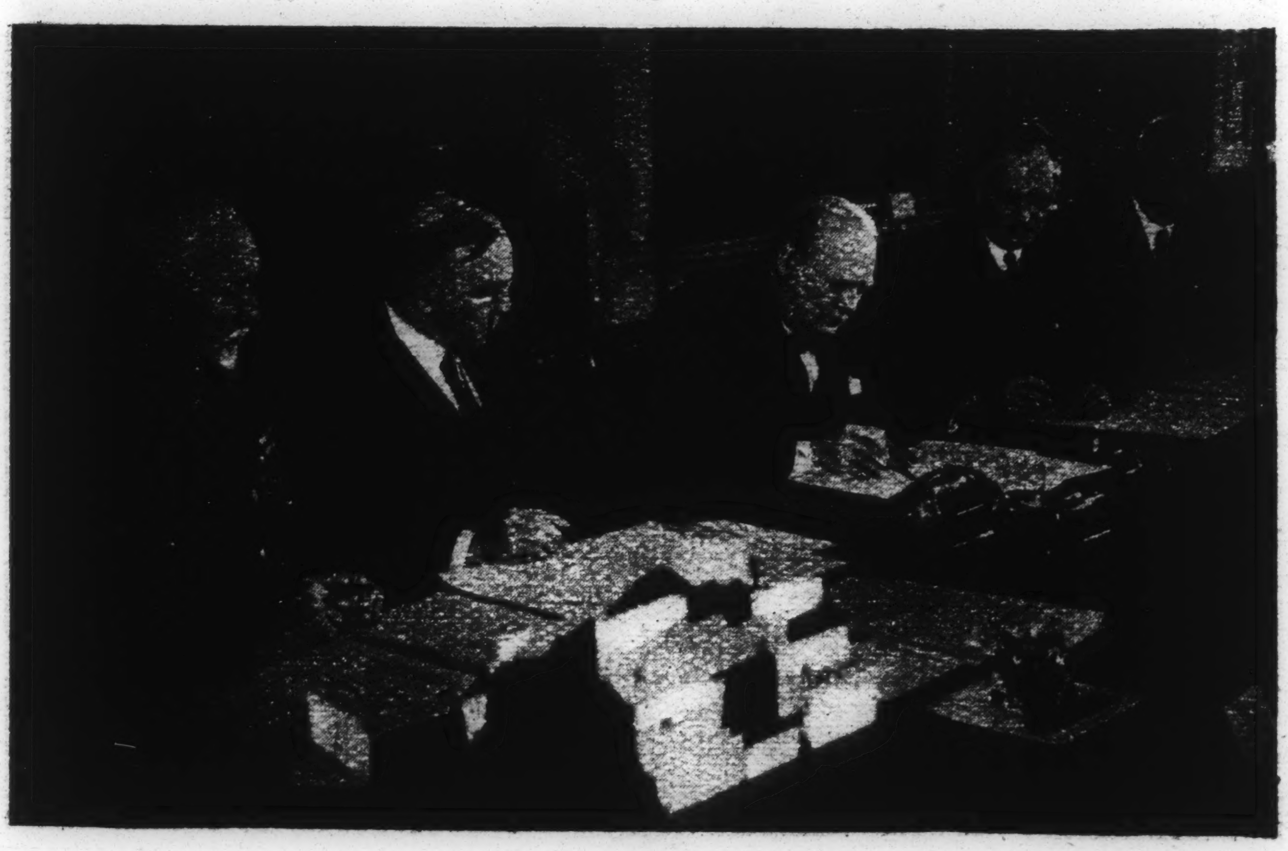
Det er vårt mål at når krigens stormer er over, skal alle land som nå er oversvømmet av fienden bli fri til selv å avgjøre hver for seg sin fremtidige demokratiske styreform.

Gjensidig respekt og hederlig opptreden mellom nasjonene er vårt første ønske. Vi er besluttet på å samarbeide med alle fredselskende folk for å utrydde tyranniet og angrepsånden og, hvis det blir nødvendig, slå denne onde ånd ned hvor den enn måtte reise hodet.

Folkene innen Det britiske Imperium og Samvelde bærer villig sine ofre for den felles sak. Vi søker ingen fordeler for oss selv på andres bekostning. Vi ønsker velferd og sosiale fremskritt for alle nasjoner, at de må hjelpe hverandre til bedre og lysere dager.

Vi erklærer at en verdensorganisasjon bør bygges opp etter krigen til bevarelse av fred og sikkerhet, utstyrt med tilstrekkelig makt og autoritet til å hindre overfall og vold.

I en verden opprevet av strid, har vi møtt i enighet. Denne enigheten har sin styrke, ikke i noen formell forpliktelse, men i de skjulte kilder som all god menneskelig virksomhet flyter av. Vi gleder oss over den loyalitet og de idealer vi har fått i arv, og bekrefter vår følelse av gjensidig slektskap. Selv om vi er spredt over hele kloden har vi stått sammen gjennom to verdenskrigers påkjenning, og dette har sveiset oss dessto sterkere sammen.“



Viktige steg på veien til Norges fulle frihet

Avtaler som sikrer norsk styre og jurisdiksjon i befridde områder inngått med alle tre allierte stormakter

NORGES frigjøring har nå vært forberedt gjennom snart fire lange år, siden kampen på norsk jord i juni 1940 midlertidig måtte innstilles. Den norske marine er blitt gjenreist, og har alt gjort en stor innsats i aktiv tjeneste. Et moderne norsk flygevåpen er bygd opp, og norske flygere deltar hver dag i kampen mot den felles fiende, til havs og innover Europa. Også norske hæravdelinger er utdannet for moderne krigføring i norsk terreng, og grupper av dem har alt vist hva de duger til. Den viktigste norske innsatsen i De Forente Nasjoners frihetskrig har selvsagt hele tiden vært den sjøfolkene har ytet, og de seiler stadig videre på alle hav med militære forsyninger av enhver art til krigsskueplassene. All denne innsatsen er blitt og blir gjort i bevisstheten om at hvert slag som tilføyes fienden til sjøss, til lands eller i luften, hvor som helst og når som helst, teller med i kampen for Norges frihet.

Alliert hjelp nødvendig

Men det var helt fra begynnelsen av klart at norske styrker *alene* ikke ville kunne greie å kaste tyskerne ut av Norge med de store troppemasser som fienden holder der og de befestninger som er bygd. Alt i 1941 inngikk derfor den norske Regjering en militæravtale med Storbritannia, der det ble slått fast at gjensidig hjelp skulle ytes inntil Norge igjen var fritt og helt i det norske folks eie. Avtalen ble inngått mens Storbritannia ennå stod alene sammen med de små overfalte land. Senere er det kommet flere til: Ved felleserklæring av 1. januar 1942 har samtlige forente nasjoner — som nå også omfattet verdensmaktene U.S.A. og Sovjet-Samveldet — gjensidig forpliktet seg til i samarbeid og med alle midler å bekjempe overfallsmennene. Den norske Regjering og våre vepnete styrker har under krigen nytt gjestevennskap i Storbritannia. I kraft av militæravtalen vil britiske troppestyrker komme til å kjempe skulder ved skulder med norske våpenbrødre overalt i Norge, og britiske soldater vil på denne måten med sine liv besegle det tillitsfulle vennskap som i disse prøvelsens år har utviklet seg så sterkt mellom de to folk.

Helhetsplan for sluttoppgjøret

Verdenskrigen har nå nådd sin sluttfase. Ennå står tunge tak igjen—kanskje de tyngste—før tyskerne er endelig slått. De vil bli angrepet, slått og jaget over alt hvor det skader og svekker dem mest, ut fra den samlede strategiske plan som situasjonen krever, og at alle de Forente Nasjoners krefter vil bli satt inn for å framtvinge Tysklands uavvendelige nederlag og påfølgende avvepning så hurtig som mulig.

Norsk initiativ sikrer norske interesser

Den norske Regjeringen har sett det som sin første plikt å trygge de rent norske interesser under enhver eventualitet som kan komme til å melde seg i denne sluttkampen. Forhandlinger som etter norsk tiltak har vært ført for å oppnå dette, har ledet til avslutning av likelydende avtaler med de tre stormakter som sammen har sluttet ringen om Tyskland, og hvis innsats blir av avgjørende betydning for tilintetgjørelsen av den tyske militærmakt hvor den finnes. Disse avtaler med Storbritannia, U.S.A. og Sovjet-Samveldet er et ledd i krigsførselen og betegner en videre utbygging av militæravtalen av 1941. Utgangspunktet for avtalene er at den norske stat er et suverent og likeverdig medlem av De Forente Nasjoner. Det slåes fast som en selvsagt ting at hvor krigsoperasjoner pågår, er det den militære øverstkommanderende som har den høyeste myndighet, også i forhold til sivilbefolkningen. På bakgrunn av dette fastsetter de hvilke særregler skal gjelde for de allierte troppestyrker som i medfør av frigjøringskampen måtte komme til å oppholde seg på norsk område. Men med denne ene begrensning, som følger av krigens nødvendighet, er det lovlige norske myndigheter som skal styre og norsk lov og jurisdiksjon som skal råde i norske bygder og byer etter hvert som de blir befridd, i løpet av kort tid i det hele land.

Norsk innflytelse fra første stund

Den militære kontroll i områder hvor det pågår krigshandlinger, vil etter avtalene ha en rent midlertidig karakter. Den tar utelukkende sikte på det tidsrom som vil gå med til å nedkjempe, ta til fange, internere og sluttelig eksportere det som finnes av tyskere i Norge. Så snart den militære situasjon tillater det, vil den norske Regjering overta alt ansvar for sivil administrasjon og håndheving av norsk lov og rett. Men allerede under den første fase etter de alliertes landgang vil norsk innflytelse gjøre seg meget sterkt gjeldende. Norske tjenestemenn vil følge med styrkene og virke som mellomledd mellom den allierte militærledelse og den norske sivilbefolkning. På den ene siden vil disse hjelpe befrielsesstyrkene til å få det til å gå glatt bak fronten ved å rydde av veien de vanskeligheter som ellers kunne tenkes å oppstå mellom militære i aksjon og sivile. På den andre siden vil på denne måten norske representanter fra første øyeblikk under operasjonene være i virksomhet på norsk jord, hvor de kan begynne forberedelsene til gjenreisning av den norske administrasjon, renset for quislinger og frigjort fra nazistiske utvekster. Varigheten av det tidsrom hvor militær kontroll blir nødvendig, vil avhenge av forholdene, særlig av den motstand de allierte styrker møter. Et område som hurtig blir ryddet for tyskere og dermed kommer på avstand fra fronten, vil meget snart kunne ventes å bli overlatt helt til norsk administrasjon. I områder som ligger like oppunder frontlinjen, vil det derimot i alminnelighet være nødvendig at den øverstkommanderende inntil videre beholder kontrollen.

Ordlyden av de alliertes felleskommuniké

Dette felleskommunikéet ble den 16 [illegible] sendt ut i London :

„Likelydende avtaler er i dag blitt avsluttet av Amerikas Forente Stater, Det Forente Kongerike og Unionen av Sosialistiske Sovjetrepublikker med den norske regjering om den praktiske ordning av siviladministrasjonen og jurisdiksjonen på norsk territorium når det blir befridd av allierte styrker. Avtalene er ment å skulle være helt ut midlertidige og av praktisk art. De har til formål å lette de allierte militære lederes oppgave og å fremme det felles mål som de interesserte regjeringer har satt seg, nemlig en hurtig fjernelse av tyskere fra alliert område og de alliertes endelige seir over Tyskland.

Avtalene anerkjenner at under den første eller militære fase av Norges frigjøring må de allierte ledere de facto ha det høyeste ansvar og den høyeste myndighet over siviladministrasjonen som den militære situasjon gjør påkrevet.

Det er fastslått at så snart den militære situasjon tillater det skal den norske regjering gjenoppta det fulle grunnlovsmessige ansvar for siviladministrasjonen under den forutsetning, at de allierte styrker vil få de spesielle lettelser som de fortsatt måtte anse nødvendige på norsk område for å føre krigen til en endelig avslutning."

Det britiske utenriksdepartements kommentarer

Felleskommunikeet gir deretter melding om avtaler som er gjort av Storbritannia og U.S.A. med den nederlandske og den belgiske regjering. I forbindelse med Nederland og Belgia står kommunikeet fast at „sovjetregjeringen er blitt konsultert angående disse avtalene og har gitt uttrykk for sin enighet."

Det britiske utenriksdepartement gir følgende kommentar til avtalene :

Undertegningen av de tre avtalene med Norge, Holland og Belgia betyr et nytt skritt framover i de alliertes planlegging for Europas befrielse. Hver av de tre allierte regjeringene som avtalene berører, har gjort detaljerte forberedelser for å oppfylle sine forpliktelser; deres offisielle representanter er blitt utnevnt, og hele administrasjonsapparatet er klart til å bli satt i sving.

Dokumentene var rede til undertegnelse for en tid siden, men mens forhandlingene var i gang fant den norske regjeringen det tilrådelig, i betraktning av mulige utviklinger i Finnland og Nord-Europa, å slutte en liknende avtale med sovjetregjeringen, og felleskommunikeet ble derfor ikke offentliggjort før den russisk-norske avtalen forelå.

Det pågår nå diskusjoner mellom de alliertes øverstkommanderende og general de Gaulle's militære representant i London angående administrasjonen i de befridde områder av Frankrike."

Norge — et fritt, selvstendig, udelelig og uavhengig rike

Utenriksminister Trygve Lie uttalte den 16. mai bl.a. følgende:

„De avtaler som nå er undertegnet mellom Norge på den ene side og henholdsvis Storbritannia, Amerikas Forente Stater og Unionen av Sosialistiske Sovjetrepublikker på den annen side, er et ledd i arbeidet for å gjøre alt klart for den endelige frigjøring av vårt land. Vi venter nå på de avgjørende fremstøt som skal tvinge Tyskland i kne. Vi nærmer oss det tidspunkt som vi har sett fram til helt siden da Norge ble okkupert, det tidspunkt da åket skal kastes av og det norske folk igjen skal bli herre i eget hus.

„I sin kamp mot Tysklands forsøk på å erobre verdensherredømmet har det vært et av De Forente Nasjoners fremste krigsmål å sikre en ordning, hvor enhver nasjons rett til selv å bestemme sin egen skjebne er helt og fullt anerkjent. Når de som har solgt seg selv og sitt land til tyskerne, sprer rykter om at den norske regjering skulle har avstått norsk territorium eller gått med på inngrep i Norges suverene rettigheter, undervurderer de nå som så mange ganger tidligere det norske folks dømmekraft. Avtalene sikrer oss nemlig at Norge igjen skal bli hva det var: „et fritt, selvstendig, udelelig og uavhengig rike."

Det er på det rene at *det tyske okkupasjonsstyre ved landets befrielse fra første stund skal avløses av et norsk styre på lovlig konstitusjonelt grunnlag.*

Hovedbestemmelsen er derfor at den norske regjering i samme øyeblikk som den militære situasjon gjør det mulig, vil overta ledelsen og det fulle ansvar for siviladministrasjonen.

Det er med glede den norske regjering har undertegnet disse avtalene. Vi setter pris på at våre allierte har vært rede til å gi uttrykk for sin alminnelige politikk i konkrete og praktiske bestemmelser for samarbeidet på norsk territorium. Det vil bidra til at dette samarbeidet kan foregå uten friksjoner. Og de praktiske vanskeligheter som måtte melde seg vil bli overvunnet. Det som er avgjørende er at *norsk suverenitet er fullt anerkjent og landets integritet sikret.*"

Nordmenn skal råde i det befridde Norge

I sin tale i Den Norske Sjømannskirke i London 17. mai kom statsminister Nygaardsvold inn på planene for Europas befrielse fra det tyske slaveåk, og uttalte bl.a.:

„Vi kan ikke tidfeste dagen for seieren og oppgjøret, men vi vet at vi nærmer oss den — sikkert og hurtig. De Forente Nasjoner har samlet veldige ressurser i mannskaper og materiell til den avgjørende styrkeprøven. Så omhyggelig er planene lagt og så omfattende har forberedelsene vært, at det bare er en mulig utgang: Seieren. Og denne De Forente Nasjoners seier betyr også seier og frihet for Norge.

„Norge omfattes også av de planer som er lagt. I denne forbindelse vil jeg gjerne få uttrykke min glede over det som er oppnådd for Norges sak ved inngåelsen av de avtaler som ble undertegnet igår. Disse tre likelydende avtalene med verdens tre sterkeste militærmakter, er i seg selv en garanti for at fienden snart vil være kastet ut av vårt land. Men de går også videre. *Disse avtaler fastslår at det er norske myndigheter som skal styre og norsk lov og jurisdiksjon som skal råde i norske bygder og byer, etter hvert som de blir befridd, i løpet av kort tid i det hele land.* Avtalene legger til rette de praktiske sider ved befrielsen på en måte som det ut fra *norske* interesser er grunn til å uttrykke den største tilfredshet med."

London „Times" om avtalene

London-avisen *Times* skriver i sin lederartikkel den 17. mai:

„Undertegnelsen igår av avtalene med den belgiske, nederlandske og norske regjering om administreringen av de nasjonale områder etterhvert som de blir befridd fra tysk kontroll, betegner et viktig ledd i planleggingen for befrielsen. I den norske avtalen er den russiske regjeringen en viktig og velkommen partner; for krigsutviklingen kan gjøre den til operasjoner mot general Dietls tyske tropper i Nord-Finnland og russiske soldater som slåss på norsk jord. Den norske regjeringen tok initiativet ved å henvende seg til Moskva; og den russiske reaksjon på henvendelsen var både hurtig og velvillig. Som ventelig kunne være har tyskerne og deres agent Quisling benyttet Russlands deltakelse i avtalen, til å rykke fram igjen med det bolsjevistiske spøkelset. Det fornuftige og tapre norske folk, som nå i over fire år har motsatt seg alle fiendens forsøk på å trellbinde det og avvist alle hans lokketoner, vil heller ikke la seg lure av fiendens hule propaganda i dette øyeblikk da morgenen demrer for befrielsens dag. I dag vil nordmenn over hele verden — de som lever i det slavebundne hjemland like meget som de som fortsetter kampen utenfor Norge — feire nasjonaldagen. Den avtalen deres regjering har truffet med de allierte er et vitnesbyrd om at Norges nasjonale uavhengighet som har vært nordmennene så dyrebar gjennom alle trengsler, vil bli gjenopprettet — *snart* — og *ubeskåret*. *Avtalens ordlyd gir sikker garanti for denne uavhengighet*, ikke bare for nordmennene men også for hollenderne og belgierne . . .

„Regjeringene i London vet hvor de står, deres folk hjemme vil ikke være i tvil om hva de skal gjøre eller om hvor de har sine ledere på befrielsens dag."

Mens vi venter

Mens en venter på befrielsen, må en være forberedt på at tyskerne og quislingene vil prøve å gjøre mottrekk av militær og politisk natur for å sinke eller trekke i langdrag det uunngåelige nederlaget som venter dem. I den hysteriske propagandakampanjen som quislingpressen driver mot „den bolsjevistiske fare", kan man ut av de mange usannheter, løgner og trusler og av den uttømmelige ordstrøm trekke én [illegible] avgjørende konklusjon:

Nytt grovt forræderi planlegt

Quisling og N.S.-ledelsen har gått med på å mobilisere norsk ungdom i tyskernes tjeneste, og truer med dødsstraff alle som ikke lar seg mobilisere. Registreringen for „nasjonal arbeidsinnsats" skjer kollektivt i årsklasser, akkurat som ved en militær mobilisering. Selv arbeidere i tysk krigsindustri i Norge skal nå møte fram dersom de tilhører årsklassene 1921, 1922 eller 1923. Det er altså ganske andre hensyn enn effektiv arbeidsinnsats som ligger bak innkallelsene.

Hjemmefrontens linje

Dette er Quislings lange tales korte mening. Den norske hjemmefronten vil vite å finne svaret på denne nazistenes utfordring. Den norske hjemmefronts ledelse, som er godkjent av H.M. Kongen og regjeringen, har sendt ut et opprop hvori første punkt på programmet er „*et fritt, uavhengig Norge, og øyeblikkelig og full gjenopprettelse av demokratiet, ytringsfriheten, rettssikkerheten, frie valg*". — „Kampen er én, her hjemme som ved frontene. Hver enkelt er en soldat, sivil eller i uniform. Vi er i krig. Kampen er nå gått inn i sin avgjørende fase. Samhold og disiplin er mer nødvendig enn noensinne," slutter oppropet.

Slutt opp om Hjemmefrontledelsen !

Den norske Regjering gir sin fulle og hele tilslutning til dette opprop. Alle nordmenn må fortsatt slutte opp om hjemmefrontledelsen og de linjer den har trukket opp for den nasjonale kamp i Norge.

Seieren og oppgjøret nærmer seg. Når tiden er inne vil Regjeringen gi de ordrer og trekke opp de retningslinjer som er nødvendige og som skal følges inntil Norge igjen er et fritt, selvstendig land.

Vårt land er ikke til salgs

I dag står Norge oss nærmere enn noen sinne. Hver enkelt føler seg forbundet med landets historie og med det norske folk. Utefront og hjemmefront har forskjellige erfaringer, men bildet av Norge er det samme : Vårt land som ikke er til salgs om man så blir lokket eller truet aldri så meget. Norge kan bare mistes hvis det norske folk mister seg selv. Vi har Norge i våre hjerter i dag. Vi vet at landet skal gjenoppstå og gjenfødes av den harde kampen.

Kronprins Olav, i sin 17. mai-tale 1944.

En forpliktelse

Våre tanker går i dag tilbake til alle dem som har gitt alt, selv sitt liv, for Norges sak. Deres offer forplikter alle nordmenn til etter krigens avslutning å stå fast sammen om landets gjenoppbygging.

Kong Haakon, i Hans Majestets 17. mai-tale 1944

Atlanterhavsbrevet og Tyskland

„ATLANTERHAVSBREVET er en veiviser og et program som gir alminnelig uttrykk for oppfatningen blant de nasjonene som kjemper sammen i denne krigen. Det binder oss ikke til noen bestemt politikk overfor Tyskland i fremtiden; det garanterer heller ingen kjøpslåen eller overenskomst med våre fiender. Det var ikke noe tilbud til tyskerne om å overgi seg, — hvis det var et tilbud, er dette tilbudet blitt avvist. Prinsippet om betingelsesløs overgivelse vil bli anvendt overfor Nazi-Tyskland og Japan, og dette prinsipp fjerner enhver fare for at noe i likhet med president Wilsons 14 punkter vil bli ført i marken av tyskerne etter deres nederlag denne gangen. Betingelsesløs kapitulasjon gir ikke fienden noen rettigheter, men fritar heller ikke oss fra våre plikter. Rettferdighet må skje og gjengjeldelse bli dem til del som har vist ondskap og brutalitet. De kjeltringene som satte seg til mål først å underkue Europa og dernest hele verden, de som i så mange land har utført fryktelige forbrytelser, må bringes tilbake til åstedet for forbrytelsene og dømmes av befolkningen på stedet. Det er ikke tale om at Tyskland skal yte noen garanti for at landet vil unngå territoriale endringer, hvis det viser seg at slike endringer betyr en sikrere og varigere fred i Europa. De verkende arr og de gode våpen som erfaringen har gitt oss vil hjelpe oss til å ta bedre forholdsregler denne gang enn tidligere for å sikre oss mot en gjentakelse av den forferdelige ødeleggelse av menneskelige verdier som har preget den forrige og den nåværende verdenskrigen. Våre barn og barnebarn må ikke lide samme skjebne som oss.”

Winston Churchill,

i underhuset den 24. mai 1944.

Norges lovlige regjering

ETTER at statsminister Churchill i sin tale i underhuset 24. mai hadde omtalt de politiske problemene i forbindelse med Frankrikes frigjøring, — Churchill meddelte i den anledning at de allierte intet vil ha å gjøre med Vichy-regjeringen, — behandlet statsministeren de politiske problemer som knyttet seg til frigjøringen av de øvrige vesteuropeiske og allierte land: „I Norge og Nederland er forholdet et annet. Hvis vi gjør invasjon der, vil det lovlige styre bli opprettholdt av de regjeringene som vi anerkjenner og som vi står i intim forbindelse med. Kong Haakons og dronning Wilhelminas regjeringer er sine respektive staters lovlige regjeringer med fullkommen, ubrutt kontinuitet; og straks våre frihetsarmeer går inn i disse landene vil vi fortsatt opprettholde forbindelsen med de samme regjeringene. Så lenge det er oss mulig vil vi også bevare forbindelsen med den belgiske og den danske regjering, selv om deres statsoverhoder er fanger; sterke bånd knytter oss også til disse land.”

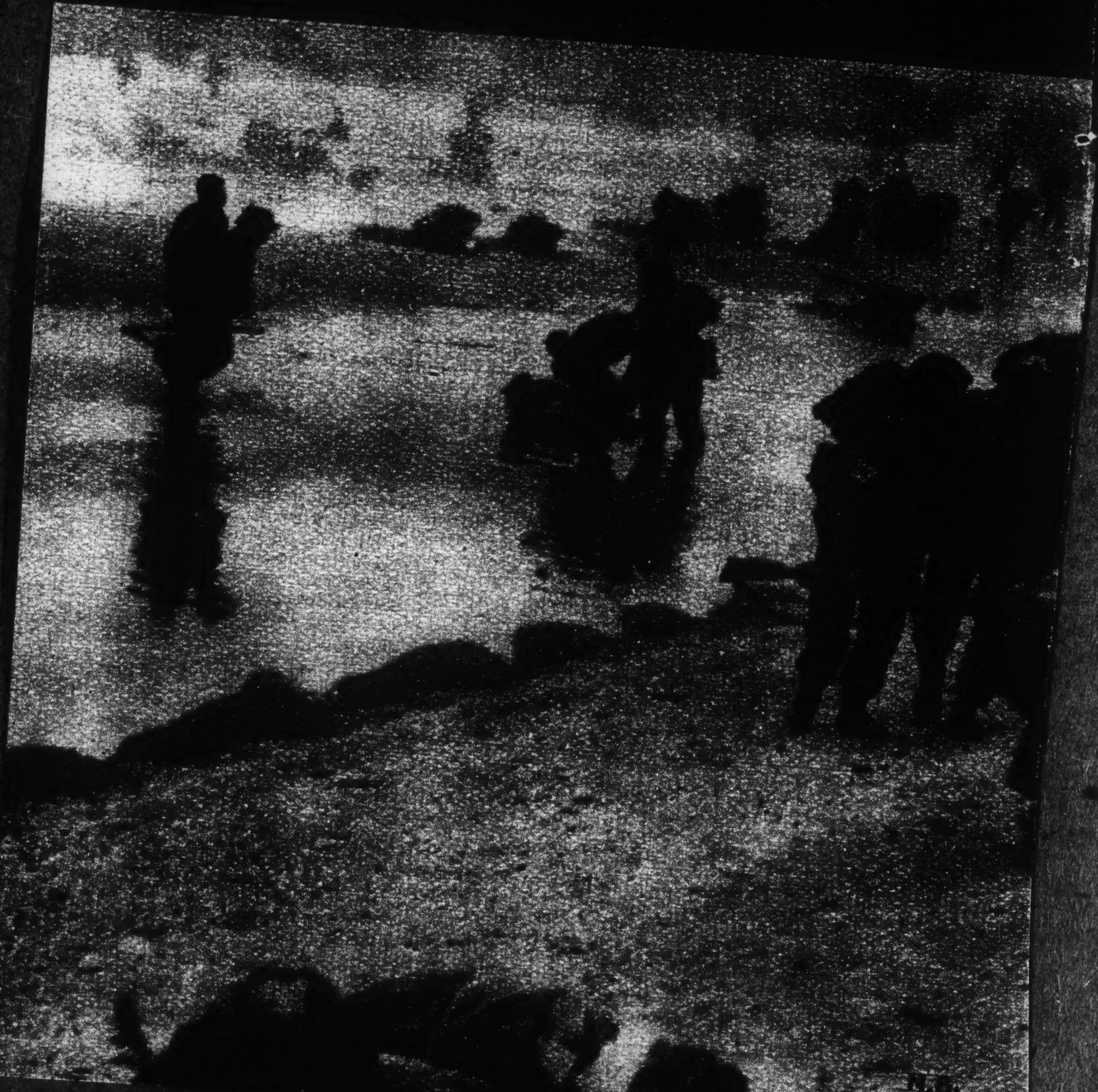
Hva avtalene betyr

„VI har nettopp undertegnet avtaler med Belgia, Norge og Nederland. Vi overveiet sammen med våre allierte som har underskrevet liknende avtaler, om vi kunne offentliggjøre avtalene. Men det var en vanskelighet forbundet dermed, fordi avtalene er ikke bare av politisk natur; de inneholder også visse militære klausuler om de skritt som skal tas når disse land skal befries. Det er imidlertid ingen „hemmelig” avtale. En hemmelig avtale om disponering av annenmanns eiendom ville være høyst utilbørlig. Men hvis det kan kalles en hemmelig avtale å gjøre overenskomst om hvordan man skal befri et land, kan det ikke være noe galt i det. Det er nettopp hva disse avtalene innebærer. Avtalenes politiske paragrafer gir disse landene, Belgia, Norge og Nederland, full kontroll over deres egne affærer på det tidligst mulige tidspunkt.”

Utenriksminister Eden,

i underhuset 25. mai 1944.

Send det videre!



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L'Amérique en Guerre

LE 9 AOUT 1944 **No. 113**

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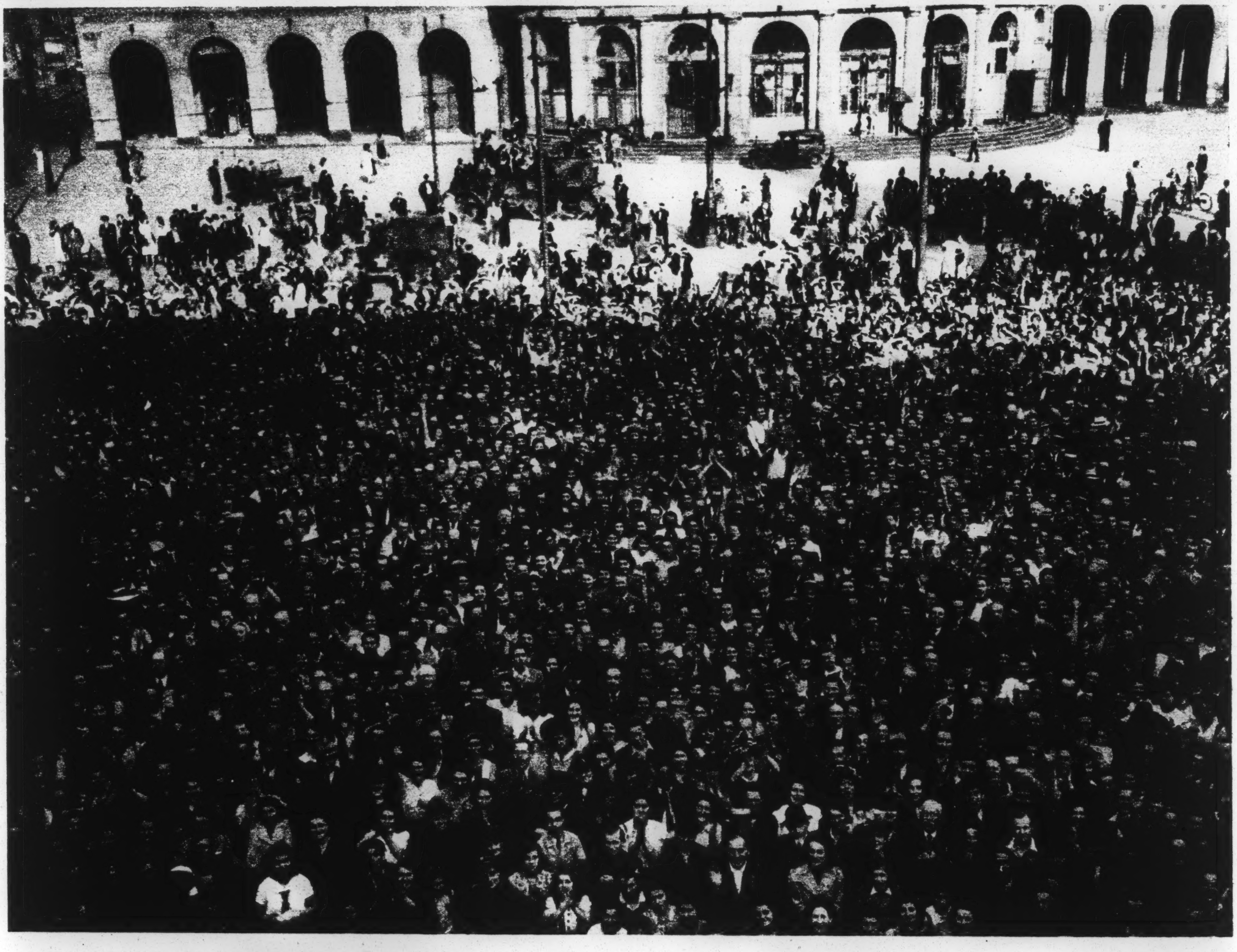
LA LIBERATION EN MARCHE



La Victoire **est proche. C'est elle qui déjà, animait de son souffle les 50.000 Français qui, dans Rennes libérée, accueillirent les armées américaines. Riant, applaudissant, dansant de joie, clamant leur enthousiasme, les gens de Rennes montrèrent une fois de plus aux Alliés ce qu'ils avaient déjà constaté à Cherbourg, à Caen, à Bayeux : que la France est, malgré Vichy et quatre ans d'occupation, restée fidèle à ses amitiés et n'a jamais cessé de souhaiter la victoire alliée et de croire en elle. Sur la place Lamartine, au coeur de la vieille cité, c'était une atmosphère de triomphe qui planait tandis que la foule française acclamait inlassablement les divisions américaines qui, continuaient leur route, poussaient vers la Loire, vers Brest, ou fonçaient sur la route de Paris, tandis qu'à l'est de Caen, Canadiens et Britanniques progressent.**

USF 133

Apporté au Peuple Français par les Armées de l'Air Alliées

APRES AVOIR LIBERE LA BRETAGNE

les forces alliées avancent sur les routes de Paris

Londres, 8 août.—La guerre-éclair de la libération est commencée. Depuis le débarquement, les forces alliées se heurtaient, sur le front de Normandie, à une résistance si acharnée des Allemands que l'on pouvait se demander si n'allait pas se poursuivre pendant des mois cette guerre de position au cours de laquelle les avances se comptaient par mètres.

Brusquement, le 28 juillet, on apprenait que la 1ère armée américaine avait crevé le front allemand à l'ouest de Saint-Lô. Brèche assez étroite d'abord, mais dans laquelle le haut commandement allié lança en torrent une masse de blindés qui balaya tout. Successivement Coutances, Périers, Lessay, Avranches, Pontorson tombaient. Les Américains débouchaient en Bretagne et d'un élan libéraient Rennes.

Depuis on revit—à l'envers—la campagne de France de 1940. Il n'a pas fallu une journée aux chars américains pour couvrir la distance séparant Rennes de Brest d'une part, de la Loire de l'autre. A l'heure où nous écrivons la Bretagne entière est coupée . . . Vannes, Redon, Pontivy, Saint-Brieuc sont pris, Lorient, Brest, Saint-Malo sont sur le point de l'être.

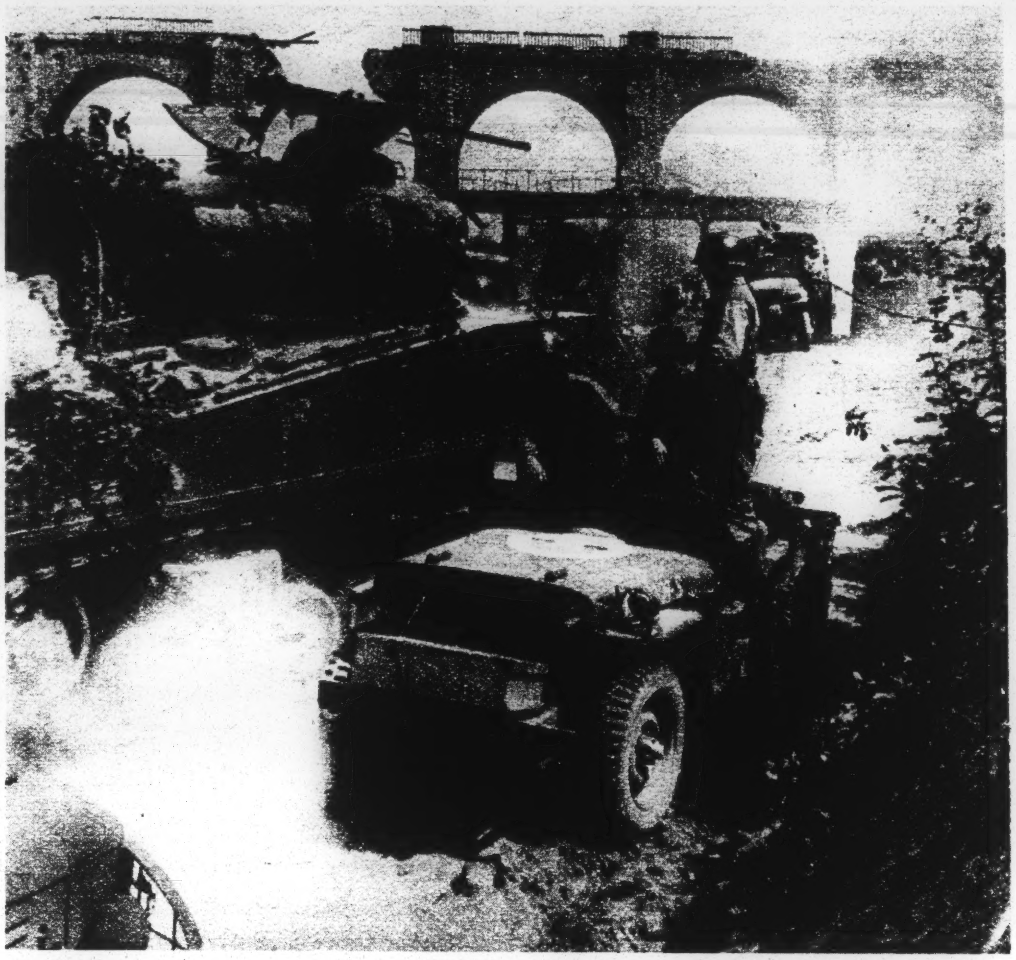
En même temps d'autres forces américaines attaquaient vers l'est, enlevaient Fougères, Vitré, Laval, Mayenne, passaient la Mayenne en cinq points. A l'heure actuelle, ces forces avancent rapidement sur Le Mans—clef de la route de Paris dont les colonnes alliées sont déjà à moins de 200 kms.

Dans le secteur est, l'effort admirable des Britanniques et des Canadiens contre les formidables lignes fortifiées établies par les Allemands porte ses fruits. Villers-Bocage, Aunay-sur-Odon et Vire, qui constituaient les points essentiels de la résistance ennemie ont été pris; les Britanniques ont passé l'Orne au nord de Thury et menacent de prendre à revers les lignes ennemies à l'est de l'Orne que les Canadiens attaquent de front.

La 1ère armée canadienne, nouvellement constituée, a déclenché en effet brusquement, dans la nuit du 7 au 8, une attaque d'une extrême violence et en quelques heures a avancé de 6 kms., pénétrant ainsi au cœur même de la ligne défensive allemande dont les points fortifiés avaient, auparavent, été affaiblis par un puissant bombardement au cours duquel la R.A.F. déversa 6.000 tonnes de bombes en une demi-heure. Cette attaque s'est produite au point que les Allemands ont toujours considéré comme l'un des secteurs les plus délicats de tout le front, car il commande directement l'accès à la vallée de la Seine.

Se rendant compte que c'est le sort de la guerre qui se joue, les Allemands ont lancé le 8 août au soir une furieuse contre-attaque menée par quatre divisions blindées et qui, fonçant entre Mortain et Sourdeval, avait pour objectif la reprise d'Avranches, ce qui eut coupé de leurs bases les forces alliées de Bretagne. Dans les premières heures les Allemands progressèrent, parvenant même à entrer dans Mortain. Mais dès minuit, grâce à l'intervention massive de la R.A.F., la situation était rétablie, Mortain repris. L'affaire avait coûté à l'ennemi 135 chars—presque tous détruits par l'aviation, utilisant des obus-fusées—et cela seul dit l'importance qu'il attachait à cette attaque.

Et la guerre-éclair continue . . .



Comme un torrent les forces blindées et motorisées américaines, apres avoir percé le front allemand, se sont engouffrées vers les grandes plaines de l'ouest, qui constituent pour elle un terrain idéal. Aucune contre-attaque allemande n'a pu les arrêter et elles déferlent maintenant sur la route de Paris, chassant irrésistiblement l'ennemi.

Ecoutez l'Amérique

(Les heures indiquées sont les heures françaises)

RADIO—AMERIQUE—EN—EUROPE:

19.00 à 19.15 (sur 307, 267, 49, 41, 31, 25 mètres)
(Bulletin d'informations et commentaire des nouvelles)

20.00 à 21.00 (sur 307, 267, 41, 31, 25, 19 mètres)
(L'Heure Française: Informations, reportages, interviews, commentaires, programme quotidien pour les prisonniers et déportés en Allemagne et leurs familles en France, etc.)

22.30 à 23.00 (sur 307, 267, 49, 41, 31, 25 mètres)
(La demi-heure de l'Europe: Nouveau programme de la B.B.C.)

23.30 à 23.45 (sur 307, 267, 49, 48, 41, 31, 25 mètres)
(Dernières informations et retransmissions des Etats-Unis)

23·45 à minuit (sur 307, 267, 41, 31 mètres)
(Que s'est-il passé aujourd'hui?—Dernières informations, Revue de Presse)

1.00 à 1.30 (sur 307, 267, 49, 48, 42, 41 mètres)
(Dernières informations et répétition du programme de la B.B.C., "Les Français parlent aux Français").

EMISSIONS DIRECTES DES ETATS-UNIS SUR ONDES COURTES:

0.30	sur 39, 38, 31, 30, 19m.	11.30 à 13.30	sur 38, 31, 30, 25, 19m.
1.30 à 5.30	sur 49, 39, 38, 30m.	14.30 à 18.30	sur 25, 19, 16m.
6.30 à 9.30	sur 49, 48, 42, 39, 38m.	19.30 à 20.30	sur 25, 23, 19, 16m.
		21.30 à 23.30	sur 31, 30, 25, 23, 19m.
10.30	sur 38, 31, 30m.		

EMISSIONS AMERICAINES RETRANSMISES PAR LA B.B.C.:

8.30 sur 1500, 307, 267, 49, 41, 31m.
16.30 sur 1500, 373, 49, 41, 31, 25m.
20.00 sur 307, 267, 49, 41, 31, 25, 19m.
23.30 sur 1500, 307, 267, 49, 41, 31, 25m.

EMISSIONS AMERICAINES RETRANSMISES PAR LES RADIOS DES NATIONS UNIES EN AFRIQUE DU NORD:

13.00	sur 255, 31.21m.	16.30 à 17.15	sur 255, 31.21m.
14.15	sur 255.	17.30	sur 255, 31.46m.
14.30	sur 255, 31.46m., 31.21m.	18.15	sur 255m.
		19.30 à 20.00	sur 255, 31.21m.
14.45	sur 255, 31.21m.	23.30	sur 255, 49.79m.
15.30	sur 31.46, 31.21m.	23.45	sur 255 et 49.8m.

A RENNES : LA RESISTANCE FETE LA LIBERTE

(D'un correspondant de guerre)

Rennes, 7 août.—Bien que les Américains n'aient libéré la ville que vendredi, leurs patrouilles se trouvaient dans les environs dès jeudi et c'est ce jour là que la Résistance frappa sans plus attendre.

L'un des objectifs immédiats de la Résistance fut d'agir contre la sinistre Milice. Cette Gestapo française, recrutée principalement dans les prisons parmi les condamnés à des peines graves, compte peut-être parmi les plus honteuses créations de Vichy. Pendant les 48 heures qui précédèrent l'entrée des Americains dans Rennes, les hommes de la Résistance arrêtèrent ceux des miliciens qui n'avaient pas réussi à décamper avec les Allemands.

Mais la libération de Rennes ne fut pas marquée seulement de cette façon. Dans la demeure de l'un des chefs de la Résistance, j'ai assisté à une fête qui était bien la plus extraordinaire réception à laquelle il m'a jamais été donné de prendre part. La maison était richement et même luxueusement meublée. Mais quand les hôtes se mirent à arriver l'un après l'autre, je retrouvai la même poignante atmosphère que j'avais rencontrée quelques semaines plus tôt à Caen, au Lycée Malherbe, quand les chefs de la Résistance s'y recontrèrent.

Aujourd'hui ces hommes se donnaient quelques heures de détente pour célébrer la libération de Rennes avant de reprendre leur action.

Car les F.F.I. constituent une armée silencieuse qui ronge toujours plus profondément la force allemande en France.

Sur le front de France, le général soviétique Charapoff, en voyage d'étude, s'entretient avec le général Bradley, commandant les forces américaines, qui ont libéré déjà le Cotentin et la Bretagne.

Toujours plus nombreux sont les Allemands qui, sur le front de France, se rendent aux alliés. Plus de treize mille ont été faits prisonniers en Bretagne en moins d'une semaine.

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l'air français
Bretagne, où les
ssante d'ardeur et
l'armée des
ses de l'Intérieur.

ıbattants de cette
venant pour
res à Londres
ıons, ont pu nous
ues informations
e déployé, les
ıbies, les tâches
"La nuit, la
nous appartient,"
e capitaine d'in-
sur sa demande,
appés de terreur,
s'enferment dans
et libèrent toutes
es sur lesquelles
à loisir accomplir
de main neces-
s ces missions et
accomplies sous
çais. C'est sous
ınçais que les
gés de troupes
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Bretagne, prêtent
ces parachutistes
d'eux armes,
ipement, conseils.
stes reçoivent en
d'un dévouement
e, car malgré les
rées par les Alle-
es trop souvent,
d'exécution immé-
ıns exemple qu'un
ançais blessé n'ait
que des unités en
pas été ravitaillées.

'uniforme français
parmi les plus
hutistes ont payé
ıt exigé pour la
ur patrie.

percé de quatre
t sur la paille dans
portait l'uniforme
des brutes alle-
achevé de loin à
tant on le crai-
Ce soldat blessé
aies sous un toit
bien l'uniforme
ue, n'osant pas
s barbares mirent
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officiers, dont un
le l'Ordre de la
ui ont été faits
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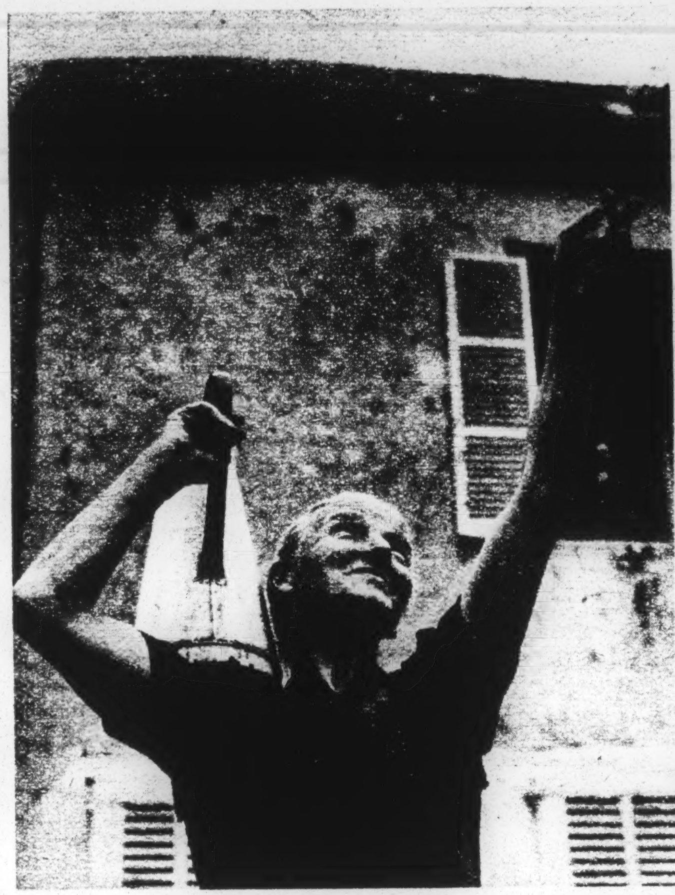
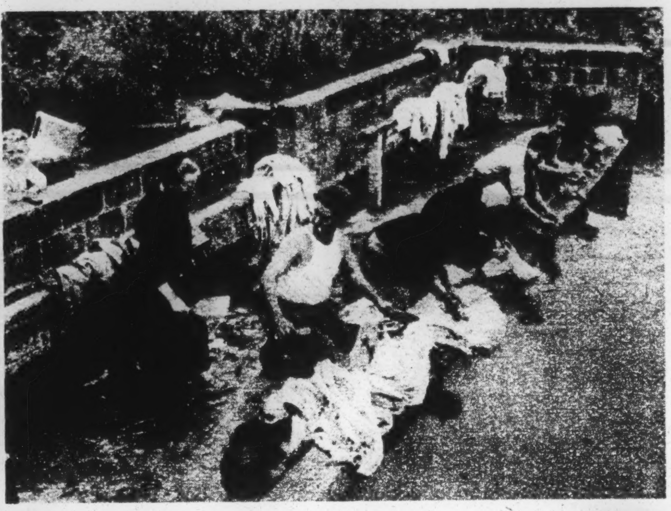
britannique, tous
bien l'uniforme,
ême, lorsque les
l'ennemi, ces mili-
ne saurait dire
ont fusillés.





Bonne chance ! murmure cette vieille Normande qui fait à des avions alliés le signe de la victoire, cependant qu'une autre donne à un fantassin américain une leçon de blanchissage. Pendant ce temps la population de Beny-Bocage accueille ses libérateurs britanniques. Partout, tout se passe sous le signe de la confiance et de l'amitié entre alliés.

Policiers, vous rendrez compte des vies françaises

La radio d'Alger a dressé un appel et un avertissement aux fonctionnaires et au policiers de France. En voici la conclusion :

"Nombre d'entre vous, pénétrés du sens de leur véritable devoir et conscients de la responsabilité qui leur incombe, ont accompli et accepté cette œuvre de solidarité nationale. Votre gouvernement le sait et ne l'oubliera pas.

"Mais il sait également et n'oubliera non plus que parmi vous des hommes, indignes des fonctions qu'ils exercent, ont accepté par ambition ou par lâcheté de servir la cause ennemie. Que ces derniers ne se bercent pas de l'illusion d'échapper un jour au châtiment. Qu'ils sachent au contraire—l'avertissement solennel leur en a été maintes fois renouvelé—qu'ils auront un jour une explication à donner à la justice française au même titre que les criminels de guerre dont ils sont les complices. Leur responsabilité pénale puisse se fonder sur une interprétation stricte de la loi politique. Instruits du sort que les Allemands réservent aux prisonniers politiques, ils connaissent la portée de leurs gestes: ils savent qu'une traitement criminel attend les patriotes qu'ils ont livrés ou qu'ils n'ont pas osé soustraire aux bourreaux de la Gestapo et de la Wehrmacht. Bien souvent les liens de causalité entre leurs actes et les crimes indivis constitueront l'élément matériel de la complicité. Dans tous les cas les faits reprochés à ces fonctionnaires représentent des actes de trahison ou d'intelligence avec l'ennemi et sont punis par les articles 75 et suivants du code pénal et les dispositions de l'ordonnance du 26 juin 1944. Sous une forme ou sous une autre, la Justice frappera à tous les échelons de la hiérarchie administrative.

"Inspecteurs et commissaires de police, intendants et préfets, gardiens et directeurs de prisons, inspecteurs des services administratifs et des établissements pénitenciers, secrétaires généraux des ministères et des ministres, vous êtes tous comptables des vies françaises."

Le jour noir

"Le 8 août a été le jour noir de l'armée allemande dans l'histoire de la guerre. Le 8 août a confirmé l'effondrement de notre puissance de combat. La guerre, en ce jour, était près de sa fin . . ."

Memoires de Ludendorff:
8 août 1918—
au lendemain de la grande offensive de Foch.

* * *

4 MILLIONS D'AMERICAINS

Washington, 8 août.—Le Ministère de la Guerre annonce que plus de quatre millions d'hommes et plus de 63 millions de tonnes de matériel ont été envoyés outre-mer, de décembre 1941 à juin 1944.

Le matériel a été dirigé vers 127 ports différents. Plus de 18 millions de tonnes ont été envoyées aux théâtres européens de guerre depuis décembre 1941; soit deux fois les tonnages expédiés durant la dernière guerre.

Le tonnage moyen mensuel des expéditions américaines est cinq fois plus fort que durant la dernière guerre mondiale.

VICHY ET HITLER MIS AU PILON

Cherbourg.—La première librairie libre de Cherbourg s'est ouverte le onze juillet et, en moins d'une demi-heure, la première livraison de 25 kilos de publications que lui avait fournie les officiers du Centre d'information allié était déjà vendue.

Depuis plus d'un mois Cherbourg avait été privé de librairie; depuis le jour où les Allemands avaient ordonné l'évacuation de tout civil que ne travaillait pas pour eux. John Ferren, ancien éditeur New-Yorkais actuellement attaché au Centre d'information allié ici, demanda au Bureau des Affaires Civiles s'ils pouvaient trouver le propriétaire d'une librairie cherbourgeoise. Le lendemain M. Verscheur, libraire, et M. Ferren enlevaient les volets du magasin, et, assistés des trois filles de M. Verscheur, procédaient au nettoyage de la boutique: les livres de propagande allemande, vichyste et un stock énorme de cartes postales de Hitler, qui n'avaient pas eu un très grand succès, étaient mis au pilon.

Lorsque la librairie ouvrit ses portes au public, elle était donc pourvue de matériel qui avait été prépare à Londres, bien avant les débarquements. Le livre qui eut le plus gros succès fut la biographie du général de Gaulle, dont tous les exemplaires ont été vendus presque immédiatement. Le second succès fut un dictionnaire anglais-français, sur lequel les soldats américains se sont précipités. Le troisième était son complément, un dictionnaire français-anglais, désiré par les Cherbourgeois, dont le vocabulaire anglais semblait jusque là se limiter à "Okay," et "It's a long way to Tipperary."

M. Verscheur, naturellement, garde l'argent qui provient de la vente des volumes qu'il possédait auparavent et il reçoit une commission de trente pour cent sur la vente de ceux que lui ont fournis les Alliés.

Ils s'étaient crus vainqueurs, ces Allemands, lorsqu'en 1941 ils occupèrent les grandes cités de Russie Blanche. Aujourd'hui, prisonniers, ils défilent en immeuses colonnes à travers ces mêmes villes délivrées de la tyrannie subie pendant plus de trois ans.

Du nord au sud l'armée rouge progresse

Moscou, 8 août.—L'armée russe est à la frontière de la Prusse orientale, sous les murs de Varsovie et au pied des Carpathes. Les Allemands font un effort désespéré pour empêcher l'irruption de l'armée rouge sur le territoire du Reich et de furieuses batailles se livrent aux confins de la Lithuanie et de la Prusse.

Devant Varsovie les Russes sont dans le grand faubourg de Praga, sur la rive est de la Vistule. Et dans Varsovie même les Allemands sont aux prises avec l'armée de la résistance polonaise, qui a libéré plusieurs quartiers de la ville.

En amont de Varsovie, Rokossovski a franchi la Vistule à Sandomir et créé une vaste tête de pont d'où il menace à la fois Varsovie et Cracovie. Vers cette dernière ville, clef de la Haute-Silésie, le maréchal Konieff pousse de son côté son aile droite et son centre tandis que son aile gauche collabore avec le 4ème groupe d'armées d'Ukraine (général Petroff) à l'offensive qui a pour objectif les passes des Carpathes menant en Tchécoslovaquie.

Cette offensive a pris, au cours de ces jours derniers, une particulière ampleur et la prise successive par les Russes de Strj de Drokobycz, de Sambar et de Borislaw a mis dans une difficile position les armées allemandes et hongroises de ce secteur. De plus Drokobycz et surtout Borislaw sont des grands centres producteurs de pétrole et leur perte est un coup sérieux pour le Reich qui souffre déjà d'une pénurie de carburant.

A l'est comme à l'ouest la partie décisive est engagée.

EPURATION

Rennes, 7 août.—M. Le Gorgeu, sénateur du Finistère, vient d'être nommé commissaire de la République Française pour la Bretagne. M. Le Gorgeu a immédiatement publié une proclamation demandant à la population de s'abstenir de tout acte de vengeance privée. M. Le Gorgeu se propose de poursuivre, en collaboration avec le nouveau préfet, une active politique d'épuration de l'administration.

M. Le Gorgeu et le préfet ont été l'un et l'autre choisis par la Résistance il y a plus d'un an. Ils attendaient, en se cachant, le moment de prendre leurs fonctions.

Le drapeau rouge flotte sur Lwow, libérée par les armées soviétiques en marche vers les frontières du Reich.

L'Amérique en Guerre

Côte à côte, fantassins américains et membres des F.F.I. procèdent au nettoyage d'un bois où se sont embusqués des tireurs allemands isolés qui constituent, dans les régions nouvellement occupées, un danger permanent.

SUCCES DES F.F.I. EN BRETAGNE

On communique à Londres de source française autorisée :

" Les F.F.I. ont joué dans la bataille de Bretagne un rôle essentiel.

" En particulier c'est l'armée des F.F.I. qui s'est emparée des villes suivantes : Malestroit, Ploermel, Josselin, Jugon, Vannes, Saint-Cast, Saint-Brieuc.

Simultanément leur action s'intensifie sur tout le territoire. La Wehrmacht est contrainte, pour déplacer ses troupes et son matériel sur les routes de France, de protéger les convois par des auto-mitrailleuses et même par des canons.

" Entre le 6 juin et le 28 juillet, le nombre de déraillements provoqués sur les arrières du front de Normandie est evalué à 180.

" On signale à la suite de coupures nombreuses et efficaces, l'interruption d'un grand nombre de lignes téléphoniques ou électriques, en particulier celles du département du Rhône; les lignes Lyon-Marseille et Lyon-Paris.

LES ALLIES SONT A FLORENCE

L'ennemi s'est retranché au nord de la ville

Rome, 8 août.—L'événement capital du front d'Italie est la bataille qui se poursuit pour la libération de Florence. Toute la partie de la ville située au sud de l'Arno est déjà aux mains des Alliés. Les Allemands, qui avaient prétendu considérer Florence comme une " ville ouverte," ont fait sauter les admirables ponts qui franchissaient l'Arno et se sont retranchés dans la partie nord de la capitale toscane. Les forces de la 8ème Armée, s'efforçant d'éviter la destruction de l'une des plus admirables villes du monde, opèrent un grand mouvement convergent autour de la ville, qui est le pivot de toute la ligne actuelle de résistance allemande.

Victorieux, les soldats français sont accueillis avec enthousiasme par la population de Sienne, qu'ils viennent de délivrer, poursuivant la longue série de leurs succès en Italie.

Les F.F.I. ont lancé la bataille des récoltes contre l'ennemi

Geneve, 4 août.—Après la bataille des communications qu'elles ont gagnée si brillamment, les F.F.I. viennent de lancer une " bataille des récoltes." Vichy a prétendu aussitôt que les F.F.I. voulaient affamer la population française et qu'elles avaient mis feu déjà à plusieurs batteuses. La vérité est toute autre. Les F.F.I. demandent seulement aux cultivateurs de battre eux-mêmes leur blé sur place et de ne pas obéir aux instructions de Vichy de livrer leur récolte aux centres désignés. En effet le blé que Vichy cherche à centraliser est simplement destiné à l'Allemagne. Les F.F.I. ne veulent pas affamer la population française, mais au contraire elles veulent que toute la récolte reste en France pour nourrir les Français.

Vichy obéit tout simplement aux instructions de Backe, ministre du ravitaillement allemand. La perte des territoires orientaux a bouleversé tous ses plans de ravitaillement en Allemagne. Il a donc adressé des instructions impératives aux autorites d'occupation de tous les pays de mettre en lieu sûr la production agricole pour 1) la subsistance de l'armée allemande; 2) l'envoi en Allemagne des plus importantes réserves.

Bientôt, une forte armée française . . .

" La bataille de France, la bataille de la France, s'étend et se précipite, tandis qu'en Normandie l'ennemi recule pas à pas devant les forces britanniques et américaines, en Bretagne sa résistance achève de s'effondrer. D'autre part, les divisions blindées américaines marchant vers l'Est ont franchi la Mayenne.

" J'annonce que bientôt, très bientôt, une puissante armée Française possédant les armes les plus modernes, et rompue au combat se déploiera sur le front interallié de France.

" Enfin, sur le front de l'Est, les Russes touchent au territoire allemand. Voici venir l'heure de la grande revanche."

Le général de Gaulle, 7 août.

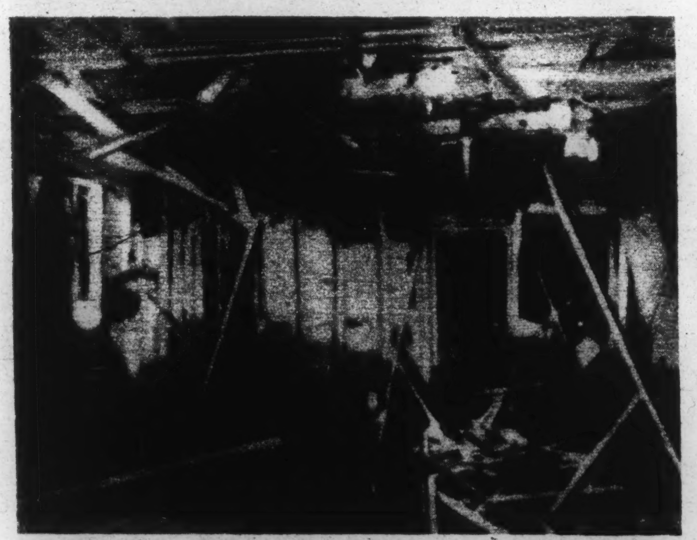
Le rôle de la France

" La France a été abattue après quelques semaines d'agonie, puis elle a été privée du pouvoir de s'exprimer et presque du droit d'exister. Mais l'âme de la France à ce moment ne mourut pas. Nous la vimes alors, par endroits, conserver un exceptionnel éclat . . .

" Notre débarquement en Normandie, le cours de la guerre, tout l'ensemble des événements montrent clairement que de nouveau, maintenant, nous aurons à nous occuper des problèmes de la France et de l'Allemagne sur le Rhin. Et de cette discussion la France ne peut en aucune façon être exclue.

" Je compte sur la plus étroite collaboration des représentants de l'Empire britannique, des Etats-Unis, de la Russie et de la France pour le règlement de ces importants problèmes européens."

Churchill, 2 août 1944.



Le 20 juillet, la mort a frôlé Hitler

La mort a frôlé Hitler lors de l'attentat du 20 juillet. Il se trouvait à l'endroit indiqué par la flèche (à gauche) lorsque la bombe placée par Von Stauffenberg détruisit toute la pièce, que Hitler et Mussolini contemplent (à droite). Toute la presse allemande a, par ordre, crié au miracle. Mais, depuis le 20 juillet, Hitler et son complice Himmler multiplient les mesures de répression et d'épuration. Un maréchal, des généraux, et de nombreux officiers ont été pendus.

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INDEXED

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TRANSLATION RESTRICTED

L'AMERIQUE NO. 113. U.S.F.133. August 9, 1944.

BROUGHT TO THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE BY THE ALLIED AIR FORCES

Page 1.

Caption

Victory is near. Already its breath blew warmly on the hearts of the 50,000 French people who, in liberated Rennes, welcomed the American army. Laughing, cheering, dancing with joy, shrieking with enthusiasm, the people of Rennes once more showed the Allies what had already been remarked at Cherbourg, at Caen, at Saint-Lo: that France, in spite of Vichy and four years of occupation, has remained faithful to its friendships and has never ceased to hope for allied victory and to believe in it. On the Place Lamartine, in the heart of the old city, an atmosphere of triumph reigned over the French crowd as they untiringly cheered the American divisions who continued on their way having freed this town, and drove on towards the Loire, towards Brest, or on the road to Paris, while the Canadians and the British are advancing to the east of Caen.

Page 2 - Columns 1 and 2.

AFTER LIBERATING BRITTANY

The Allied forces advance on the roads to Paris

London, August 8. - The blitzkrieg of liberation has begun. Since their landings, the Allied forces met with such bitter resistance from the Germans in Normandy that one might have wondered if this war of position, whose advances were measured in yards, were not to continue for months.

Suddenly, on July 28th, it was learned that the 1st American Army had broken through the German front west of Saint-Lo. The breach was rather narrow at first, but the Allied High Command poured through it a torrent of massive armor which swept everything before it. One after the other, Coutance, Periers, Lessay, Avranches, Pontorson fell. The Americans drove into Britanny and freed Rennes in their sweep.

Since then we have seen once more, but in reverse, the Battle of France in 1940. The Americans needed only a day to cover the distance from Rennes to Brest on one side, to the Loire on the other. As this is written all of Brittany is cut off... Vannes, Redon, Pontivy, Saint-Brieuc are taken, Lorient, Brest, Saint-Malo are about to be.

At the same time other American forces were attacking towards the west, taking Fougeres, Vitre, Laval, Mayenne, crossing the Mayenne in five places. Now these forces are driving rapidly towards Le Mans - keypoint of the highway to Paris, from which the Allied columns are already only 200 kms. away.

In the eastern sector the admirable blows the British and Canadians have pounded against the formidable fortified lines the Germans had established are bearing fruit. Villers-Bocage, Aunay-sur-Odon and Vire, the enemy's key strong-points, have been taken; the British have crossed the Orne north of Thury and threaten the rear of these enemy lines east of the Orne which the Canadians are attacking from the front.

The newly-constituted First Canadian Army suddenly launched in the night from August 7th to 8th, an extremely violent attack and, in a few hours, has advanced 6 kilometers, thus reaching the very heart of the German defense lines whose strong-points had previously been weakened by a very heavy bombardment during which the RAF dropped 6,000 tons of bombs in a half-hour. This attack was made at the point the Germans have always considered one of the most delicate sectors of the whole front, since it directly commands access to the Seine valley.

Realizing that the whole war may depend on this battle, the Germans launched, on the evening of August 7th, a furious counter-attack led by four armored divisions which, driving between Mortain and Sourdeval, was aimed at retaking Avranches, and cutting the Allied forces in Britanny off from their bases. During the first hours the Germans made

After liberating Brittany
(continued)

some progress, and even managed to enter Mortain. But as early as midnight, thanks to a massive intervention by the RAF the situation was reestablished, and Mortain was retaken. This operation cost the enemy 135 tanks, almost all destroyed by the air force's rockets, and this alone shows the importance he attached to this attack.

And the blitz-krieg goes on...

Page 2 - Columns 3,4 and 5.

Caption

Like a torrent the armored and motorized American forces, after breaking through the German front, swept towards the great plains to the west, which are ideal territory for them. No German counter-attack was able to stop them and now they are spreading on the road to Paris, relentlessly driving the enemy.

Page 2 - Column 3.

AT RENNES: THE RESISTANCE CELEBRATES LIBERTY

(From a War Correspondent)

Rennes, August 7. - Even though the Americans only liberated the town on Friday, their patrols were already in the neighborhood on Thursday, and it was on this day that the Resistance struck out without waiting.

One of the immediate objectives of the Resistance was to act against the sinister Militia. This French Gestapo recruited mostly in the prisons among those condemned to severe punishments is perhaps the most shameful of Vichy's creations. During the 48 hours preceeding the American's entry into Rennes, men of the Resistance arrested those of the Militia who had not managed to flee it with the Germans.

But this sort of thing was not the only type of occurrence which marked the liberation of Rennes. In the home of one of the Resistance chiefs, I was invited to a party which was the most extraordinary reception that I have ever been to. The house was richly and luxuriously furnished. But when the guests arrived one after the other, I found the same poignant atmosphere that I had felt some weeks ago at Caen, in the Lycee Malherbe where the Resistance chiefs had met.

Today these men took a few hours rest to celebrate the liberation of Rennes before going back into action.

The FFI are a silent army which, as the Allies advance, undermine the German forces in France.

Page 2 - Columns 4 and 5.

Caption

At the front in France Soviet General Charapov, on an observation trip, talks with General Bradley, commander of the American Forces which have already freed the Cotentin and Brittany.

Page 2 - Columns 4 and 5.

Caption

In increasing numbers the Germans on the French front are surrendering to the Allies. More than thirteen thousand prisoners were taken in Brittany in less than a week.

Gutter (between pages 2 and 3.)

THE FIGHT TO FREE THE LAND OF FRANCE

London, August 7. - French airborne infantry formations were dropped in the hours before the historic landings for the reconquest of France.

Today the world can learn that French paratroops have been fighting on their national soil since June 5th.

Equipped with heavy anti-tank materiel; mortars, bazookas and land mines, explosives, the French airborne troops landed in Brittany, where they were eagerly awaited by the FFI army.

Already some members of this first-class fighting force, in London for a few hours on liaison work, have been able to give us some information on the heroic actions, the bitter suffering, the tasks fulfilled. "At night, all France is ours," said a young volunteer airborne Captain, adding: "The terror-stricken Germans lock themselves up in their barracks, freeing all the railways on which we can then leisurely carry out our required work." All these missions and activities are carried out in French uniform. It is men in French uniform who attack and wipe out truck-loads of German troops and ammunition. It is men in French uniform who free vast areas from German tyranny. Thousands and thousands of patriots: peasants, craftsmen, workers, from all corners of Brittany assist these parachutists and receive arms, orders, equipment and advice from them. The parachutists, in return, receive the assistance of unfailing devotion, for, in spite of the Germans' threats, only too often fulfilled by immediate executions, every wounded French parachutist was cared for, every unit in action was supplied.

It was while wearing the French uniform that several of the bravest parachutists paid the heavy tribute required for their country's liberation.

That sergeant, wounded in four places, lying on the straw in a barn, was wearing the French uniform when the German brutes machine-gunned him to death from a distance, they were still so afraid of him. That wounded soldier bandaging himself under a friendly roof was wearing a French uniform when the barbarions, not daring to go near him, set fire to his shelter.

And those two officers, one of whom was a Companion of the Order of Liberation, who were taken prisoner with a British officer, all of them were proudly wearing their uniforms when the enemy's accomplices, those militians who cannot be termed French, shot them.

Page 3 - Columns 1 and 2.

Caption

Good luck! this old Norman woman murmurs, waving a V sign towards Allied planes, while another gives a laundry lesson to an American infantryman. At the same time the people of Beny-Bocage welcome their British liberators. Everywhere everything shows how complete is mutual trust and friendship between allies.

Page 3 - Columns 1 and 2.

POLICEMEN, YOU WILL ACCOUNT FOR FRENCH LIVES

Radio Algiers sent an appeal and a warning to civil servants and policemen in France, ending with these words:-

"Many among you, with a true sense of duty and conscious of your responsibility, have accomplished and accepted this task of national solidarity. Your Government knows this and will not forget it.

"But the Government also knows, and will not forget that among you are men unworthy of their positions, who have accepted through ambition or cowardice to serve the enemy cause. These men must not indulge in the illusion that they will one day

Policemen you will account for
French lives (continued)

escape punishment. On the contrary, they should hear this solemn warning which has been repeated again and again that one day they will be called to account before French Justice in the same way as the war criminals of whom they are the accomplices. Their penal responsibility might be based on a strict interpretation of Political law. Informed of the way the Germans treat their political prisoners, they know the gravity of their actions; they know what criminal treatment awaits the patriots who they have handed over to, or not dared to protect from the torturers of the Gestapo or the Wehrmacht. Often the logical ties between their individual acts and crimes constitute the material element of complicity. At any rate the deeds of which these officials are guilty represent acts of treason and intelligence with the enemy, and are punished by Article 75 and the following articles of the Penal Code, and the dispositions of the decree of June 26, 1944. One way or another, justice will strike all grades of the administrative hierarchy.

"Police inspectors and commissioners, administrators and prefects, guards and directors of prisons, inspectors of administratice services and penitentiary establishments, general secretaries of ministeries, and ministers, French lives depend on you."

Page 3 - Column 1.
BOX

THE BLACK DAY

"August the 8th was the black day of the German Army in the history of the war. August 8th confirmed the crumbling of our fighting power. On that day the war drew near to its end."

Ludendorff's Memoirs (August the 8th 1918
was the day after Foch's great offensive)

Page 3 - Column 2.

4 MILLION AMERICANS

Washington, August 5th. - The War Department has announced that more than four million men and more than 63 millions of tons of equipment have been sent overseas, from December 1941 to June 1944.

The materiel was shipped to 127 different ports. More than 18 million tons were sent to the European theatres since December 1941, twice the tonnage sent during the last war.

The average monthly tonnage of American shipments is five times greater than it was during the last world war.

Page 3 - Columns 3 and 4.

VICHY AND HITLER PULPED

Cherbourg, July 11. - Cherbourg's first free bookshop opened up yesterday, and, within a half hour had sold out of the first 50 pound batch of publications furnished it by the officers of the Allied Information Center here.

No book-store had been functioning for over a month, ever since the Germans ordered the evacuation of civilians not working for them. John Ferren, former New York publisher now attached to the Allied Information Center here, asked the Civil Affairs office if they could find the owner of any one of Cherbourg's bookstores. The next day M. Verscheur, and Ferren took down the shutters of his bookshop and with M. Verscheur's three daughters, proceeded to clean out the stock. Nazi and Vichy propaganda books, and enormous consignment of picture postcards of Hitler, which had never sold well, were pulped.

When the shop opened it contained material which had been prepared in London well in advance of the landings. The best-selling single item was the Biography of de Gaulle, which ran out almost at once. Next on the best-seller list were English-French

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dictionaries which the American GIs wanted. The third best-seller was a French-English dictionary, which was wanted by the Cherbourgeois, whose English vocabulary so far consists largely of "HOkay" and "Its a long way to Tipperary".

M. Verscheur, naturally, keeps all of the monies he received from books he already had, and he is allowed a commission of thirty per cen on all Allied material.

Page 3 - Columns 3 and 4. Caption

They thought they were victors, the Germans did, when in 1941 they occupied the great cities of White Russia. Today, prisoners, they march in long columns through these same towns, now freed from the tyranny they suffered for more than three years.

Page 3 - Column 5.

FROM NORTH TO SOUTH THE RED ARMY ADVANCES

Moscow, August 8. - The Russian Army is on the frontiers of East Prussia, under the walls of Warsaw, and at the feet of the Carpathians. The Germans are making a desperate effort to prevent the Red Army from breaking through to Reich territory and furious battles are being fought on the borders of Lithuania and Prussia.

Before Warsaw the Russians are in the great suburb of Praga, on the Vistula's east bank. And in Warsaw itself the Germans are harried by the Polish resistance army, which has freed several quarters of the town.

Upstream from Warsaw, Rokossovski has crossed the Vistula at Sandomir and established a huge bridge-head from which he threatens both Warsaw and Krakow. Towards this last town, key of Upper Silesia, Marshal Koniev drove his right wing and his center while his left wing is cooperating with the Fourth Group of Ukrainian Armies (General Petrov) in the offensive whose objective is the Carpathian passes leading to Czechoslovakia.

This offensive has shown, during the last few days, an unusual scope and the Russians' successive capture of Strj, of Drokobycz and of Borislaw has placed the German and Hungarian armies in this sector in a different position. In addition Drokobycz and especially Borislaw are great petrol-producing centers and their loss is a serious blow to the Reich, already suffering from a lack of fuel.

In the east, as in the west, the decisive engagement has begun.

Page 3 - Column 5.

EPURATION

Rennes, August 7. - M. Le Gorgeu, Senator from the Finisterre, has been appointed Commissioner of the French Republic for Brittany. M. Le Gorgeu immediately published a proclamation demanding that the population abstain from all private acts of revenge, M. Le Gorgeu intends to follow a policy of active administrative épuration, in collaboration with the new prefect.

M. Le Gorgeu and the prefect were both suggested for their positions a year ago by the Resistance. They waited in hiding for the time when they could assume their functions.

Page 3 - Column 5.

Caption

The Red Flag waves over Lvov, freed by the Soviet armies marching towards the Reich frontiers.

Page 4 - Columns 1 and 2.

Caption

Side by side, American infantrymen and members of the FFI proceed to clean up a wood where single German snipers, a constant danger in newly occupied areas, are concealed.

Page 4 - Columns 1 and 2.

FFI SUCCESSES IN BRITTANY

An authorised French source in London states: "The FFI have played an essential role in the battle of Brittany.

"The FFI Army in particular captured the following towns: Malestroit, Ploermel, Josselin, Vannes, Saint-Cast, Saint Brieuc.

"Their action was simultaneously intensified over the whole territory. The Wehrmacht is forced, to shift its troops and materiel onto the roads of France, to protect its convoys with auto-machine guns and sometimes artillery.

"Between June 6 and July 28, the total derailments in the rear of the Normandy front is estimated at 180.

"Following numerous and efficient wire cuttings, the interruption of service on a great number of telephone or electric lines, and in particular those of the Rhone department has been reported: the Lyon-Marseille and the Lyon-Paris lines.

Page 4 - Column 3.

THE ALLIES AT FLORENCE

The enemy is entrenched in the northern part of the city

Rome, August 3. - The major occurrence on the Italian front is the battle now under way for the liberation of Florence. All of the town on the southern bank of the Arno is already in Allied hands. The Germans, who had pretended to consider Florence an "open city" have blown up the admirable bridges across the Arno and are entrenched in the northern part of the Tuscan capital. The 8th Army troops, making every effort to avoid destroying one of the loveliest cities in the world, are effecting a huge converging movement around the city, on which hinges the whole present line of German resistance.

Page 4 - Columns 3 and 4.

THE FFI HAVE LAUNCHED THE BATTLE OF THE HARVEST AGAINST THE ENEMY

Geneva, August 4. - After the battle of communications which the FFI won with such brilliance, they have now launched the battle "of the harvests". Vichy immediately claimed that the FFI wanted to starve the French population, and that they had already set fire to several threshers. The truth is quite another story. The FFI only asked farmers to thresh out their own wheat at home, and not to obey Vichy's instructions to deliver the wheat to indicated centers. The wheat that Vichy is trying to centralize is destined for Germany. The FFI do not want to starve the French population, on the contrary, they want all the harvest to stay in France to feed the French.

Vichy just obeys the instructions of Backe, German Minister of Food. The loss of eastern territories has upset all his supply plans in Germany. He sent imperative instructions to the occupying authorities of all countries to gather in safe places the agricultural production 1) to supply the German army; 2) to send the most important reserves to Germany.

Page 4 - Column 3.

SOON, A STRONG FRENCH ARMY...

"The battle of France, France's battle, is spreading and gaining momentum, while in Normandy, the enemy retreats step by step before the British and American forces, in Brittany his resistance is crumbling to an end. Elsewhere, American armored divisions driving to the East have crossed the Mayenne.

"I announce that soon, very soon, a powerful French army, equipped with the latest arms and battle-hardened, will deploy on the interallied front in France.

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Soon, a strong French army...
(continued)

"Finally, on the eastern front, the Russians are reaching German territory. The hour of the great revenge is at hand."

General de Gaille, August 7th.

Page 4 - Columns 4 and 5.

Caption

Victorious French soldiers are enthusiastically welcomed by the people of Sienna, which they have just liberated, continuing their long series of successes in Italy.

Page 4 - Column 5.

FRANCE'S ROLE

"France, struck down in a few weeks of agony was deprived thereafter of the power of self-expression and almost of the right of existence. But the soul of France did not die. It burned here and there with exceptional brightness...

"Our landing in Normandy, the course of the war, the whole tide of events show quite clearly that we shall presently once again have to deal with the problem of France and Germany along the Rhine, and from that discussion France can by no means be excluded.

"It is evident from what I have said that I look forward to the closest association of the British Empire, the United States, and the Russian and French representatives in the settling of these important European problems."

Page 4 - (end of copy) Churchill, August 2, 1944.

ON JULY 20TH, DEATH TOUCHED HITLER

Death laid a finger on Hitler when his life was attempted on July 20. He was on the spot to which the arrow at the left is pointing when the bomb Von Stauffenburg had set blew up the whole room which Hitler and Mussolini are thoughtfully contemplating (Right). All the German press, on order, whooped up the "miracle." But, since July the 20th, Hitler and his accomplice Himmler are wallowing in repressive and clean-up measures. One Marshal, certain Generals and several officers have been hanged.

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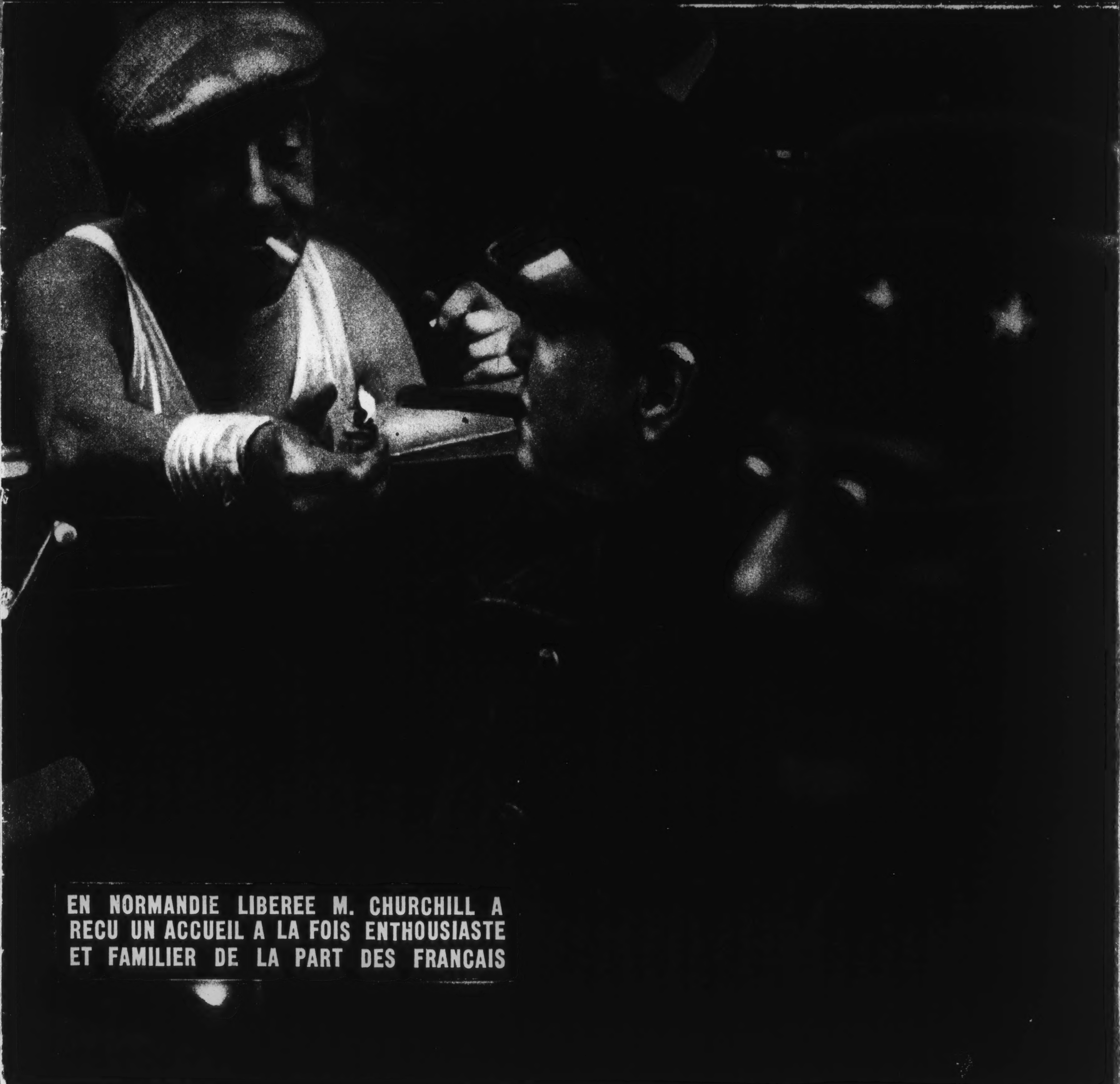
VOIR

Images du monde d'aujourd 'hui

Edition par avion No. 9



EN NORMANDIE LIBEREE M. CHURCHILL A RECU UN ACCUEIL A LA FOIS ENTHOUSIASTE ET FAMILIER DE LA PART DES FRANCAIS

UN TANK GEANT soviétique, écrasant sous ses chenilles les débris abandonnés par les fuyards allemands, penètre dans Vilna enlevée le 13 juillet par l'assaut combiné des armées Bagramyan et Tcherniakovsky.

CONSTANTIN ROKOSSOVSKI, maréchal de l'Union Soviétique, vainqueur de Jlobine, Pinsk, Kovel, Lublin, Deblin, conduit la marche sur Varsovie.

TOUJOURS PLUS VITE semble être la devise n'arrêtent pas plus son élan que ne le firent

La poussée russe vers l'ouest

LA BATAILLE DE VARSOVIE est commencée. Le 1er groupe d'armées de Russie Blanche est arrivé sur la Vistuale à Deblin, au confluent du grand fleuve et du Wieprz. En moins de cinq semaines l'armée Rokossovski a couvert la moitié du chemin qui s'étendait entre ses bases de départ et Berlin. Elle a enlevé Lublin, qui est une des plus importantes cités polonaises. Elle a occupé la ville de Brest-Litosk, la grande forteresse barrant la route de Varsovie.

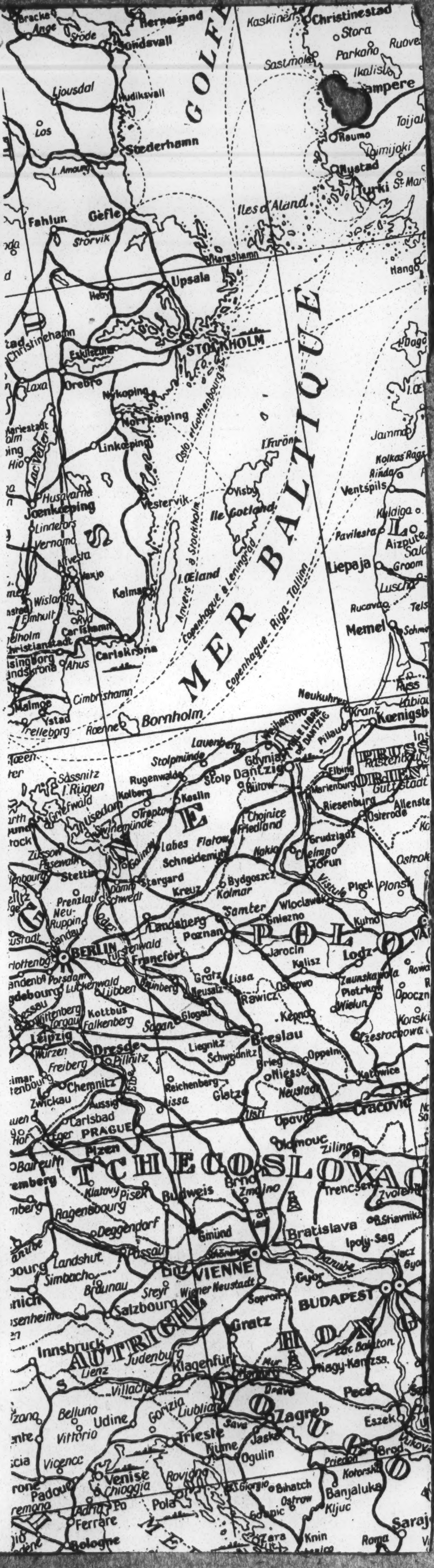
Dans les autres secteurs la situation n'est pas moins grave pour le Reich : au sud Konieff a pris Lwow, Stanislavoff, est arrivé aux abords de la grande forteresse de Przemysl. Au centre Sakharoff s'est emparé de Byalistok, qui commande a la fois les routes de Varsovie et de Prusse orientale. Au nord Eremenko a enlevé Dvinsk, la grande ville lettone, et avance sur Riga que menace du sud Bagramyan. Celui-ci est entré dans Chavli, dont la chute coupe la dernière voie ferrée reliant à la Prusse orientale les armées allemandes des pays baltes.

Enfin Tcherniakovsky, partant de Grodno, a repris sa poussée directe vers la Prusse orientale dont il approche rapidement.

COSAQUE AUDACIEUX, le sergent Bekecheff (à droite) a à son actif 35 Allemands tués sans parler des prisonniers.

que l'Armée Rouge a adoptée pour son offensive d'été. Les larges rivières qui s'étalent au travers de la plaine polonaise au printemps les terribles boues de l'Ukraine ou, en hiver, les neiges de Leningrad. •

L'IMMENSITE DES TERRITOIRES libérés par les Russes depuis la victoire de Stalingrad, est révélée par la carte ci-contre qui permet également de suivre les opération actuelles. Les flèches indiquent les axes de l'offensive en cours. Les régions libérées pendant les cinq premières semaines de l'offensive d'été soviétique sont teintées en rouge.


GOLFE
Christinestad
Kaskinen
Sundsvall
Ljousdal
Hudiksvall
Söderhamn
Tampere
Raumo
Nystad
Turku
Iles d'Aland
Fahlun
Gefle
Storvik
Upsala
Hango
STOCKHOLM
Eskilstuna
Orebro
Nykoping
Norrkoping
Linkoping
Vestervik
Visby
Ile Gotland
Jonkoping
Vernamo
Vexjo
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I. Œland
Carlskrona
Ahus
Malmoe
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Pavilesta
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Koenigsberg
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Allenstein
Lauenburg
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Gdynia
DANTZIG
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Rugenwalde
Kolberg
Koslin
Bütow
Chojnice
I. Rügen
Swinemünde
Stettin
Schneidemühl
Bydgoszcz
Torun
Grudziadz
Plock
Kolmar
Stargard
Kreuz
Landsberg
Poznan
Samter
Gniezno
Wloclawek
Kutno
Lodz
BERLIN
Francfort
Potsdam
Luckenwalde
Lübben
Kottbus
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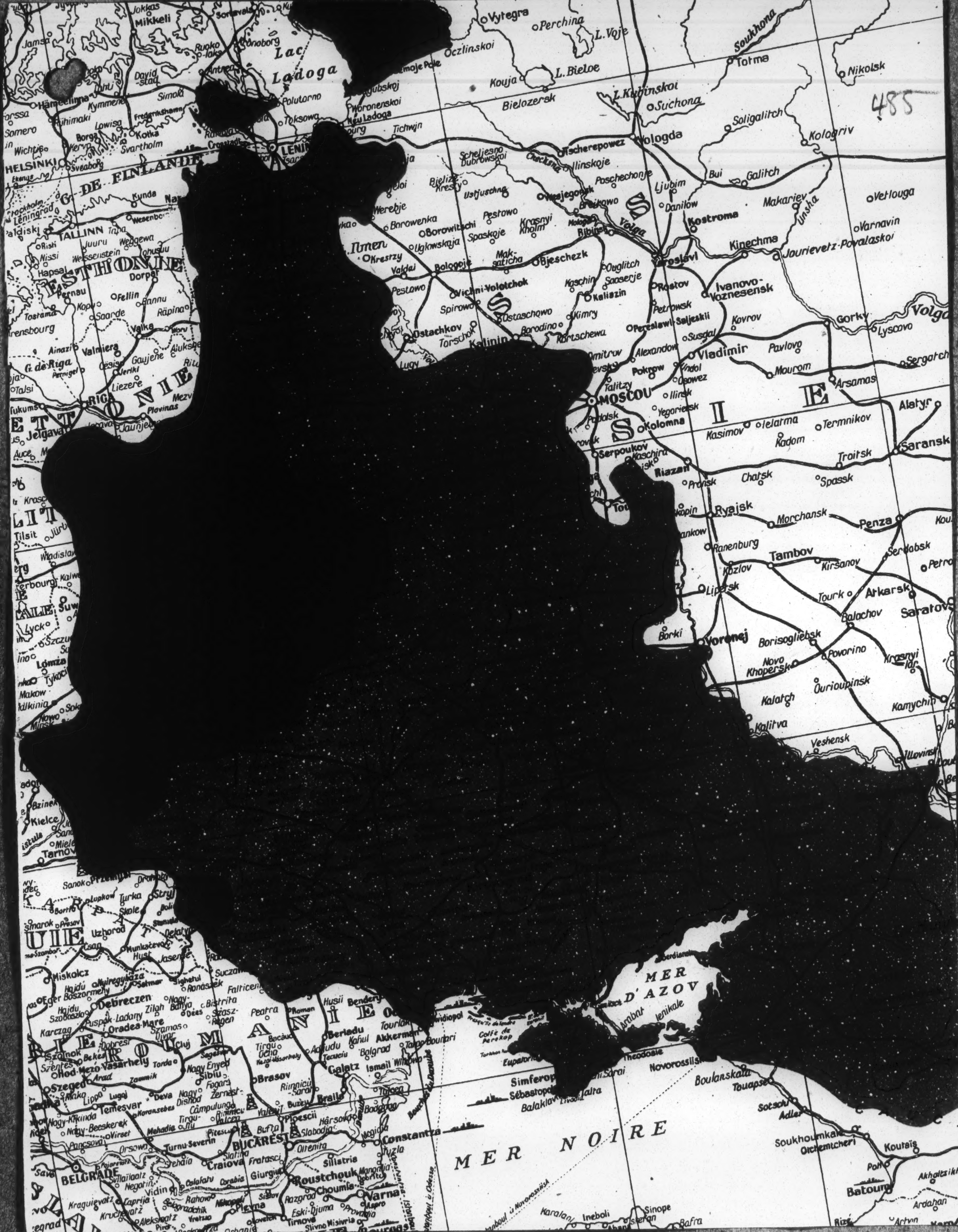
Breslau
Oppeln
Neisse
Neustadt
Chemnitz
Reichenberg
Glatz
Katowice
Cracovie
Aussig
Carlsbad
PRAGUE
Olomouc
Zilina
Pilzen
TCHECOSLOVAQUIE
Klatovy
Pisek
Budweis
Brno
Znojmo
Trencsen
Regensbourg
Deggendorf
Gmünd
Bratislava
Passau
Landshut
Simbach
Braunau
VIENNE
Wiener Neustadt
Sopron
Gyor
BUDAPEST
Salzbourg
Steyr
Gratz
Innsbruck
AUTRICHE
Judenburg
Klagenfurt
HONGRIE
Lac Balaton
Nagy-Kanizsa
Villach
Pecs
Belluno
Udine
Gorizia
Liubliana
Zagreb
Eszek
Trieste
Fiume
Ogulin
Vicence
Venise
Chioggia
Padoue
Rovigno
Pola
Bihatch
Banjaluka
Kljuc
Ferrare
Bologne
Zara
Knin
Sarajevo

A MOSCOU des ouvriers étudient sur une carte de France la progression des armées anglo-américaines sur le front occidental.

CES VINGT GENERAUX ALLEMANDS, les yeux baissés, traversent les rues de Moscou à la tête d'une colonne de prisonniers.

DANS VILNA LIBEREE, combattants de guérilla et civils lisent le premier Ordre du Jour publié par le Haut Commandement soviétique.


Lac Ladoga
Leningrad
Helsinki
G. de Finlande
Tallinn
Esthonie
G. de Riga
Riga
Lettonie
Vytegra
Perchina
Soukhona
Totma
Nikolsk
Bielozersk
L. Bieloe
L. Kubinskoi
Suchona
Soligalitch
Kologriv
Tscherepowez
Vologda
Ljubim
Danilow
Bui
Galitch
Makariev
Vetlouga
Kostroma
Volga
Varnavin
Kinechma
Jourievetz-Povalaskoi
Ilmen
Valdai
Bologoje
Vichni-Volotchok
Ostachkov
Torschok
Kalinin
Borodino
Kimry
Ouglitch
Kaliazin
Rostov
Ivanovo-Voznesensk
Petrowsk
Pereslawl-Saljeskii
Susdal
Kovrov
Gorky
Lyscovo
Vladimir
Pavlovo
Sergatch
Alexandow
Pokrow
Mourom
Arsamas
Dmitrov
Moscou
Talitzy
Ilinsk
Yegorievsk
Kolomna
Kasimov
Ielarma
Termnikov
Kadom
Alatyr
Serpoukov
Kaschira
Riazan
Troitsk
Saransk
Pronsk
Chatsk
Spassk
Ryajsk
Morchansk
Penza
Ranenburg
Tambov
Kirsanov
Serdobsk
Kozlov
Lipetsk
Tourk
Arkarsk
Balachov
Saratov
Borki
Voronej
Borisoglebsk
Povorino
Novo Khopersk
Ourioupinsk
Krasnyi Iar
Kalatch
Kamychin
Kalitva
Veshensk
Ilovinsk
Russie
Mer d'Azov
Arabat
Ienikale
Golfe de Perekop
Eupatoria
Simferopol
Sébastopol
Balaklava
Ialta
Theodosie
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Boulanskaïa
Touapse
Sotschi
Adler
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Braila
Galatz
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Akkerman
Bender
Craiova
Turnu-Severin
Belgrade
Szeged
Temesvar
Arad
Oradea-Mare
Debreczen
Miskolcz
Cluj
Sibiu
Brasov
Roumanie
Uzhorod
Munkačevo
Karpat
Przemysl
Stryj
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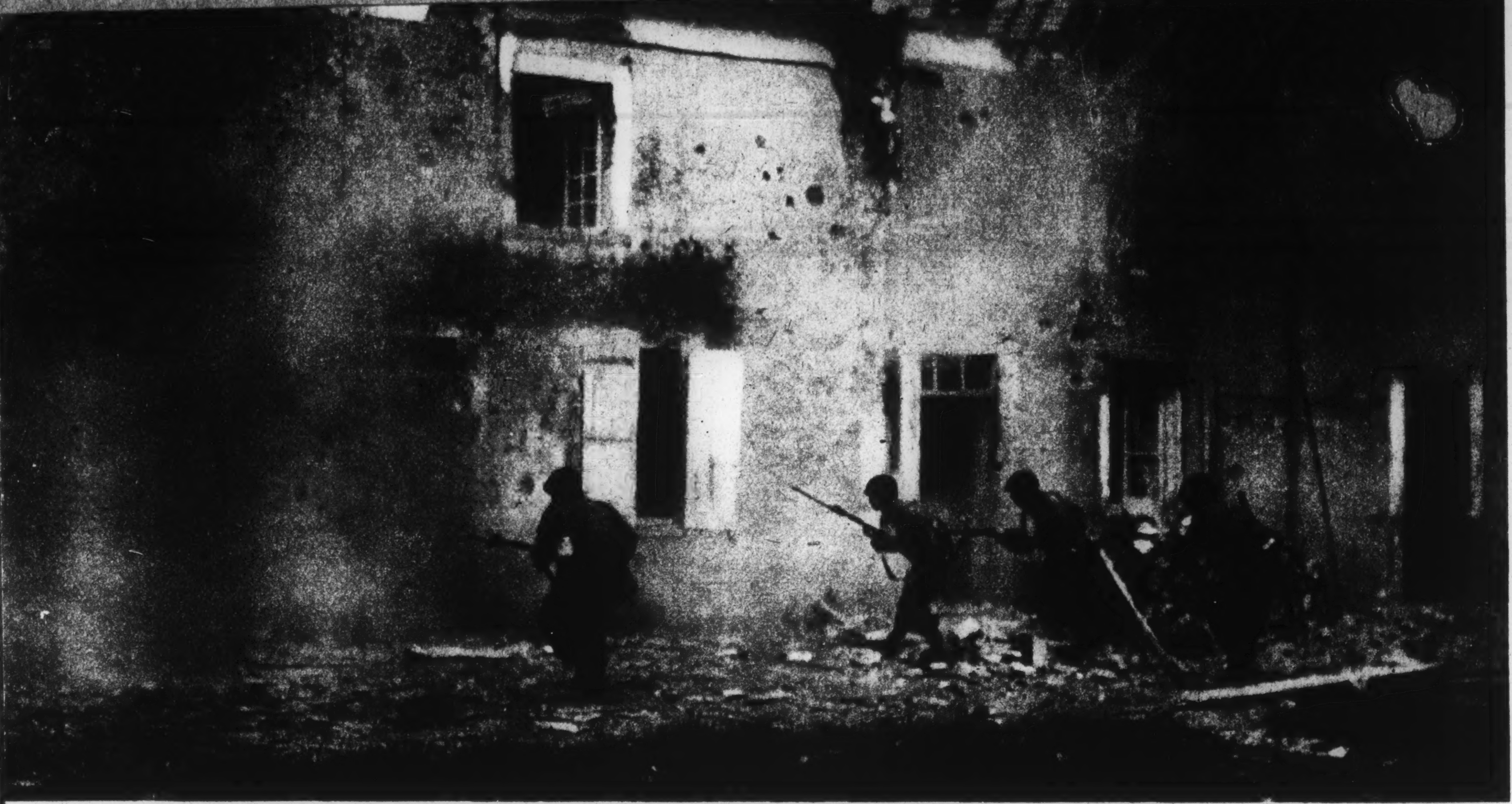
Fellin
Valka
Valmiera
Hapsal



LA DELIVRANCE DE SAINT-LO est une nouvelle victoire à l'actif des Américains qui, après avoir libéré la ville, ont continué leur avance après s'être regroupés. On les voit ici pénétrant dans Sainteny.

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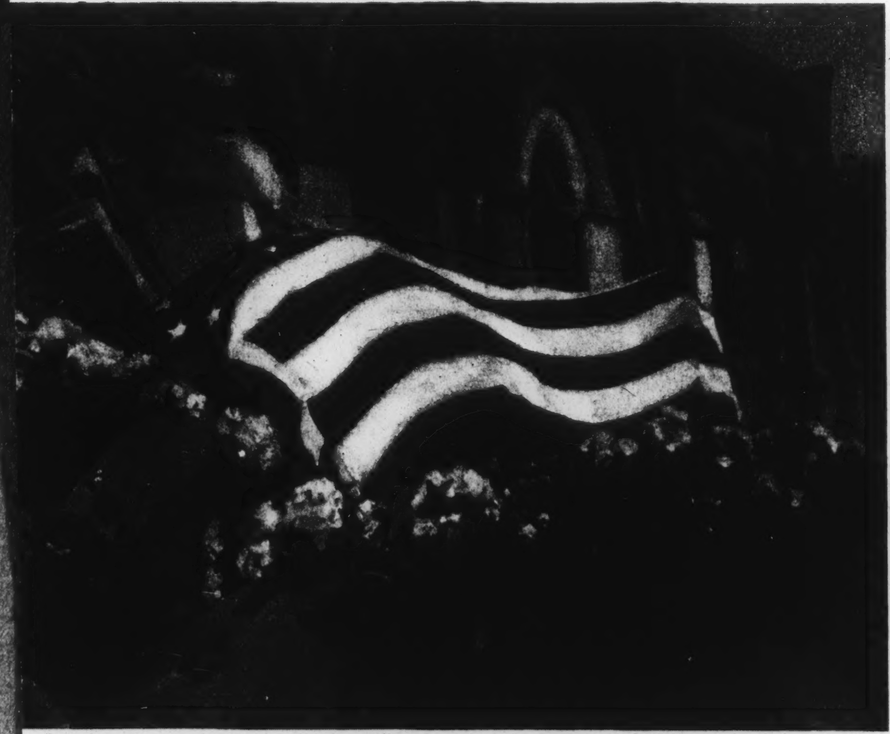
Les durs combats de Normandie

TENIR A TOUT PRIX tel est l'ordre formel qu'ont reçu les divisions allemandes sur le front de Normandie. Mais à l'ouest de Saint-Lô les forces américaines du général Bradley viennent de porter aux Allemands un coup qui peut marquer le début d'une nouvelle phase de la bataille de la France.



TUE EN COMBATTANT, un officier américain a reçu, par les soins de ses hommes, cette sépulture provisoire.

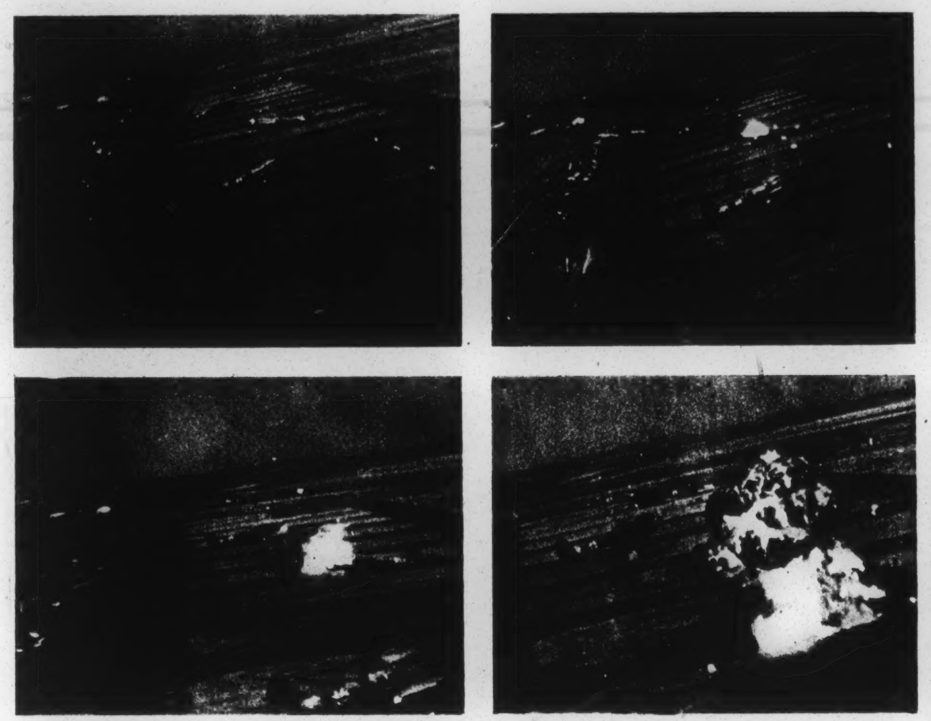
VICTORIEUSE l'infanterie américaine, appuyée par des chars, pénètre dans Saint-Lô le 18 juillet, après une dure bataille.

DES TANKS SPECIAUX détruisent les mines disposées par les allemands autour de Caen, dans le secteur britannique.

SANS TREVE les Allemands lancent de puissantes contre-attaques, imposant aux Britanniques un effort épuisant.

LA BOUE, conséquence de pluies diluviennes, est encore venue agraver les difficultés de la tâche britannique.

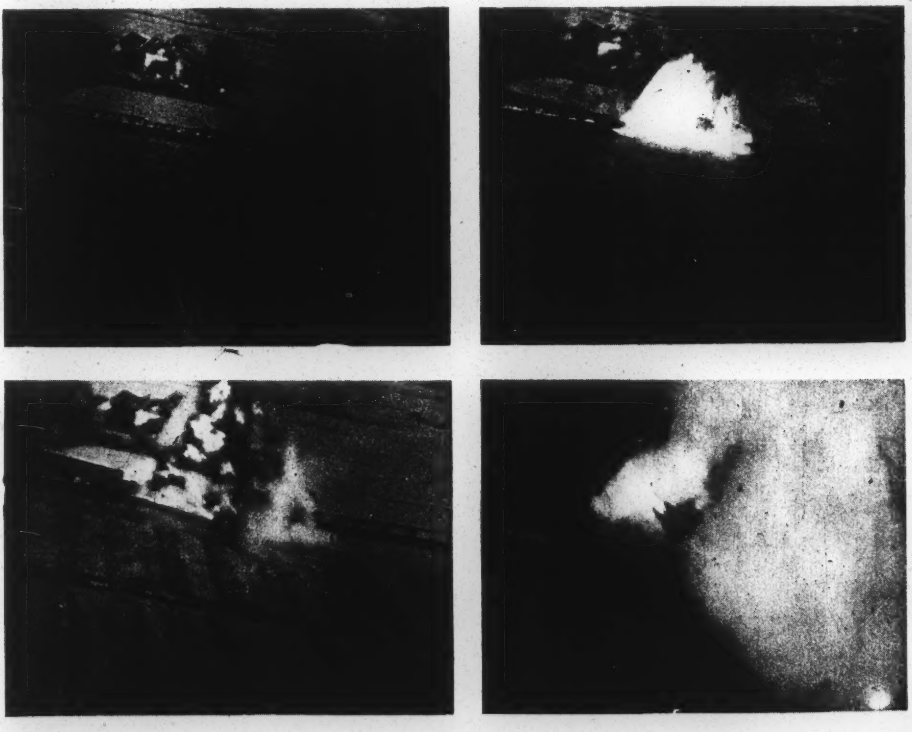
L'EPUISEMENT de ces Allemands capturés au sud de Caen en dit long sur l'âpreté de la lutte qui se poursuit.



ATTAQUE d'un aérodrome ennemi enregistrée par le cinéma.

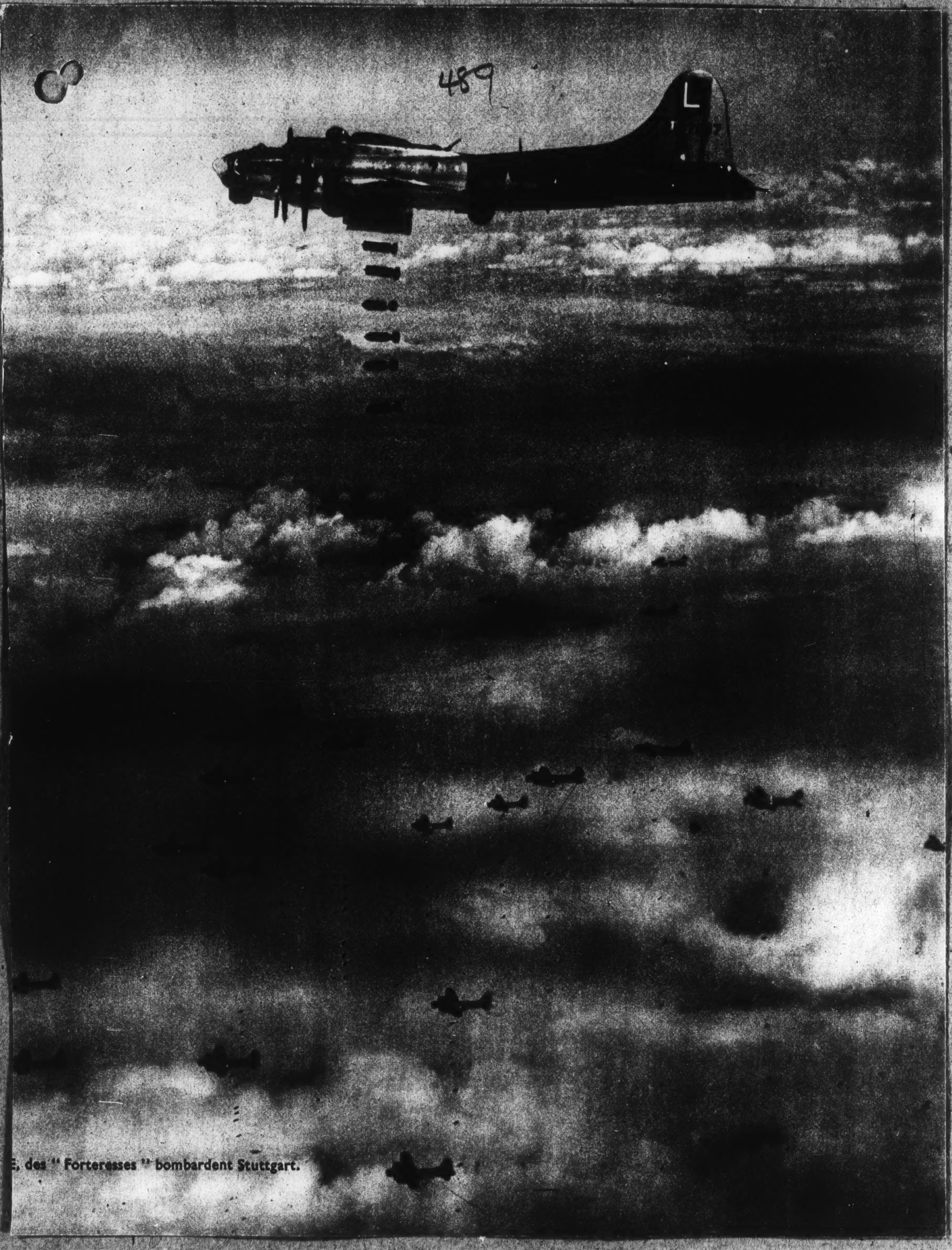
Le quatrième front

15,000 TONNES de bombes se sont abattues sur l'Allemagne pendant le mois de juin. Raffineries et centres producteurs de carburant, usines d'avions, de chars, de roulements à billes, toute l'armature essentielle pour l'effort de guerre allemand croule progressivement sous les coups des aviations américaines et britanniques qui ouvrent également la voie aux armées du front de Normandie. Le temps des triomphes de la Luftwffae est passé !

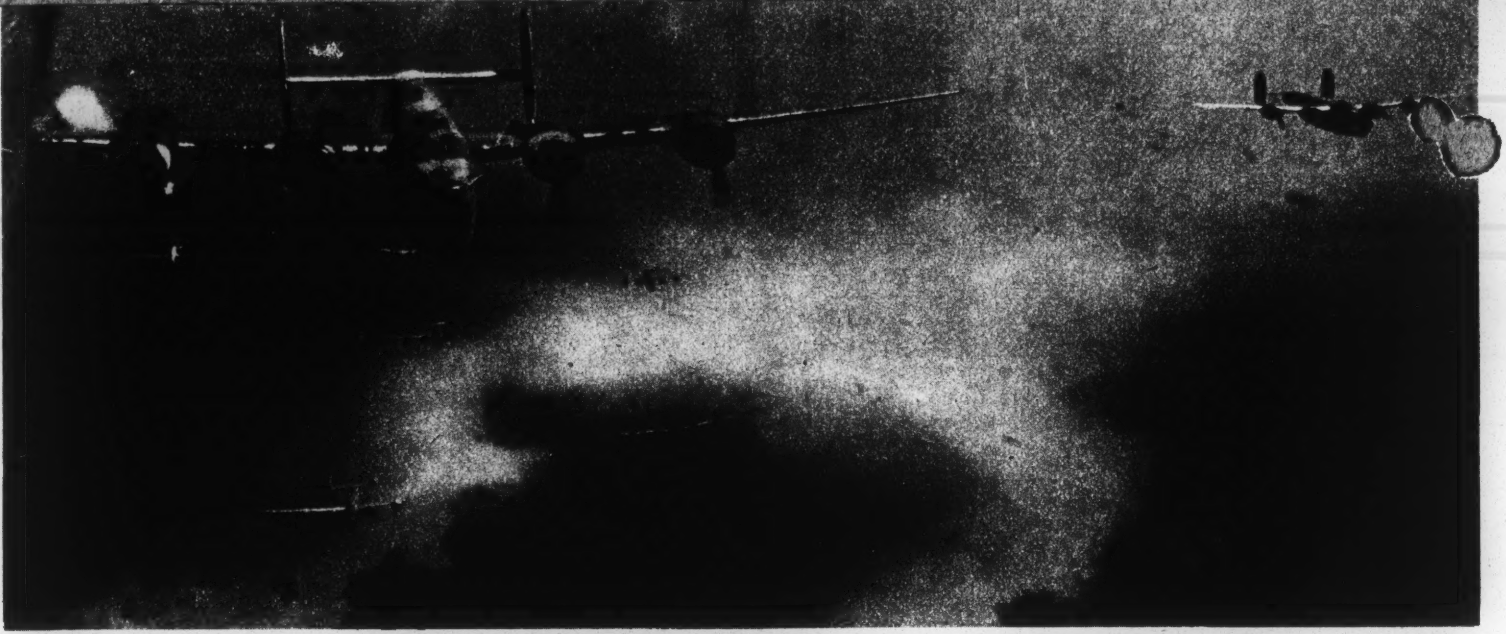


DESTRUCTION d'un train de ravitaillement (même procédé).

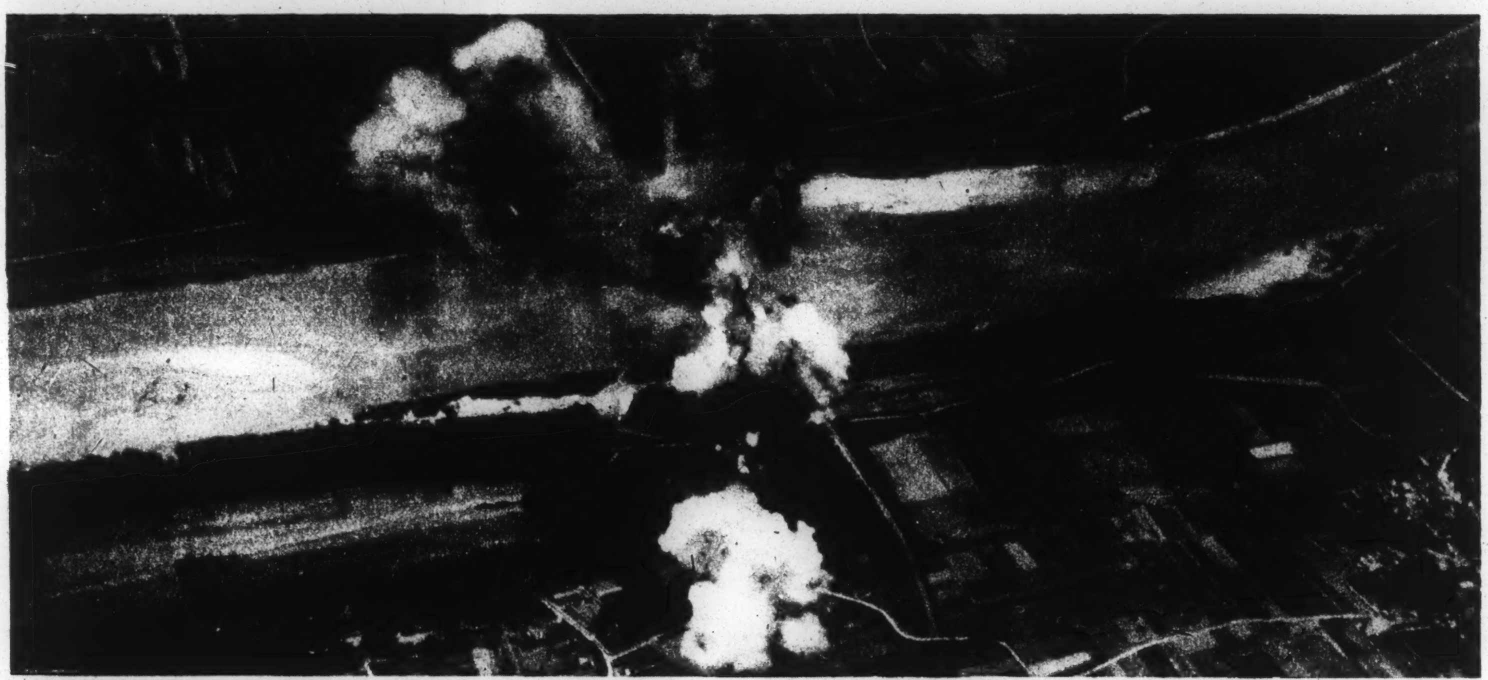
EN MASSE COMPACT



E, des " Forteresses " bombardent Stuttgart.



CENTRES PRODUCTEURS et raffineries de carburant sont parmi les objectifs importants de l'aviation alliée. Ci-dessus : des « Liberators » bombardent Ploesti en Roumanie.

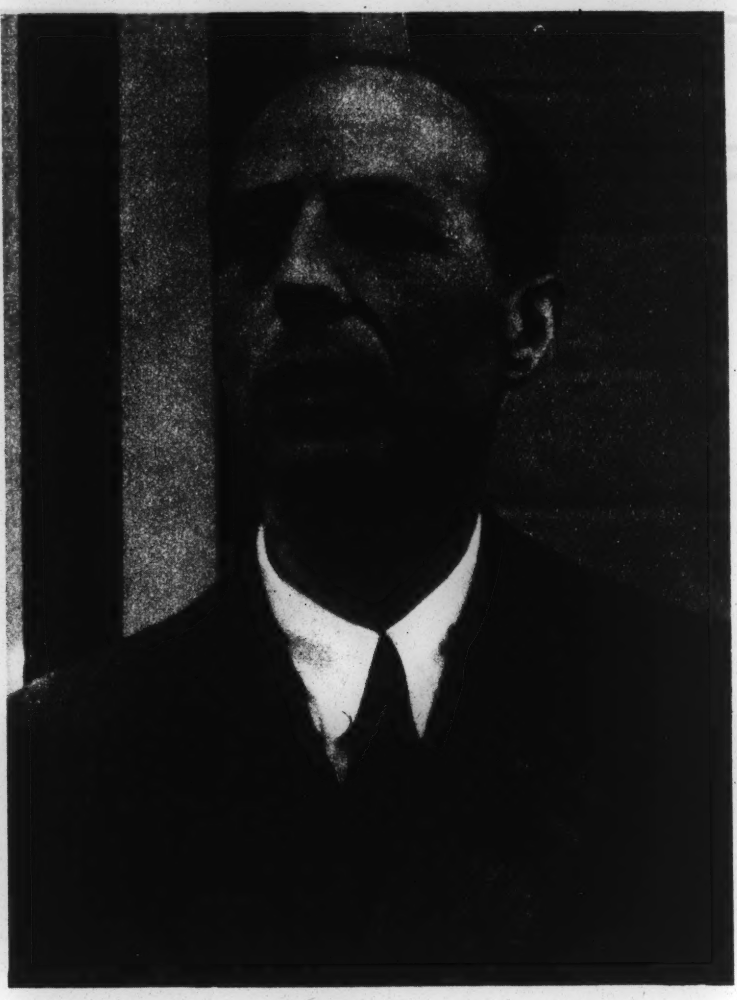


INDESPENSABLE AU TRAFIC MILITAIRE ALLEMAND en direction de la Normandie, le pont de Blois est atteint en plein milieu par les bombes que viennent de lâcher des quadrimoteurs américains.

BERCEAU DU NAZISME Munich est un des principaux centres ferroviaires, routiers et industriels du Reich. Aussi la capitale bavaroise a-t-elle été l'objet de nombreuses attaques de la part des bombardiers alliés.

Figures du jour

ANDRE LE TROCQUER, Commissaire pour les territoires français libérés, est attendu à Londres cette semaine.



PIERRE VIENOT, Ambassadeur de France à Londres, vient de mourir subitement des suites d'une crise cardiaque.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT est le candidat du parti démocrate dont la " Convention " vient de le designer à la presque unanimité. Il exerce actuellement sa troisième presidence.

THOMAS E. DEWEY, gouverneur de l'état de New York, vient d'être désigné comme candidat du parti républicain pour les prochaines élections présidentielles américaines.

Elles font aussi la guerre

PRODIGIEUX par son ampleur, l'effort de guerre britannique est assuré pour les 2/3 par les femmes, remplaçant les hommes partis au front. 7,750,000 femmes, la plupart mariées et mères de famille, n'ont pas hésité à bouleverser leur existence pour répondre à l'appel du pays. Servant soit dans les formations féminines de l'armée, soit dans les usines de guerre, les femmes britanniques ont bien mérité par leur dévouement à la cause de la liberté.

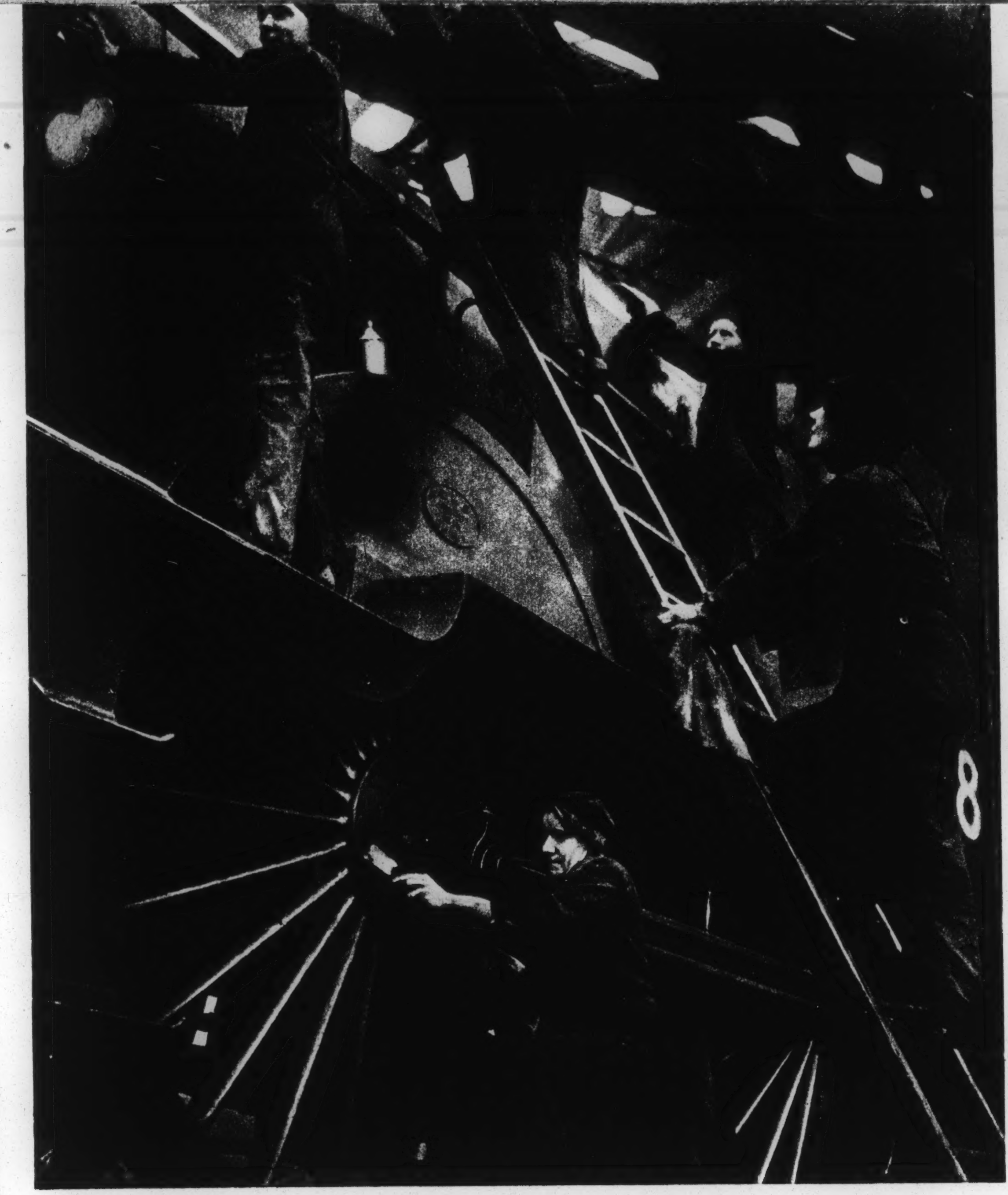
DES FEMMES constituent la totalité du personnel de cette usine que visite M. Bevin (au centre), ministre du Travail.

LE TRAVAIL FINI, après une dure journée, on retrouve quand même un peu des joies familières du foyer.

Dans le métro.

A la ferme.

Sur les routes.



LES CHEMINS DE FER ont trouvé de précieuses recrue dans les femmes britanniques que se montrent de parfaits cheminots.

Dans les gares.

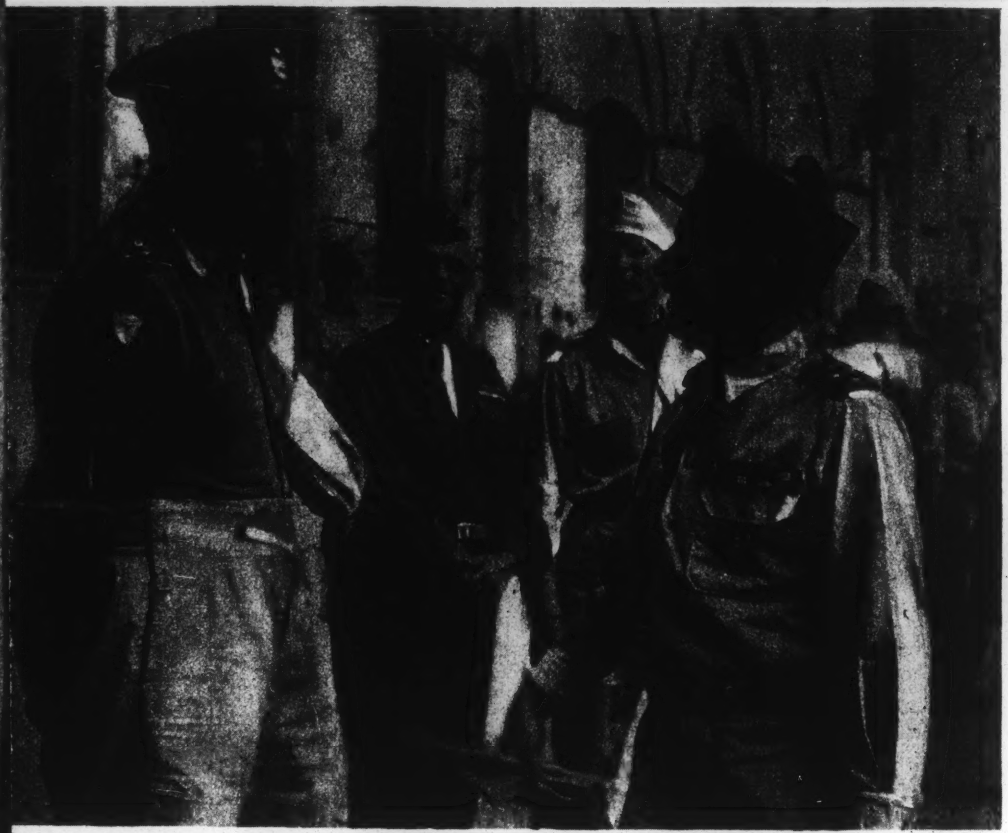
A la ville.

A l'usine.

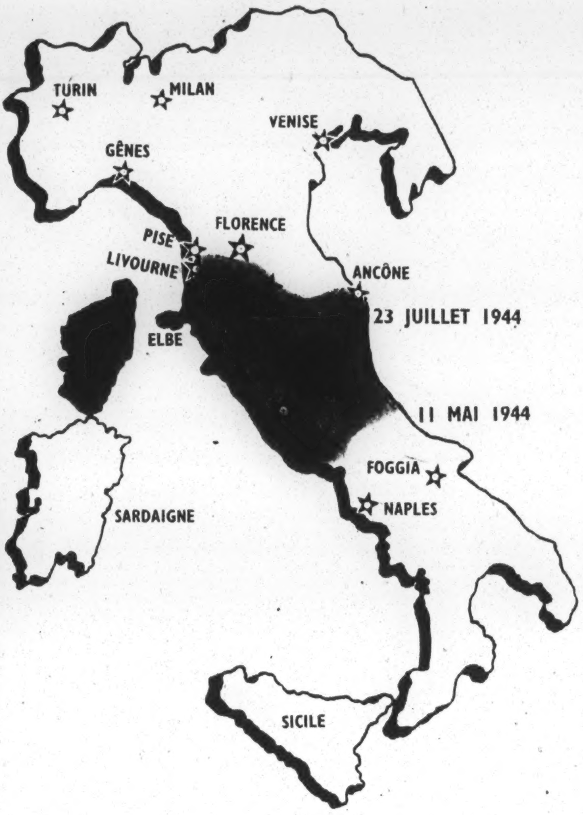
Dans l'aviation.

Défense passive.

Victoires en Italie



DANS SIENNE, occupée par les Français, le général Juin accueille le général Sir Oliver Leese, commandant la 8ème Armée.


TURIN
MILAN
VENISE
GÊNES
FLORENCE
PISE
LIVOURNE
ANCÔNE
23 JUILLET 1944
ELBE
11 MAI 1944
FOGGIA
NAPLES
SARDAIGNE
SICILE

DEPUIS LE 11 MAI les territoires italiens ci-dessus ont été libérés par l'avance alliée.

DESEMPARE un char allemand "Panther" de 47 tonnes gît au bord de la route.

W
IL
P.F.R.
FIRENZE

FLORENCE (Firenze en italien) n'est plus qu'à quelques kilomètres. Dans Poggibonsi, des Français progressent vers la capitale toscane.

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SIENNE EST PRISE et la population acclame les Français victorieux. Encore une ville perdue pour les Allemands qui tentent maintenant de s'accrocher à Pise où de durs combats se poursuivent.

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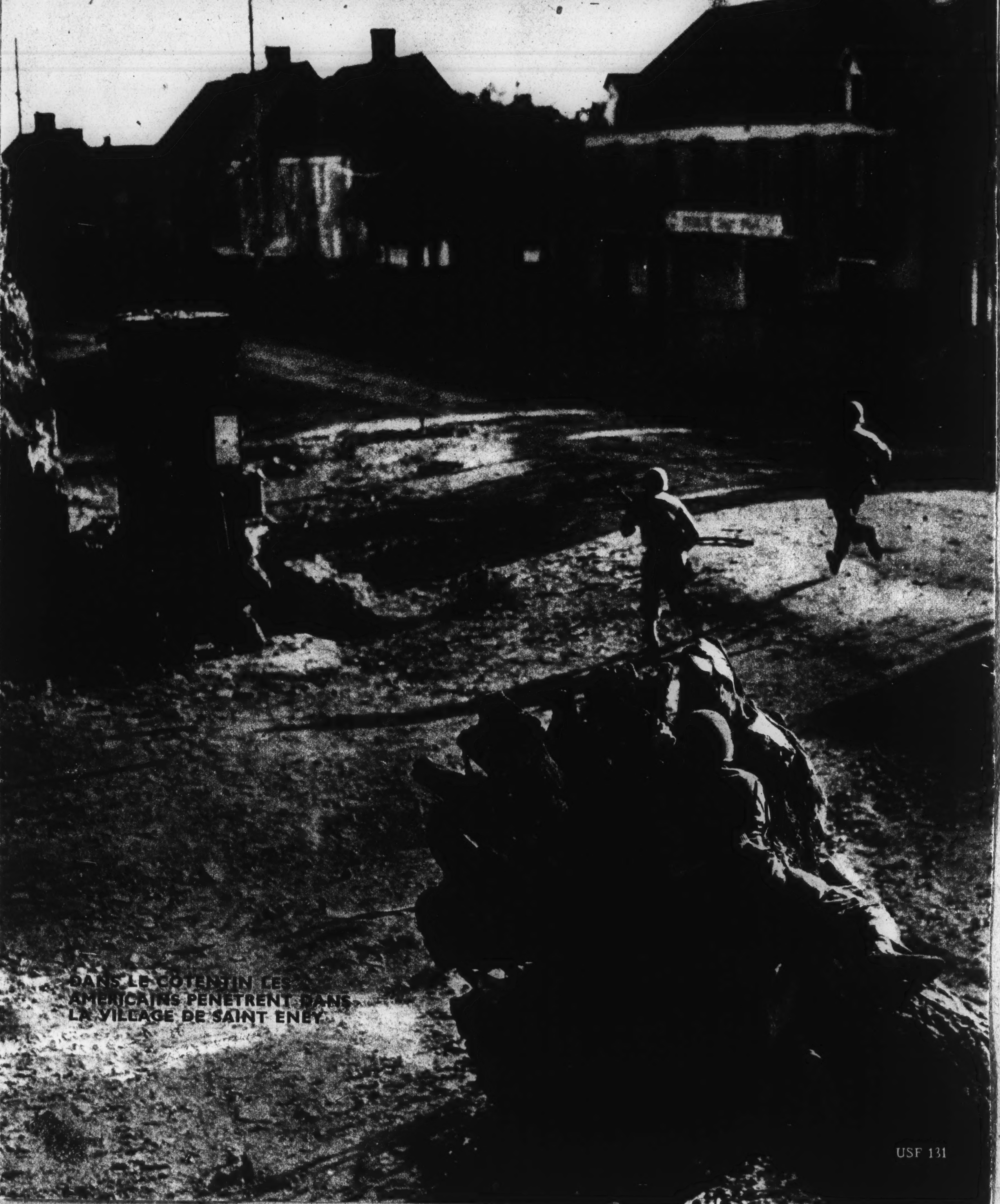
VOIR

Publié chaque quinzaine par le Ministère américain de l'Information, VOIR a pour seul but de présenter des images du monde d'aujourd'hui à la France pendant sa libération et jusqu'au moment où la presse française sera en mesure de remplir elle-même librement cette tâche.



DANS LE COTENTIN LES AMERICAINS PENETRENT DANS LA VILLAGE DE SAINT ENEY

USF 131

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INDEXED

Cover

VOIR
Pictures of the world today. Airborne edition No. 9.
Mr. Churchill received an enthusiastic and friendly welcome from Frenchmen in liberated Normandy.

Pages 2-5

THE RUSSIAN PUSH TO THE EAST

The Battle of Warsaw has started. The first army groups of White Russia have reached the Vistula at Deblin, at the confluence of the Vistula and the Wieprz. In less than five weeks Rokossovsky's army has covered half the distance between its starting point and Berlin. They have captured Lublin, one of the most important Polish cities. Brest-Litovsk, the great fortress barring the road to Warsaw, has been occupied.

In other sectors, the situation is no less serious for the Reich: to the south, Koniev has taken Lwow and Stanislavoff and has reached the approaches of the hugh fortress of Przemysl. In the central sector Sakaharov has captured Byalistok which commands the roads to both Warsaw and East Prussia. In the North, Eremenko has taken Dvinsk, large Latvian town, and is going on to Riga, already threatened by Bagramyan from the south. The latter has captured Chavli, whose fall cuts the last railway line between eastern Prussia and the German armies in the Baltic. Lastly, Cherniakovsky, leaving Grodno, is pushing on rapidly towards East Prussia.

A giant Soviet tank, crushing under its tracks wreckage left by the fleeing Germans, enters Vilna captured July 13 by the combined armies of Generals Bagramyan and Cherniakovsky. (p. 2 top)

Constantin Rokossovsky, marshal of the Soviet Union, victor at Jlobine, Pinsk, Kovel, Lublin, and Deblin, leads the advance to Warsaw. (p. 2 bottom left)

"Always faster" seems to be the slogan of the Red Army for its summer offensive. The big rivers which flow through the Polish plains are not stopping its push any more than the terrible mud of the Ukraine did in the Spring or the snow of Leningrad in the winter. (p. 3 bottom)

Daring Cossack, Sergeant Bekechev (right) has 35 Germans killed to his credit, not to mention prisoners. (p. 3 top)

The huge territories freed by the Russians since the victory of Stalingrad is shown on the map opposite together with the present operations. The arrows indicate the direction of the present offensive. Regions liberated during the first five weeks of the Soviet summer offensive are shown in red. (p. 4 top - map caption)

On a map of France, Moscow workers study the progress of the Anglo-American armies on the western front. (p. 4 top)

These twenty German generals with eyes lowered march through the streets of Moscow at the head of an unending column of German prisoners. (p. 4 center)

In liberated Vilna, guerilla fighters and civilians read the first Order of the Day published by the Soviet High Command. (p. 4 bottom)

Pages 6, 7

HARD FIGHTING IN NORMANDY

To hold on at all costs was the official order received by the German divisions on the Normandy front. But west of Saint-Lo General Bradley's American forces have just given the Germans a blow which marks the beginning of a new phase in the battle for France.

The deliverance of Saint Lo is a new victory for the Americans who regrouped and continued their advance after liberating the town. Here they are seen entering Saint Eney. (p. 6 top)

Killed in battle, an American officer is buried in a temporary grave by the men he commanded. (p. 6 bottom left)

Victorious American infantry supported by tanks enter Saint-Lo after a hard fight on July 18. (p. 6 bottom right)

Special tanks explode mines left by the Germans in the British sector outside Caen. (p. 7 top)

Without respite, the Germans launched strong counter-attacks, imposing an exhausting task on the British. (p. 7 center left)

Mud, resulting from heavy rains, increased the difficulties of the British. (p. 7 center right)

The exhaustion of these Germans captured south of Caen shows the severity of the struggle. (p. 7 bottom)

Pages 8, 9, 10

THE FOURTH FRONT
15,000 tons of bombs were dropped on Germany during the month of June. Refineries and oil centers; factories producing aircraft, tanks, ball-bearings, all armaments essential to the German war effort, are being progressively crushed under the blows of the American and British air forces who are, at the same time, opening the roads to the armies on the Normandy front. The days of the Luftwaffe's triumphs are past.

Attack on an enemy airfield recorded by a movie camera. (p. 8 top)

Destruction of a supply train (same method). (p. 8 bottom)

In close formation, Fortresses bomb Stuttgart. (p. 9)

Refineries and oil centers are among the Allied air forces important industrial targets. Above: Liberators bombing Ploesti in Rumania. (p. 10 top)

The Blois Bridge, vital to German military traffic to Normandy, sustains a direct hit from bombs dropped by four-engine American planes. (p. 10 center)

Cradle of Nazism, Munich is one of the main railway centers and industrial routes of the Reich. The Bavarian capital has thus been the target of many attacks by Allied bombers. (p. 10 bottom)

Page 11

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS
Andre le Trocquer, Commissioner for French Liberated Territory, is expected in London this week. (top left)

Pierre Vienot, French Ambassador to London, died suddenly after a heart attack. (top right)

Franklin D. Roosevelt was practically unanimously renominated as candidate of the Democratic Party for the next presidential election. He is now serving his third term as President. (bottom left)

Thomas E. Dewey, Governor of New York State, has been nominated as Republican Party candidate for the next presidential elections. (bottom right)

Pages 12, 13

THEY ARE AT WAR TOO
Two thirds of Britains prodigious war workers are women....replacing men gone to the front. 7,750,000 women, most of them married with children, have not hesitated for one minute to reorganize their lives in answer to their country's call. Serving in the women's forces or in industry, British women have fully played their part in the cause of liberty.

Women constitute the entire personnel of this factory which Mr. Bevin (center), Minister of ~~Work~~ Labor, is visiting. (p. 12 top left)

After a hard day's work, the joys of home can still be found. (p. 12 top right)

In the underground. (p. 12 bottom left)

On the farm. (p. 12 bottom center)

On the Roads. (p. 12 bottom right)

The railroads have found valuable recruits in British women who make excellent railwaymen. (p. 13 top left)

In the railroad stations. (p. 13 top right)
In the city. (p. 13 center right)
In the factory. (p. 13 bottom left)
In the air. (p .13 bottom center)
Civil Defense. (p. 13 bottom right)

Page 14, 15

VICTORIES IN ITALY
In Siena, occupied by the French, General Juin welcomes General Sir Oliver Leese, Commander of the 8th Army. (p. 14 top left)

Since May 11, the Italian territory shown above has been liberated by the Allied Advance (p. 14 top right)
A knocked-out German 47-ton Panther tank lies by the roadside. (p. 14 bottom left)

Florence (Firenze in Italian) is but a few kilometres away. In Poggibonsi, the French go on towards the capital of Tuscany. (p. 14 bottom right)

Siena is taken and the population welcomes the victorious French. Yet another town lost by the Germans who are digging in at Pisa where heavy fighting continues. (p. 15)

Back Cover

VOIR published fortnightly by the American Office of War Information, VOIR has for its sole aim presentation of pictures of the world today to France during its liberation and until the French press will be able to take ofer this task.

In the Cotentin area, Americans p enetrate into the village of Saint Eney.

INDEXED

L'ARMEE FRANÇAISE COMBAT EN FRANCE !

Le Général Leclerc

"Dans peu de jours, la guerre avec la France sera finie. Nous la gagnerons, et plus jamais la France ne se relèvera."

C'est ce que disait un commandant allemand vainqueur, en mai 1940, devant un capitaine français, blessé et prisonnier.

Ce capitaine était Leclerc. Il laisse dire. Il ne reconnaît pas la défaite. Evadé malgré sa blessure, il rejoint le général de Gaulle. Le 4 août, c'est lui-même qui cite au micro de Londres les paroles de l'officier allemand, et jure de le faire mentir.

Leclerc est du Nord. Il n'a pas 40 ans. Il ne reste pas huit jours à Londres. Au Cameroun, il proclame le ralliement à la France Combattante. En 41, Leclerc, colonel, emporte Koufra, dans un raid demeuré fameux.

L'année suivante, laissant à Fort Lamy une base avancée, le général Leclerc prépare, de Brazzaville, cette campagne du Fezzan qui, en cinq semaines, à travers plus de 2.000 kilomètres du plus âpre désert, mènera les Forces Françaises Combattantes jusqu'aux portes de Tripoli. C'est là, en janvier 43, qu'elles rejoignirent la VIIIe Armée britannique.

Cette tâche, il l'avait entreprise avec patience, avec passion. Patience, parce qu'il avait tout à créer : les routes, le matériel, les cadres, la base. Passion, parce qu'il savait qu'en fin de compte c'est vers la France qu'il menait ses hommes.

Au printemps 43, Leclerc participe glorieusement à la Bataille de Tunisie, et cette fois l'ennemi n'est plus l'Italien mais l'Allemand.

Aujourd'hui, c'est lui encore qui conduit les troupes françaises sur le territoire de la France même, vers la dernière bataille,

Vers la Victoire.

La Deuxième Division Blindée est en ligne sur le front de France

Composée de troupes d'élite, elle fut reformée au Maroc après la campagne de Tunisie. C'est alors qu'elle reçut le matériel américain ultra-moderne avec lequel elle combat actuellement.

Après des mois d'entraînement intensif en Afrique, la 2e Division Blindée, commandée par le général Leclerc, s'embarqua pour l'Angleterre. Elle y rongeait son frein depuis le 6 juin lorsque l'ordre d'embarquement pour la France vint mettre fin à l'attente.

Aujourd'hui, sur le sol de France, des Français qui ont combattu dans la première Bataille de France, à Narvik, à Mourzouk, à Koufra, au Fezzan, à Bir Hakeim, à Tobrouk, en Egypte, en Tripolitaine, en Tunisie, qui se sont évadés des camps de prisonniers, qui, franchissant tous les barrages, ont repris leur place au combat, sont là pour prendre part à la poussée suprême de la libération.

Cette première grande unité française à débarquer en France, quatre ans de peine et de gloire l'ont forgée. Ses vétérans feront voir au combat qu'ils sont dignes de cet honneur.

Devant eux, la France

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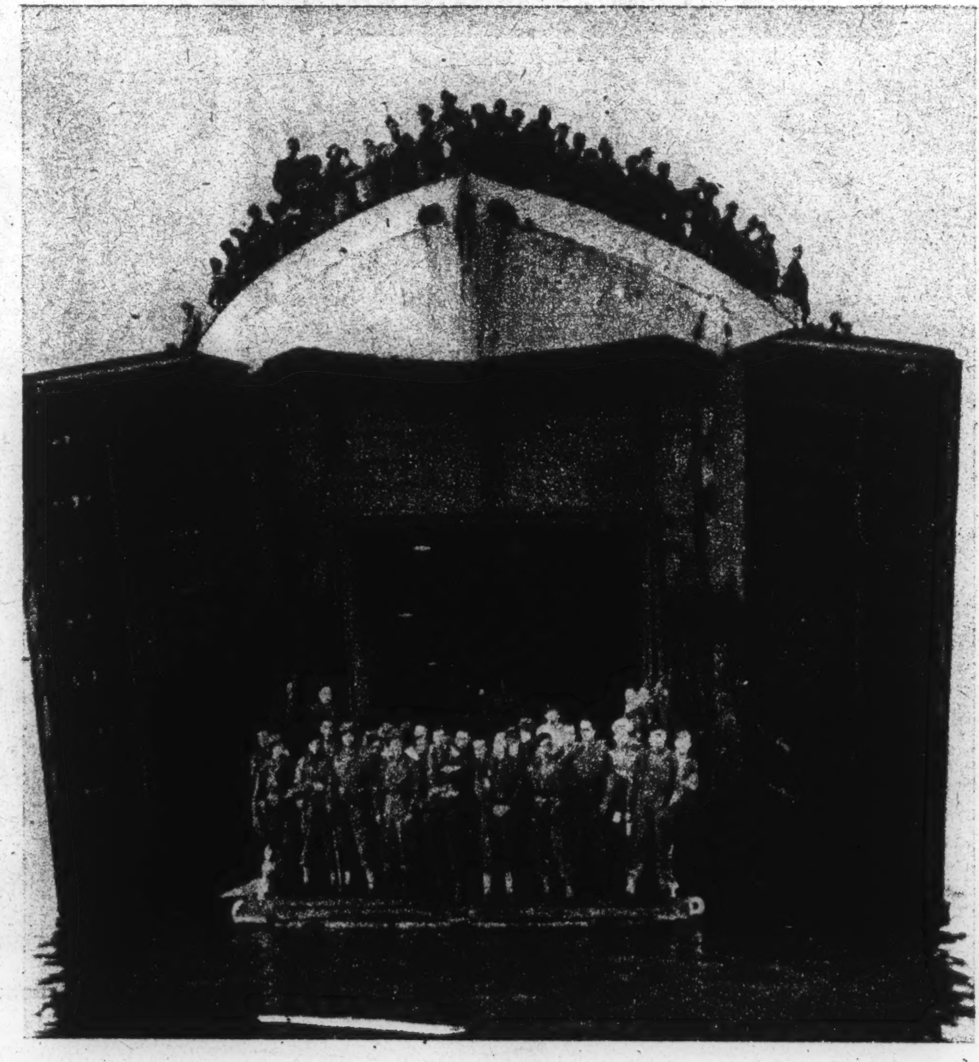
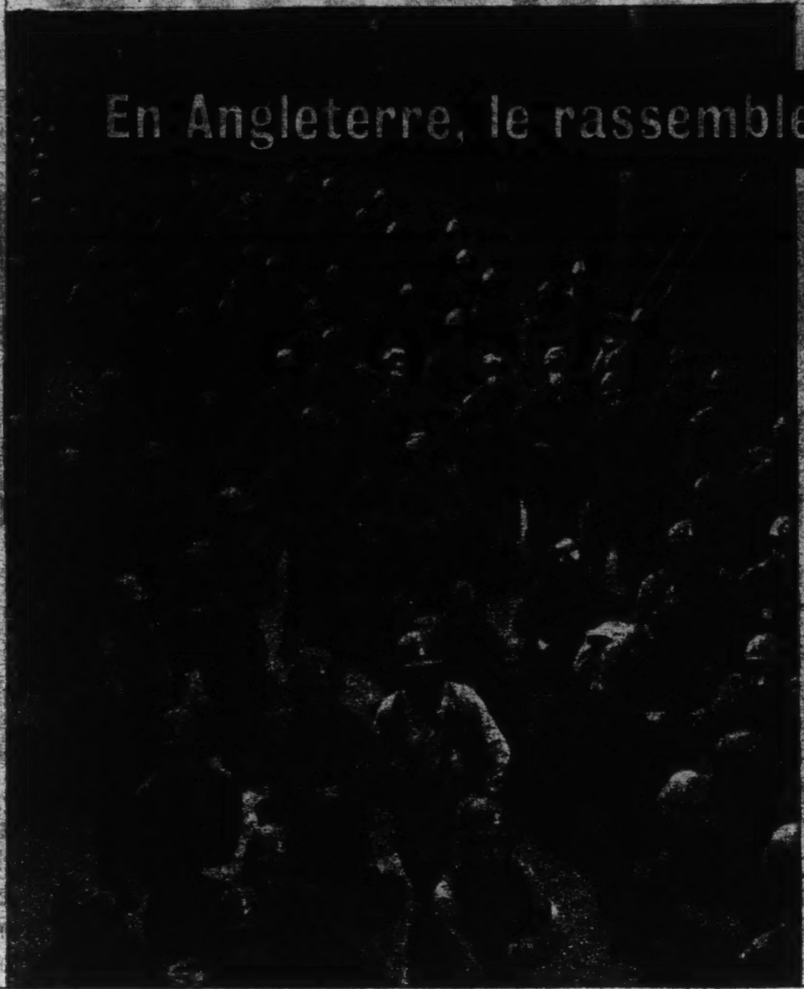
Devant eux, la France



En Angleterre, le rassemblement de la division pour le départ



Les hommes du Régiment de Marche du Tchad, vétérans du Fezzan, attendent l'ordre de monter à bord.

Une unité d'infanterie motorisée de la 2e Division Blindée recharge
pause, au cours de son voyage du point de rassemblement jusqu'au por

En route pour la France

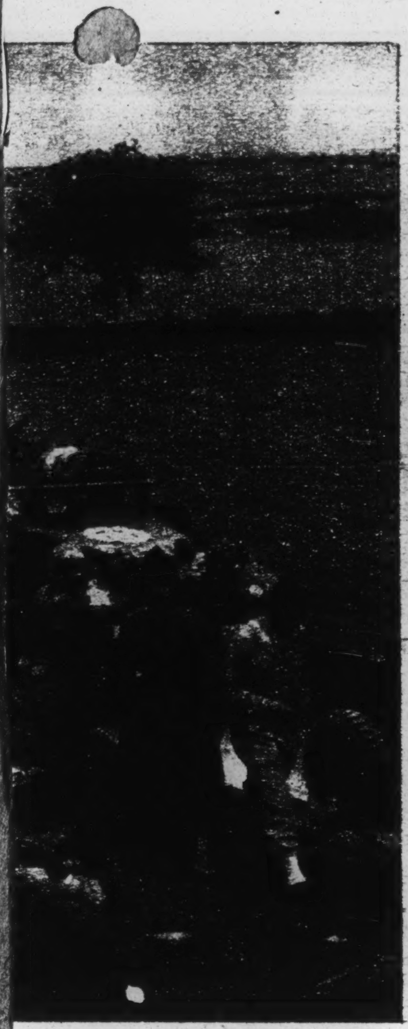
Ces volontaires françaises, infirmières et ambulancières, font partie intégrante de la division.

Sur le pont, détente générale au soleil . . . tandis que les durs fourbissent leurs armes.

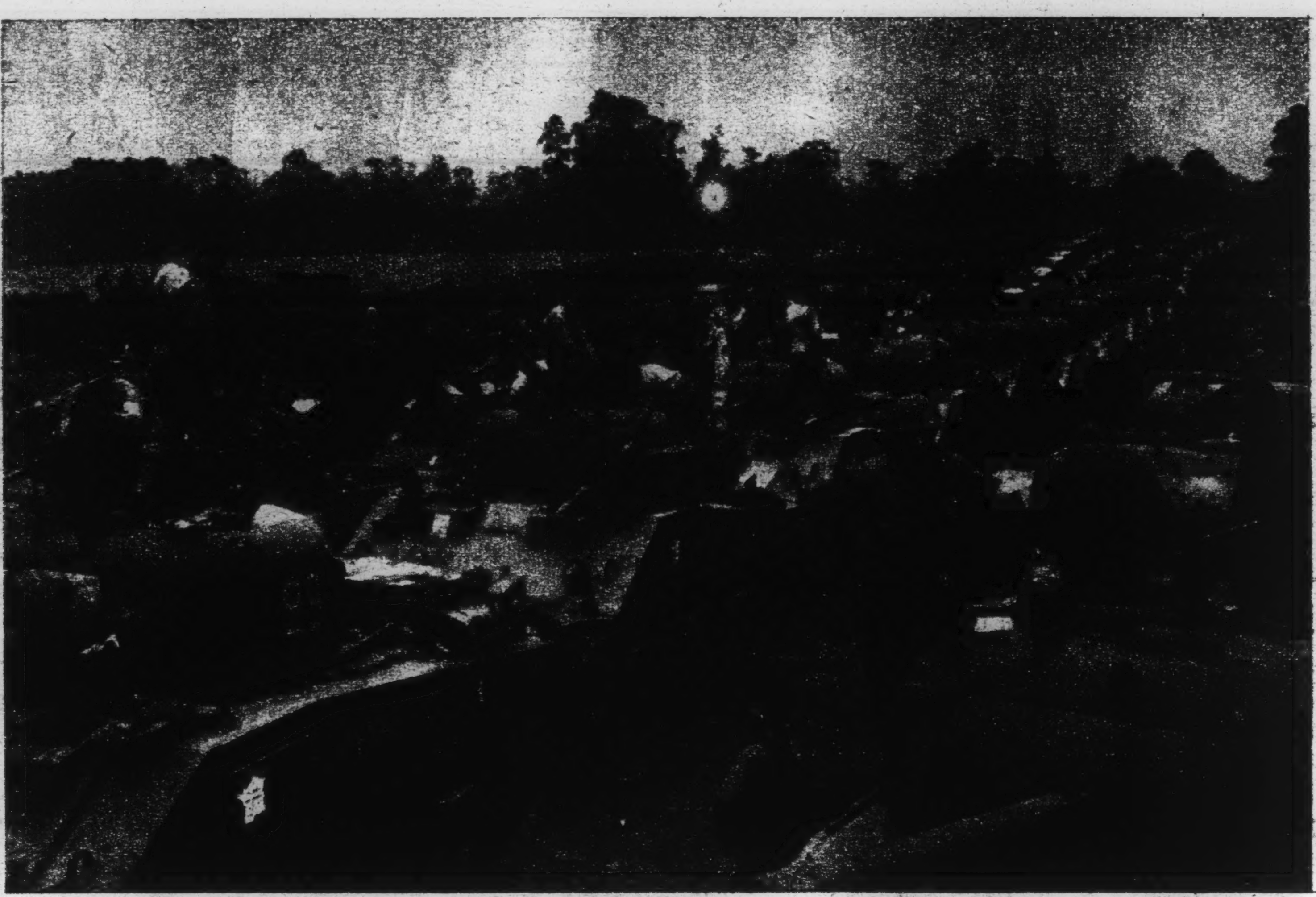
Le debarqu

Un char français s'élance su

502



son matériel, après une
: d'embarquement.



En rangs serrés, les *Sherman* portant l'emblème de la division attendent le moment d'embarquer. la 2e D.B. est dotée du matériel réglementaire des divisions blindées américaines.

ement en France
TARENTAISE

ır le sol de France. Cette fois, c'est le Boche qui sent le poids des blindés.

Les voilà : Joie de revoir la France — et les soldats français.

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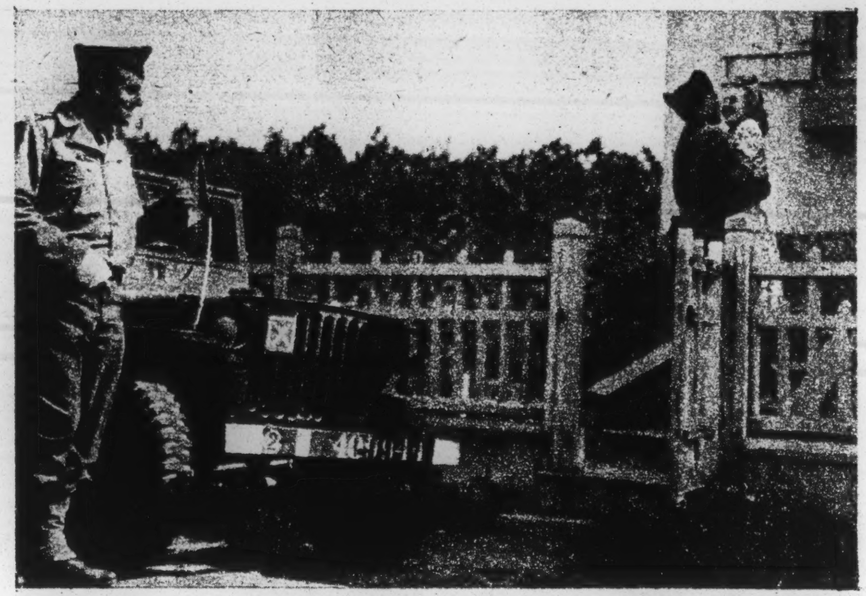
Aussitôt débarquée, la division monte vers le front. La population acclame les chars, mais l'horaire est rigoureux, et rares sont ceux qui ont le temps de s'arrêter.



Toutefois ce veinard, évadé de France en 1943, passe assez près de chez lui pour aller embrasser sa femme sous l'œil bienveillant de son camarade.

Un coup d'étrier pour le motocycliste. Après avoir trinqué à la victoire, il repartira la gourde pleine.

Deux générations de patriotes expriment chacune à sa façon la joie et l'orgueil de revoir les soldats de France.

A tous, officiers, sous-officiers, soldats, ce jour apporte la récompense de quatre ans de combats et d'attente.

INDEXED

PAGES 2 and 3

CAPTIONS ABOVE PICTURES

IN ENGLAND, THE DIVISION CONCENTRATES BEFORE LEAVING

EN ROUTE FOR FRANCE

THE LANDING IN FRANCE

CAPTIONS UNDER PICTURES

The men of the "Régiment de Marche du Tchad", veterans of the Fezzan, are awaiting the order to embark.

A unit of motorised infantry of the 2nd Armoured Division reloads its equipment, after a stop, during its journey from the assembly point to the port of embarkation.

In close ranks, the Shermans bearing the emblem of the Division wait for the moment to embark. The 2nd Armoured Division is equipped with material identical to that of American armoured divisions.

On deck, general relaxation in the sun... while the tough ones furbish their weapons

These French women volunteers, nurses and ambulance drivers, belong to the Division.

A French tank lands on French soil. This time it is the Hun who is going to feel the weight of armour.

Here they come: The joy of seeing France again... and French soldiers.

PAGE 4

CAPTIONS

No sooner have they landed than the Division moves towards the front. The people cheer the tanks, the time table is rigid, and few are those who have time to stop.

However, this lucky one, who escaped from France in 1943, passes near enough to his home to go and kiss his wife while his pal benevolently looks on.

"One for the road" for the despatch rider. Having drunk to victory, he will resume his way with a full water-bottle.

Two generations of patriots express each in his own way the joy and pride of seeing the soldiers of France again.

To all, officers, N.C.O.'s and men, this day brings the reward of four years of struggle and expectation.

X.F.2

THE FRENCH ARMY IS FIGHTING IN FRANCE!

The 2nd French Armoured Division is in the line on the French front.

Composed of crack troops, it was reformed in Morocco, after the Tunisian campaign. It was then that it received the ultra modern American material with which it is now fighting.

After months of intensive training in Africa, the 2nd Armoured Division, commanded by General Leclerc, embarked for England. There, since the 6th of June, it strained at the leash, until the embarkation order for France put an end to the period of waiting.

To-day, on French soil, Frenchmen who have fought in the first battle of France, at Narvik, at Moursouk, at Koufra, in the Fezzan, at Bir Hakeim, at Tobruk, in Egypt, in Tripolitania, in Tunisia, who have escaped from prison camps, who, surmounting all difficulties, have taken their place once more in the fight, are there to take part in the final thrust for liberation.

Four years of hardships and glory have forged this first large French unit to land in France. Its veterans will show in the fight that they are worthy of this honour.

PICTURE OF GENERAL LECLERC

GENERAL LECLERC

"In a very few days, the war with France will be finished. We shall win it, and France will never rise again."

This was what a victorious German Major said in May 1940, in the presence of a French captain, wounded and a prisoner.

The Captain was Leclerc. He let him talk. He did not accept defeat. He escaped in spite of his wounds and joined General de Gaulle. On the 4th August, it was he himself who quoted the words of the German officer into the microphone in London and swore to belie him.

Leclerc comes from the North. He is not yet 40. He did not stay in London for a week. From the Cameroons, he announced their rallying to Fighting France. In 1941, Leclerc, now a Colonel, took Koufra in a raid which has remained famous.

From Brazzaville, the following year, leaving an advance base at Fort Lamy, General Leclerc prepared the Fezzan campaign which in five weeks, across more than 2,000 kilometres of the most trying desert, was to bring the Fighting French Forces to the gates of Tripoli. It was there, in January 1943, that they linked up with the British VIIIth Army.

He had undertaken this task with patience and fervour. Patience, because he had everything to build from nothing: roads, material, cadres, and base. Fervour because he knew that in the end, it was towards France he was leading his men.

In the spring of 1943, Leclerc played a glorious part in the Battle of Tunisia, and this time the enemy was no longer the Italian but the German.

Today, it is he again who is leading the French troops on the soil of France herself, towards the last battle.

Towards Victory.

CAPTION

Before them, France.

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CONFIDENTIAL

MR. P. N. LOXLEY.

C

C 11106/344/18
26 AUG 1944

INDEXED

With the compliments

of

Major General R. A. D. Brooks.

22.8.44.

P.B.A.TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

L.R.30 COMBINED ANGLO AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT. Date. 23.8.44

507

No.	Title	Date.	Pkgs or Bombs	No. of Leaflets	No. of Units	Target
XF.2	French Fighting in France	18/19 Aug.	2P	8,000	32,000	Aubigny
			6P	24,000	96,000	Sancerre
			8P	32,000	128,000	
XF.1	De Gaulle's Speech	17/18 Aug.	6P	48,000	96,000	Sancerre
			2P	16,000	32,000	Joigny
			8P	64,000	128,000	
G.15	The Air War	16/17 Aug.	18P	288,000	288,000	Stettin
G.15	The Air War	12/13 Aug.	24P	384,000	384,000	Brunswick
XG.16	You know the facts	18/19 Aug	5P	80,000	80,000	Bremen
			4P	64,000	64,000	Sterkrade
			9P	144,000	144,000	

USF. 131 Voir No. 7 disseminated 14/15 Aug as follows:-

Packages	Leaflets	Units	Target
4	4,000	48,000	Blois
3	3,000	36,000	Vernoil
4	4,000	48,000	Ille Bouchard
4	4,000	48,000	Touron
4	4,000	48,000	Touron, Yzeure, Leugny, Dange
4	4,000	48,000	Pouzac
4	4,000	48,000	Jumelles
4	4,000	48,000	Poitiers, Mierbeau
4	4,000	48,000	Chateaureuf, Courville
4	4,000	48,000	Fenoix, Le Bisseaux
4	4,000	48,000	Reffannes, Clesse
4	4,000	48,000	St. Fulgent, Banoges
4	4,000	48,000	St. Laurent [illegible]
4	4,000	48,000	Ille Bouchard
4	4,000	48,000	Beaumont, Angles
4	4,000	48,000	La Chapelle
4	4,000	48,000	3½ miles SW of Langeais, Jarze
4	4,000	48,000	Le Boupere, La Romange
4	4,000	48,000	Maisontiers, Noirterre, Melay
4	4,000	48,000	Rudelle
4	4,000	48,000	Vendome, Malicorne
9	9,000	108,000	St. Cosme, Belleme
4	4,000	48,000	Chateau La Valliere, Neville
2	2,000	24,000	Brouilpont, La Haye du Thiel
2	2,000	24,000	Le Blanc
100	100,000	1,200,000	

USF. 133 L'Amerique en Guerre disseminated 14/15 Aug as follows:-

	Packages	Leaflets	Units	Target
	4	16,000	64,000	Ypreville, Biville, Boissy
	1	16,000	64,000	Vernoil
	4	16,000	64,000	Blois
	4	16,000	64,000	Valmont, Fretavl
	4	16,000	64,000	Beuxes, Montreveil
	4	16,000	64,000	Bre
	4	16,000	64,000	Poitiers
	4	16,000	64,000	Marchenoir
	4	16,000	64,000	La Thiel
	4	16,000	64,000	Ille Bouchard, Vernantes
	4	16,000	64,000	Louviers
	41	164,000	256,000	
15/16	2	8,000	32,000	Chilon
	2	8,000	32,000	Leugny, Dange, Marigny, Beuxes
	4	16,000	64,000	

Continued over-leaf

USF [illegible]133 L'Amerique en Guerre disseminated 13/14 Aug as follows:-

Packages	Leaflets	Units	Target
10	40,000	160,000	Outarville,Bazoches,Prouais
10	40,000	160,000	Fontenay
10	40,000	160,000	Veves,Digny,Elmes,Boissy les Perche, Courville sur Eure
10	40,000	160,000	Jupills,Ecommay,Ceran,Fouilloise,Grez
10	40,000	160,000	Guer,Langoelan
10	40,000	160,000	La Chapelle,Bernantes,Brion,Jumelles
10	40,000	160,000	St. Pardoux,Mont Jean
10	40,000	160,000	Vernoil,Vernantes,Jarze,Bre
10	40,000	160,000	St. Aignan,Pontrieux,Guignan,Bre,Le Blanc Chateldon
10	40,000	160,000	Villentrois,Lys,Droue,La Thiel
10	40,000	160,000	St. Aultier,Pouance
10	40,000	160,000	Maisontirs,St. Loup,Beaumont,Angles
10	40,000	160,000	Between Ploermel & Champtoce
10	40,000	160,000	Menigoute,Mazieres,St. Pardoux,Courlay,
10	40,000	160,000	Ille Bouchard, Pouzay,Rilly,Marigny,Journy
10	40,000	160,000	Vernantes,Jarze,Chateauneuf
10	40,000	160,000	Ourville,Santeuil,Gallardon,Maintenon, Nogent,Anet,Autheuil,Louviers
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Amfreville,La Haye du Theil
10	40,000	160,000	Tierce
10	40,000	160,000	Chateau la Vielle,Chateau du Loir
10	40,000	160,000	Poitiers,Neuville,Thouars,St. Maria
10	40,000	160,000	Bauzay,Vernantes,Ille Bouchard,Jarze
10	40,000	160,000	Riaille,Grand Fougeray,Pipriac
10	40,000	160,000	Lanquetot and surrounding region
10	40,000	160,000	Valmont,Ypreville,Lanquetot
10	40,000	160,000	Villetrun,Droue,Montfort sur Risle
250	1,000,000	4,000,000	

XF.2 The French Army Fights in France disseminated 16/17 August as follows:-

Packages	Leaflets	Units	Target
6	24,000	96,000	Challes
6	24,000	96,000	Tours Blois
6	24,000	96,000	Marchenoir,Droue
6	24,000	96,000	Neulise,Roanne
5	20,000	80,000	La Trimouille,St. Savin
6	24,000	96,000	Vineuil,Levroux,Polleveisin
6	24,000	96,000	Decize
6	24,000	96,000	Ceton
6	24,000	96,000	Loury,Ouvrouer les Champs
6	24,000	96,000	St. Amand
6	24,000	96,000	Pouzay,Ille Bouchard
6	24,000	96,000	Montreuil
6	24,000	96,000	Villaines,Azay
3	12,000	48,000	5 miles S of Loire and 10 miles E of Tours
4	16,000	64,000	Leugny,Dange,Marigny,Beuxes
6	24,000	96,000	Chatellerault,Villaines
6	24,000	96,000	Area E of Noyan
6	24,000	96,000	Segre
5	20,000	80,000	La Celle,Chateauneuf
6	24,000	96,000	Area W of Montreuil
5	20,000	80,000	Ille Bouchard
5	20,000	80,000	Le Blanc,Azay
5	20,000	80,000	Champdeniers,La Romagne,Geste
2	8,000	32,000	Nozay
4	16,000	64,000	Limoges
3	12,000	48,000	Mont Jean
3	12,000	48,000	Ploermel
3	12,000	48,000	Bracieux
3	12,000	48,000	
146	584,000	2,336,000	

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AMENDMENTS TO JUNE MONTHLY LEAFLET REPORT.

P.W.E. Leaflets Disseminated by the U.S.T.A.F.

	Leaflets	Leaflet Units
FRENCH	1,620,000	3,579,600

P.W.D. Leaflets Disseminated by the U.S.T.A.F.

	Leaflets	Leaflet Units
BELGIAN	262,500	525,000
FRENCH	2,240,000	4,480,000
GERMAN	1,809,000	1,809,000
GERMAN TROOPS IN FRANCE	168,286	168,286

P.W.D. Leaflets Disseminated by the T.A.F.

	Leaflets	Leaflet Units
GERMAN TROOPS IN FRANCE	222,964	222,964
FRENCH	32,000	64,000
TOTAL	6,354,750	10,848,850
THIS MAKES A FINAL TOTAL OF	96,663,763	187,295,073

Above are consolidated particulars of further leaflet disseminations carried out during the month of June, details of which were not received by P.W.E. Leaflet Unit in time for inclusion in the June Monthly Report.

Daily Dissemination Reports giving the details of these additional disseminations have already been issued.

P.B.A. TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

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TRA/18 24 August 1944

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

No.	Title	Date Aug.	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
ZG 37	Safe Conduct	23	1	80,000	80,000	Lieurey
			1	80,000	80,000	Thiberville
			2	160,000	160,000	Lieurey-Thiberville road
			1	80,000	80,000	Cormeilles
			1	80,000	80,000	Bourgtheroulde
			1	80,000	80,000	Bernay
			1	80,000	80,000	Le Neubourg
		23/24	1	80,000	80,000	Routot
			1	80,000	80,000	Broglie
			1	80,000	80,000	La Neuve Lyre
			1	80,000	80,000	St. Georges du Vievre
			1	80,000	80,000	Le Neubourg
			2	160,000	160,000	Brest
ZG 38	You Are Now Cut Off		4	320,000	320,000	Brest
ZG 45	One Minute Which May Save Your Life		4	320,000	320,000	Brest
ZG 51	The Choice (+)		1	80,000	80,000	Beuzeville
			1	80,000	80,000	Routot
			1	80,000	80,000	Broglie
			1	80,000	80,000	La Neuve Lyre
			1	80,000	80,000	St. Georges du Vievre
			1	80,000	80,000	Le Neubourg
ZG 53	Stay Alive (+)		1	80,000	80,000	Honfleur
			1	80,000	80,000	Pont Audemer
			1	80,000	80,000	Bourg Achard
			1	80,000	80,000	Thinerville
			1	80,000	80,000	La Barre en Ouche
			1	80,000	80,000	Breteuil
			1	80,000	80,000	Epaignes
			1	80,000	80,000	Brionne
			1	80,000	80,000	Bernay
		23	2	160,000	160,000	Lieurey
			2	160,000	160,000	Thiberville
			4	320,000	320,000	Lieurey-Thiberville road
			2	160,000	160,000	Cormeilles
			2	160,000	160,000	Bourgtheroulde
			2	160,000	160,000	Bernay
			2	160,000	160,000	Le Neubourg
T 129	Nachrichten (+)	23/24	1	10,530	63,180	Honfleur
			1	10,530	63,180	Beuzeville
			1	10,530	63,180	Pont Audemer
			1	10,530	63,180	Bourg Achard
			1	10,530	63,180	Thiberville
			1	10,530	63,180	La Barre en Ouche
			1	10,530	63,180	Breteuil
			1	10,530	63,180	Epaignes
			1	10,530	63,180	Brionne
			1	10,530	63,180	Bernay
			10	105,300	631,800	Brest
		Total	74	4,530,600	5,583,600	

+ = First Dissemination

CONFIDENTIAL

PULPINGS

ZG 30	The Battle on the Niemen	20	680,000	680,000
XG 17	Food for Thought	32	1,392,000	1,856,000
XN 7	Forente Nasjoner	14	221,050	884,200
XN 9	German War Effort at the Last Ditch	2	170,000	170,000
XB 26	L'Arc en Ciel	12	248,000	992,000
G 27	Luftpost	10	800,000	800,000

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C ~~11450~~ 11106/344/18
30 AUG 1944

MR. F. N. LOXLEY.

INDEXED

With the compliments

of

Major General R. A. D. Brooks.

P.B.A.TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

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L.R.31 **COMBINED ANGLO AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT** Date. 24.8.44

No.	Title	Date.	Pkgs or Bombs	No. of Leaflets	No. of Units	Target
XB. 27 +	L'Arc en Ciel	23/24 Aug.	5B	91,000	364,000	Antwerp
			5B	91,000	364,000	Brussels
			10B	182,000	728,000	
G. 26 +	Luftpost	24 Aug.	5B	88,000	264,000	Mersburg
			5B	88,000	264,000	Weimar
			9B	158,000	475,200	Hanover
			5B	88,000	264,000	Brux
			5B	88,000	264,000	Ruhland
			29B	510,400	1,531,200	
G. 27 +	Luftpost	24 Aug.	5B	285,000	285,000	Mersburg
			5B	285,000	285,000	Weimar
			10B	570,000	570,000	
XG. 25 +	This is it.	24 Aug.	10B	710,000	710,000	Brunswick
			5B	355,000	355,000	Hanover
			5B	355,000	355,000	Ruhland
			20B	1,420,000	1,420,000	
XG.20	Message to Foreign Workers (German-Polish)	24 Aug.	5B	280,000	280,000	Hanover
			5B	280,000	280,000	Dresden
			10B	560,000	560,000	
XG. 23	Message to Foreign Workers(German-Dutch)	24 Aug.	5B	400,000	400,000	Dresden
XB. 27	L'Arc en Ciel	25/26 Aug.	4B	72,640	290,560	Liege
			3B	54,480	217,920	Namur
			3B	54,480	217,920	Charleroi
			10B	181,600	726,400	
G. 13	War Guilt Booklet	25/26 Aug.	22P	13,200	211,200	Russelsheim
G. 17	Without the Party - No War.	25/26 Aug.	10P	160,000	160,000	Russelsheim
G. 26	Appeal to German Women	25/26 Aug	67P	402,000	1,206,000	Russelsheim
			3P	18,000	54,000	Unknown
			70P	420,000	1,260,000	
G.100	Bombing Guilt (Revised)	25/26 Aug.	7P	16,800	100,800	Russelsheim

+ = First Dissemination

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We attach for your information a Leaflet Dissemination Report furnished by S.H.A.E.F.

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With the compliments

of

Major General R. A. D. Brooks.

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TRA/19 26 August 1944

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

No.	Title	Date	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
ZG 37	Safe Conduct	Aug. 25/26	1	80,000	80,000	Tours
			1	80,000	80,000	Blois
			1	80,000	80,000	Saumur
ZG 51	The Choice		1	78,200	78,200	Tours
			1	78,200	78,200	Blois
			1	78,200	78,200	Saumur
ZG 55	Message to the German Troops in Brest (+)	24	10	570,000	570,000	Brest
		25/26	4	230,000	230,000	Brest
T 121	Nachrichten (+)	24	10	108,800	652,800	Brunswick
			10	108,800	652,800	Dresden
T 126	Nachrichten (+)	24	5	52,500	315,000	Brux
T 127	Nachrichten (+)	24	10	105,000	630,000	Mersburg
T 130	Nachrichten (+)	25/26	4	40,000	240,000	Lorient
			2	20,000	120,000	Brest
			5	50,000	300,000	At intervals along road Pont Audemer-Quillebeuf
			5	50,000	300,000	At intervals along road Bourg Achard-Sotteville
			2	20,000	120,000	Tours
			1	10,000	60,000	Blois
			1	10,000	60,000	Saumur
T 131	Nachrichten (+)		2	22,060	132,360	Fecamp
			3	33,090	198,540	Le Havre
			3	33,090	198,540	Rouen
			2	22,060	132,360	Beauvais
			5	55,150	330,900	At intervals along road Honfleur-Pont Audemer
			5	55,150	330,900	At intervals along road Pont Audemer-Bourg Achard
		Total	95	2,070,300	6,048,800	

+ = First Dissemination

PULPINGS

G 22	Luftpost	70	2,074,271	8,297,084

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[redacted] [redacted] [redacted]

Deutsche Frauen, deutsche Mütter!

INDEXED

Jetzt ist die Zeit gekommen, wo auch die deutsche Frau dazu beitragen muss, dem sinnlosen Blutvergiessen an den Fronten ein Ende zu bereiten.

Der Krieg ist unwiderruflich verloren. Das wussten auch dank ihrer militärischen Schulung und ihrer genauen Kenntnis der Lage die deutschen Generale. Darum unternahmen sie am 20. Juli einen Putsch, um Deutschland das zu bringen, was es jetzt am nötigsten braucht:

SIE STARBEN AUF DER STRASSE NACH CHERBOURG . . .

. . . aber Cherbourgs Schicksal war bereits entschieden. Ihr Opfer war umsonst, genau so umsonst wie das Opfer derer, die heute an allen Fronten fallen. Denn auch das Ende des Krieges ist bereits entschieden.

Frieden!

Das wissen auch Hitler und die Partei, die den Frieden nicht wollen, weil Frieden für sie und ihre Helfershelfer das sichere Ende bedeutet. Um ihr eigenes Ende ein paar Wochen hinauszuschieben, darum opfern sie jetzt Eure Männer, Söhne und Brüder.

Schreibt Euren Männern die Wahrheit ins Feld!

Schreibt ihnen, dass jeder, der sich jetzt noch opfert, für eine verlorene Sache fällt.

Schreibt ihnen, dass jeder, der jetzt sinnlos weiterkämpft, nur den verlorenen Krieg verlängert und den Frieden verhindert.

Schreibt ihnen, dass sie jetzt, nachdem die Entscheidung gefallen ist, nur noch eine Pflicht haben : sich Euch und Eurer Familie zu erhalten, um dann mit heilen Gliedern an den Wiederaufbau heranzugehen, der ohnehin schwer genug sein wird.

Schreibt ihnen, bevor es zu spät ist!

ER WIRD ZURÜCKKEHREN

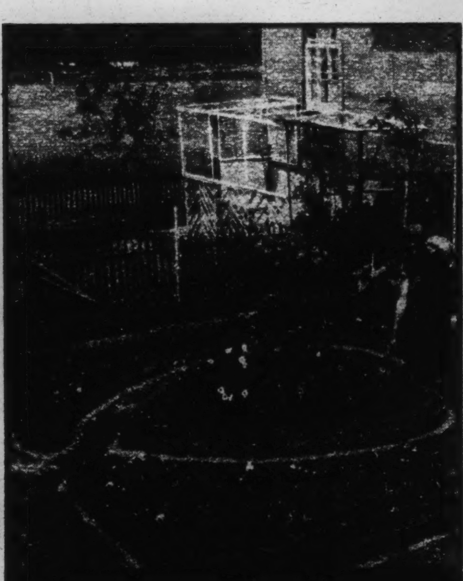
Ihn wird seine Mutter eines Tages wieder in die Arme schliessen können, wenn er aus der Kriegsgefangenschaft heimkehrt. Und dann wird auch er dabei sein, wenn es an den Wiederaufbau geht.

G.26

So leben deutsche Kriegsgefangene

SO SIEHT DIE LAGERSTRASSE AUS

Die Baracken sind einfach, aber gemütlich. Sie sind wetterfest gebaut. Jede Hütte hat ihren windgeschützten Eingang.



JEDE HÜTTE HAT IHREN GARTEN

Blumenzucht-„Wettbewerbe" sind die grosse Mode.

BLICK IN DEN SPEISERAUM

Eigene Küche, eigene Köche sorgen für reichliche und schmackhafte Mahlzeiten.

BEI DER ARBEIT

Die Werkstätten sind mit modernsten Werkzeugmaschinen ausgestattet.

HOLZFÄLLEN IST SEHR BELIEBT

Gefangene können auf Wunsch ausserhalb des Lagers gegen gute Bezahlung in der Forst- und Landwirtschaft beschäftigt werden.

DAS LAGERLAZARETT

Sorgfältige Pflege in modernen Räumen ist selbstverständlich.

FÜR FORTBILDUNG IST AUCH GESORGT

Es gibt Examenskurse für Sprachen, Buchführung, Technik, Handwerk, Kunst und Wissenschaften.

DIE FUSSBALLMANNSCHAFT BEIM TRAINING

Das Rote Kreuz sorgt für Sportkleidung und Sportgeräte aller Art. Erstklassige Leistungen sind an der Tagesordnung. Fussball steht an erster Stelle.

WIE MAN WOHNT UND SCHLÄFT

In den Baracken herrscht grösste Sauberkeit. Alles ist praktisch eingerichtet.

SPAZIERGANG IM FREIEN

Ein Hornsignal lädt zu einem Spaziergang ausserhalb des Stacheldrahtes ein. Eigene Schildwachen haben die Verantwortung, dass alle zurückkehren.

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LUFTPOST. G.26.

German women - German mothers!

The time has now come when the German women too must take a hand in making an end to the senseless shedding of blood at the fronts.

The war is irrevocably lost. The German Generals also were aware of this, thanks to their military experience and their exact knowledge of the situation. That is why they started a revolt on the 20th. July to give Germany what she now desperately needs:

Peace

Hitler and the party also know, but they do not want peace because for them and their accomplices it would definitely mean the end.

To postpone their own end for some weeks or so, they are sacrificing your husbands, sons, and brothers.

Write the truth to your menfolk in the field.

Write them that each one, who sacrifices himself now, is being killed for a lost cause.

Write them that each one, who now senselessly fights on, only prolongs the war and prevents the peace.

Write them that now the issue has been decided, there is only one duty left for them - to save themselves for you and your families so that sound of limb, they can begin one day the work of reconstruction which even so will be difficult enough.

Write to them
before it is too late !

Caption to first Photograph.

They died on the route to Cherbourg. . . .

(picture)

. . . but Cherbourg's fate was already decided. Their sacrifice was in vain, just as will be the sacrifice of those who are still being killed on all the battlefronts today. For the end of the war is already decided too.

Caption to second photograph

He will come back

One day his mother will have him back in her arms, when he returns from the prison camp. And then, he too will be there when the work of reconstruction begins.

. . . .

This is how German Prisoners of War are living

1. A street in the camp looks like this.

The barracks are simple but comfortable. They are constructed in a weatherproof way. Each hut has an entrance with a protection against the wind.

2. Each hut has its own garden.

Competitions in flower cultivation are the fashion.

3. A glimpse in the dining room.

Own cooking, own cooks provide plentiful and appetising food.

4. At work.

The camp/work rooms are equipped with the most modern machinery.

5. Woodcutting is very popular.

Prisoners can be employed if they wish outside the camp for good payment in forestry and agriculture.

6. The camp hospital.

Careful treatment in modern wards is a matter of course.

7. Education is also taken care of.

There are examinations in languages, bookkeeping, engineering, handicraft, arts and science.

8. The football team is training.

The Red Cross provides sport outfits and equipment for games of all kinds. First-class performances are very frequent. Football takes first place.

9. How they live and sleep.

The barracks are scrupulously clean and practically furnished.

10. Walks outside the camp.

A A bugle call announces a walk outside the barbed wire. Their own sentries have the responsibility for everyone's safe return.

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TRANSLATION OF ZG 53.

STAY

INDEXED

ALIVE!

The 7th Army no longer exists. But the individual survivors can still save themselves. The following instructions are meant to help you to keep alive. If you want to save yourselves, then act as follows :

1. REMAIN BEHIND. THOSE WHO GO TOWARD THE SEINE, ARE GOING TOWARDS THOUSANDS OF BOMBERS.
2. OFF THE ROADS. THE ROADS OF RETREAT ARE THE ROADS OF DEATH AND DISASTER.
3. PUT AWAY YOUR ARMS. WAIT UNTIL ALLIED ADVANCE UNITS SHOW UP.
4. GET TOGETHER IN GROUPS. THE OLDEST IN RANK IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DISCIPLINE.
5. TAKE OFF YOUR HELMET AND BELT. RAISE YOUR ARMS. WAVE A WHITE CLOTH.

We on our part undertake to treat you fairly and correctly, as ennemies who have fought bravely but who could not help surrendering when the odds became too big.

When surrendering show the back of this leaflet.

PASSIERSCHEIN

An die britiſchen und amerikaniſchen Vorpoſten: Der deutſche Soldat, der dieſen Paſſierſchein vorzeigt, benutzt ihn als Zeichen ſeines ehrlichen Willens, ſich zu ergeben. Er iſt zu entwaffnen. Er muß gut behandelt werden. Er hat Anſpruch auf Verpflegung und, wenn nötig, ärztliche Behandlung. Er wird ſo bald wie möglich aus der Gefahrenzone entfernt.

SAFE CONDUCT

The German soldier who carries this safe-conduct is using it as a sign of his genuine wish to give himself up. He is to be disarmed, to be well looked after, to receive food and medical attention as required, and is to be removed from the danger zone as soon as possible.

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Bleibt

INDEXED

am Leben!

Die siebente Armee existiert nicht mehr. Aber der einzelne Überlebende kann sich noch retten. Die folgenden Anweisungen sollen dazu dienen, Euch am Leben zu erhalten. Wenn Ihr Euch retten wollt, so handelt wie folgt:

1 **BLEIBT ZURÜCK! WER ZUR SEINE ZIEHT, GEHT TAUSENDEN JABOS ENTGEGEN.**

2 **WEG VON DEN STRASSEN! DIE RÜCKZUGSTRASSEN SIND STRASSEN DES TODES.**

3 **WAFFEN WEGLEGEN! WARTET, BIS ALLIIERTE VORAUSEINHEITEN AUFTAUCHEN — *DANN:***

4 **SAMMELT EUCH! DER JEWEILIGE RANGÄLTESTE IST VERANTWORTLICH FÜR DIE DISZIPLIN.**

5 **HELM HERUNTER — KOPPEL FÄLLT EBENFALLS — HÄNDE HOCH! SCHWENKT EIN WEISSES TUCH!**

Wir unsererseits verpflichten uns, Euch fair und korrekt zu behandeln wie Gegner, die tapfer gekämpft haben, bis angesichts der Übermacht nichts anderes übrig blieb als aufzugeben.

Bei der Übergabe zeigt die Rückseite dieses Flugblatts vor!

ZG53

PASSIERSCHEIN

An die britiſchen und amerikaniſchen Vorpoſten: Der deutſche Soldat, der dieſen Paſſierſchein vorzeigt, benutzt ihn als Zeichen ſeines ehrlichen Willens, ſich zu ergeben. Er iſt zu entwaffnen, Er muß gut behandelt werden. Er hat Anſpruch auf Verpflegung und, wenn nötig, ärztliche Behandlung. Er wird ſo bald wie möglich aus der Gefahrenzone entfernt.

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Und wieder:

Abgeschrieben!

INDEXED

Jetzt, da die Führung beschlossen hat, die Spezialisten, Panzer- und Parteitruppen um jeden Preis zu retten, muss Euch — den Überlebenden der Infanterie — die Lage klar geworden sein: Ihr seid geopfert. Ihr seid abgeschrieben. Ohne Ersatz, ohne schwere Artillerie, ohne Luftdeckung: Ihr seid seit Tagen bereits aufgegeben.

So war es schon in Afrika, wo man noch italienische Infanterie zu Gunsten motorisierter deutscher Truppen opfern konnte. So war es im Osten, wo immer wieder der zurückgelassene Infanterist als lebende Mine den Vormarsch verzögern sollte, um „wertvolleren" SS- und Pz-Divisionen das Entkommen zu ermöglichen. So war es in Cherbourg, wo die Infanterie zu tausenden geopfert wurde, um „Zeit zu gewinnen".

Ob Ihr Euch jetzt noch opfern lässt, jetzt da Ihr überhaupt nichts zu erreichen habt, ist Eure Sache. Solltet Ihr aber die Hoffnungslosigkeit der Lage erkennen und Euch ergeben wollen, so macht es unseren Soldaten absolut klar: Waffen weg, Helm und Koppel herunter, schwenkt eine weisse Fahne, ein Taschentuch oder Flugblatt!

ALS KRIEGSGEFANGENE WERDET IHR WIE SOLDATEN BEHANDELT — DAS HEISST: FAIR, ANSTÄNDIG, WIE ES TAPFEREN GEGNERN GEBÜHRT

ZG.51

DIE WAHL . . .

. . . FÜR DEUTSCHLAND:

Entweder der Krieg geht weiter, bis ganz Deutschland zum Schlachtfeld wird; bis Chaos im ganzen Lande herrscht; bis alles Geld entwertet ist, bis die Felder verwüstet und die Städte gänzlich zerstört sind und die Frauen und Kinder den vollen Schrecken des Krieges auf eigenem Boden erleben. .

Das ist der Plan von Himmler, Ley und den anderen Parteistrategen, die Millionen ins Elend stürzen, um sich selbst noch eine Zeitlang im Sattel zu halten.

Oder die deutsche Wehrmacht legt die Waffen nieder, bevor der Krieg das Reichsgebiet verheert.

Das war der Plan der Generale, die mit ihrem Leben dafür büssen mussten, dass sie Deutschland vor der Katastrophe bewahren wollten.

. . . FÜR DICH:

Entweder Du kämpfst weiter gegen die überwältigende Übermacht — und kämpfst tatsächlich bis zur letzten Patrone; und stirbst, anstatt Dich zu ergeben . . .

Das ist der Weg von SS- und Parteifanatikern, deren schuldbeladenes Gewissen und blutbefleckte Hände ihnen keinen anderen Ausweg lassen.

Oder Du erkennst, dass der Krieg verloren ist; denkst daran, dass Du gebraucht wirst, wenn es gilt, Heimat und Familie nach dem Krieg wieder hochzuarbeiten: und handelst daher so wie 115 000 Deiner Kameraden in Westfrankreich, die jetzt als Kriegsgefangene auf den Frieden warten.

Das ist der Weg des einfachen Soldaten, der seine Pflicht getan hat.

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TRANSLATION OF ZG 51

And again :

Written off!

Now that the leadership has decided to save the specialists, tank and party troops at any cost, you —the survivors of the Infantry—must have realized : *You* are sacrificed. You have been *written off*. Without reinforcements, without heavy artillery, without air cover. For days already, you have been given up.

> That is the way it was in Africa, where one could still sacrifice Italian Infantry so that motorized German troops could get out. That is the way it was in the East, where again and again the abandoned Infantryman was to act as a *human mine*, to delay the advance so that " more valuable " SS and armored divisions could get out. That is the way it was in Cherbourg when the Infantry was sacrificed by the thousands in order to " gain time."

It is up to you to determine whether you are to be sacrificed even now, now that there is nothing at all to be gained by holding out. But : Should you realize the hopelessness of your situation and should you want to surrender, then make it perfectly clear to our soldiers : throw away your arms, steel helmets and belts, wave a white flag, handkerchief or leaflet.

AS PRISONERS-OF-WAR YOU WILL BE TREATED AS SOLDIERS WHICH MEANS FAIRLY, DECENTLY, AS BECOMES A BRAVE ENEMY

THE CHOICE . . .

. . . FOR GERMANY:

Either the war continues until all of Germany becomes a battleground; until chaos reigns in the entire country; until money is de-valued; until the fields are ravaged and the towns entirely destroyed, and women and children experience the full horror of war on native soil . . .

That is the plan of Himmler, Ley and the other party strategists who plunge millions into disaster in order to stay in the saddle for a little while longer.

Or else the German Wehrmacht lays down its arms before the war sweeps onto Reich territory.

That was the plan of the generals, who paid with their lives for having wanted to preserve Germany from the catastrophe.

. . . FOR YOU:

Either you fight on against the overwhelming superiority—and actually fight to the last cartridge; and die rather than surrender . .

That is the war of the SS and party fanatics whose guilty consciences and blood-stained hands leave them no alternative.

Or else you realize that the war is lost; that you are needed when your country and your families are to be rehabilitated after the war; and therefore act as 115,000 of your comrades in Western France have acted — men who now as prisoners-of-war are waiting for the peace to come.

That is the way of the simple soldier who has done his duty.

[illegible]ICTED.

XB. 27.

THE RAINBOW NO. 24.

Thursday. 17th August, 1944. INDEXED

Distributed by the Allied Air Forces

ILLUSTRATIONS

1. Canadian snipers in a newly captured village on the road to Falaise.
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French
Editorial.

A Round-up of Flemish cannon fodder

Nothing could be easier to explain than the nomination of Jungclaus the policeman as Commander in Chief of the forces of the Wehrmacht in Belgium.

Hitler must have cannon-fodder. And above all cannon-fodder in the shape of foot soldiers. Cannon fodder which can be made to march at the point of a revolver or a machine gun.

One of the principal fields for cannon-fodder in Europe is naturally the country with the greatest density of population in the whole world - the Flemish portion of Belgium.

There is a Boche who for years has interested himself especially in the Flemings and who has been in close contact with the worst extremists - the desperados - of rabid"Flemishism", that Flemishism which loathes any Fleming with a sense of Belgian nationality.

That Boche is Jungclaus. His closest Belgian collaborator is Van de Viele, Devlag's follower, the declared enemy of Elias and the V.N.V.

To succeed in terrorising Belgium and in forcibly conscripting young Flemings to be thrown into the battle for Hitler's sake, Jungclaus had need of help from the Commander in Chief of the Forces of the Wehrmacht in Belgium. In order to compromise him, Jungclaus began by executing 30 hostages. In an announcement signed by him and published in the "Brusseler Zeitung" of the 2nd August, 1944, he stated that these executions took place "in accordance with orders given by the Commander in Chief of the Wehrmacht in Belgium and in reprisal for the murder of several members of the Wehrmacht or auxiliary formations of the Wehrmacht".

The abrupt dismissal of this Commander in Chief, General Grase, and his replacement by Jungelaus, leads one to imagine that General Grase and his subordinates, real soldiers, are willing to fight, but not to assassinate hostages!

This is why Lieutenant General of Police Jungelaus became, from one day to another, a General of the Wehrmacht, without ever having been an officer of the Wehrmacht.

In future, Van de Wiele, in full agreement with Jungelaus, will give rein to the grudge he bears against the V.N.V. and its leaders. The V.N.V.ers on Van de Wiele's list will in future be faced with two alternatives: either to go with Devlag - which sooner or later will mean that their blood will be spilt for Hitler and Himmler - or else to allow themselves to be deported to Germany to one or other of those concentration camps from which the Wehrmacht dredges the prisoners to be sent to the front line to dig trenches under fire from Russian cannons and bombed by Russian planes until a rifle is put in their hands and a pistol in the small of their backs.

But at the same time the appointment of Jungelaus will mean an increase in the S.S. terror against all Belgian patriots. The Nazi drive for manpower will be accompanied by even more brutal tactics of repression than Belgium has so far known.

The answer to total mobilisation must be total resistance on the part of every section of the community. No class threatened with deportation must present itself at the Werbestellen. Every civil servant must do all in his power to sabotage the German measures. The whole population and especially the peasants must come to the aid of fugitives from Jungelaus' net. There can be no question of "la politique du moindre mal". Car le plus grand mal est déjà là.

There must be no general rising of the population. Discipline must be maintained during the next few weeks and resistance must remain covert. Belgium is playing her part nobly. Let her continue to do so.

French

FIELD MARSHAL PAULUS ADVISES THE GERMANS TO GIVE IN

The German Field Marshal Paulus, who in accordance with Hitler's orders, fought at Stalingrad until his forces and material were exhausted, had always kept apart from the group of German generals headed by General von Seydlits, who for a year have been advising the Germans to stop the war in order to avert a national catastrophe.

Paulus has decided to break his silence in view of the situation in which the German army finds itself. In his turn he has addressed a personal message to the German armies advising them to lay down their arms in order to avoid the worst, and above all to get rid of Hitler and his band as soon as possible.

One must remember: 1) that Hitler appointed Paulus to the rank of Field Marshal two days after the surrender in order to recompense him for the way in which he resisted. 2) that Marshal Paulus declared in his appeal to the German soldiers that the sacrifice of the 6th German Army at Stalingrad, ordered by Hitler, was utterly useless.

French

THE ALLIES LAND IN THE SOUTH.

During the morning of August 15th., 800 Allied vessels - British, Americans, French, Canadian, Dutch, Polish, Greek and Belgian - landed large numbers of American, British and French troops between Toulon and Nice. This new army is under the command of the American General Patch. The French force is commanded by General Delaitre de Tassigny.

On first sight the operation appeared more difficult than the one in Normandy.

In fact, the Allied bases nearest to the landing points, i.e. on Corsica, were situated twice as far away as Southern England is from Normandy. The ships with the troops had to be at sea for some hours.

Furthermore, the coast chosen for the landing is principally formed from a succession of massive mountains running right up to the sea. The German General von Blaskowits commanding this region has six divisions at his disposal. Heavy bombardments by the Anglo-American Air Forces preceded it for many days.

In spite of this, the Germans were taken completely by surprise. The landing was a full-scale one. The big guns of the battleships and cruisers carried out 70 minutes of devastating firing whilst thousands of Allied machines bombed the centre of the defences.

Fourteen thousand parachutists dropped some kilometres inland, followed by airborne troops, paralysed the enemy while the landing of other troops and heavy materials was being carried out at numerous other points along 190 kilometres of the coast.

The German reaction was reduced to a minimum. Practically no anti-aircraft fire and even less Luftwaffe.

Among the places reported to be in Allied hands are the neighbourhood of St. Raphael, the two banks of the l'Argens, the Gulf of St. Tropez, the Peninsula of Cape Negre and Cannes. The inlands of Port Cros and Levant which form part of the Hyeres groups are also occupied.

Immediately after the landing itself, the Allied troops were able to secure the heights commanding the Mediterranean. In quite a number of localities this second phase has already been passed and the allied forces are advancing, in columns, towards the interior.

Once more, it is mastery of the air and ideal weather which have enabled these operations to be carried out in a manner which has surpassed the most optimistic forecasts.

French.

A German Army is cut into pieces

It is for a long time now that the legend of German invincibility has been receiving its death-blow. Stalingrad....Tunisia....

It is now evident that the art of war as practised by the allied generals has plainly proved to be superior to the art of war of Hitler and his advisers if not of the German generals.

The landing of the anglo-american troops in Normandy, followed by the big encirclement movement carried out by the armoured and motorised right flank formed by the 3rd American Army will be cited as an example. For centuries it will be talked about in military circles - if there are any - as the battle of Cannac was talked about.

The amphibious operation of June 6th - that is the landing - is progressing favourably with relatively light losses. The Atlantic Wall has been extensively penetrated, the German submarines paralysed and the Luftwaffe reduced to powerlessness. The Allied left flank, formed by British and Canadian troops, is advancing upon Caen. It is this flank upon which the principal enemy counter-attacks are concentrated. But the German High Command has realised, to its cost, that the British and American battleships are in a position to protect this flank. Nevertheless, the Germans are pressing on furiously in this region; the more so because, judging by the artillery fire and air bombardments, the Allied High Command appears to intend to proceed in this region in an easterly direction.

Meanwhile, the Allied right flank, which appears to be less engaged in local battles than the left flank, is carrying out some brilliant moves towards the west. It fell upon Coutances and it fell upon Avranches. Then suddenly it set off still in the same direction - to reach the Loire near St. Nazaire and Nantes. Meanwhile the artillery and air-force are pounding the entry to Caen. But, on the face of things, the Canadian and British troops are scarcely succeeding in advancing.

RESTRICTED.

Suddenly it becomes evident that large sections of the american troops in the neighbourhood of Rennes have made a half-turn to the left and are now making for Le Mans.

Fighting continues to the south of Caen.

Two or three days after the arrival of american tanks and motorised units in Mans - the 3rd American Army reinforced by an armoured French division - a new "coup de theatre" was formed. These troops made a new half-turn to the left and pushed forward from Mans towards Alençon.

The broad lines of Allied strategy in France are developing from this move. Caen constitutes the pivot of a tremendous encircling movement carried out against the VIIth German Army which is holding on to the ground in an area of which the borders are approximately Falaise- Thury-Harcourt- Villers-Bocage-Vire-Mortain-Domfront. From three sides, the North, the East and the South, powerful allied forces - we have good reasons for using the adjective "allied" - are encircling the enemy. On Monday at midday the greater part of the VIIth. German Army found itself at the bottom of a pocket of which the opening was only 10-16 kilometres. Gradually as time went on, this opening became narrower. And thousands of Allied planes pounded and machine-gunned this passage of retreat unceasingly. The situation in this passage became such that on Tuesday morning it could be said that rather than attempt to withdraw while being ruthlessly bombed from the air, favoured by ideal weather - the German troops preferred to be smashed to atoms by the artillery. The big drama is not finished yet. Like the agonies of a savage beast, it will be lengthy.

But it is already possible to say that the Allied armies have now achieved a masterpiece of military art: first, they landed in face of the Atlantic Wall; then, swinging round a pivot of manoevre. They have carried out the encirclement of the army defending this Wall and its whole system of rear positions.

And the Allies have other surprises in reserve for them.........

French.

The Russians capture Ossowiec

One of the last strongholds defending the gates of East Prussia has just been captured, after fierce fighting, by the Russians: Ossowiec. Six forts, surrounded by a moat 25 metres wide and filled with water, protected the approaches. They were captured beforehand, by grenade and bayonet fighting.

In addition, in the North Russian forces have arrived half way to Pskov and the gulf of Riga. In fact the destruction of the 20 or 30 German divisions in the Baltic States is continuing methodically. In these countries, as in the course of the operations at the beginning of the year, the Russians first of all attacked the lines of communication.

According to information from a German source - which Moscow has not yet confirmed - Soviet troops have established a new bridgehead, to the north west of Warsaw this time, that is to say, between the Polish capital and Modlin.

The Germans are proceeding to erect enormous defences inside the borders of East Prussia, to the East and to the South. Tens of thousands of foreign workers have been put to work there in unbelievable conditions. There are, practically speaking, no organised food supplies, and these unhappy beings are obliged to work at least 12 hours a day. They are especially forbidden to stop working in order to take shelter when squadrons of Russians bombers are overhead. And if Soviet artillery comes within range the only measure taken is to accelerate work still further.

In short, the foreign workers are in exactly the same situation as soldiers guarding trenches, with the difference that they are forbidden to take cover when there is danger and that they have to continue to work until they are completely exhausted. Many of these unfortunates have already succumbed.

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NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE

The division of French tanks in action in Normandy entered Alençon first.

x x x

The American Third Army, which carried out the pincer movement against the German VIIth army, is commanded by Lt. General Patton.

x x x

The Russians publish the monthly figures of the 1st Russian Army of the Ukraine, which captured Lvov and the oil fields of Galicia. The figures show: 140,000 Germans killed, 32,360 prisoners, 687 planes, 1,941 tanks or self-propelled guns and 3,615 other guns destroyed or captured, between 13th July and 12th August, 1944.

x x x

During the day of Tuesday, 15th August, in daylight, a thousand heavy bombers of the R.A.F. heavily bombed nine German fighter aerodromes situated near the coasts of Belgium and Holland, dropping about 5,000 tons of bombs. At the same time 1,100 heavy American bombers pounded eleven enemy aerodromes situated in Germany as well as aerodromes in Belgium and Holland where the German night-fighter squadrons are based.

x x x

The Allied Air Forces have a shuttle service around Germany. Nothing proves this better than the exploit just accomplished by a squadron of American Flying Fortresses. This squadron left Great Britain on Sunday, 6th August, and bombed a Focke-Wulff 190 components factory near Gdynia. They proceeded to Russia where they landed. The next day, 7th August, they bombed an oil refinery in Poland and returned to Russia. On August 8th they bombed aerodromes in Rumania and then landed in Italy. On August 12th the same squadron - belonging to the American 8th Army Air Force - attacked an aerodrome situated near Toulouse and then returned to Great Britain. Once only was this squadron attacked - with no result for the Luftwaffe. Not a single Fortress, not a single escorting Mustang, was lost over enemy territory.

x x x

FLEMISH

Pincers closing in on Wehrmacht
New landing in the Riviera.

Tuesday, August 15, 1944. "Today American, British and French troops, strongly supported by allied air forces, are being landed by American, British, and French Fleets on the southern coast of France."

First communiqué issued by General Sir
Henry Maitland Wilson, supreme allied
commander in the Mediterranean area.

"By mid-morning all landings were proceeding successfully according to schedule against only light ground opposition and no air opposition. A supporting airborne operation was also successfully executed."

Second communiqué of Tuesday, 15th August.

16th August.- It is naturally impossible at the moment to give a complete picture of yesterday's landings on the Azur Coast.

The beaches where American, British and French troops were landed extended over a considerable part of the coast between Nice and Marseilles. More than 800 ships of all types took part in these first operations. Besides those of Britain, America and France, they are flying the ensigns of Canada, the Netherlands, Poland, Greece and Belgium.

The first task was the clearing of the minefields and the silencing of the coastal batteries. When the first assault landing craft left the parent ship, every obstruction possible had been cleared.

The allied air forces in the Mediterranean brought to this operation a formidable striking power that seemed like a climax to the heavy pressure of air activity in recent days over southern France. More than 14,000 airmen were in action. An hour before the first troops were landed, the beaches were pounded with a cascade of bombs. Liberators and Flying Fortresses which early today attacked coastal batteries did not meet one enemy fighter. Some formations encountered anti-aircraft fire, but this was in no way heavy; others met none at all.

Yesterday evening it was stated that the islands of Port Cros and Levant, in the Bay of Hyères, were in allied hands, and Cap Nègre, four miles east of Bormes, had been captured. Patrols penetrated inland, some as far as 30 km., without encountering resistance worthy of mention. Air reconnaissance did not report any sign of German troop movements. It is, however, clear that the Germans have constructed defence positions somewhere. Where and when the battle is to be joined, remains to be seen.

In any case, while the German Seventh Army defended itself with the bitterness of despair, and tried to worm itself through the gap around Falaise in an endeavour to escape the allied pincers, about 800 km. to the south a giant pincer movement was being initiated which should change the battle of France into the battle of Western Europe.

As General Maitland Wilson has said; "Our objective is to drive out the Germans and join up with the allied armies advancing from Normandy."

FLEMISH

The Gothic Line in the Gutter?

August 16.- After the German evacuation of Florence following the British squeeze on the flanks and after the capture by the Poles, assisted by an Italian corps, of useful terrain along the Adriatic coast, an uncanny, pregnant quiet has descended the last couple of days upon the whole Italian front.

There was merely Allied patrol-activity; in Florence itself things were livelier owing to the Germans and the Fascists having left quite a number of snipers. They have been hunted constantly and successfully, while British sappers cleared mines and boobytraps from inside and outside the most famous buildings, and while British civil affairs officers assisted the population to their utmost. Americans, British, New-Zealanders, Indians, Poles, Italians, all are arrayed on the slopes of the much boasted Gothic Line.

The question arises whether the Allied landing in Southern France will not render the Gothic Line useless.

For a long time the Germans had prophesied that the Allies were going to land further to the North on the Italian coast. Have they once again been surprised in a masterly way by the Allies carrying out much more difficult landings at their French backdoor?

FLEMISH

A field-marshal hanged and a field-marshal captured.

Do you recall July 1940, when Hitler summoned the Reichstag to the Kroll Opera House in Berlin, to speak to them concerning the campaign in the West and his peace bargain for England? Do you remember how Hitler, to conclude his speech, distributed a whole row of decorations and promotions? Among those promoted was von Witzleben, at that time a general, commander of the army between the Rhine and the Moselle, who had captured the Maginot Line. Von Witzleben received the marshal's baton as recognition of his high military ability. It is this Field Marshal Von Witzleben who has been presented with the halter. He has been killed just like a Von Schleicher or a von Fritz.

Do you remember, too, January and February 1943 ? Of course: Stalingrad! It was General von Paulus who commanded the Sixth German Army and the Fourth Tank Army. He was especially summoned to Hitler's headquarters - and was instructed to return by plane to Stalingrad and hold out there to the last man. That was a mission of honor, a sign of the highest trust, so said Nazi-propaganda. That trust was well-placed in a man worthy of the Fuhrer and gallant defender of German honor and courage. When General von Paulus was beaten by the Red Army he was even promoted by Hitler to the rank of Field-Marshal. Never before had such a thing been seen, said the Nazis. Field-Marshal von Paulus was a hero, and so forth.

It is the same von Paulus, Field-Marshal by the grace of Hitler, and symbol of Nazi loyalty - we were told at that time - who now from his captivity calls upon the Wehrmacht and the German people to rid themselves of Hitler and form a new government with an eye to peace proposals.

Flemish

Short and Concise

President Roosevelt paid a visit to Hawaii, in the Pacific, and returned via the Aleutians and Alaska. He had discussions with American commanders and was able personally to judge of the gigantic operations under way in northern waters and in Alaska with a view to narrowing the encirclement of Japan.

Prime Minister Churchill is visiting Italy, and on the 12th and 13th. August consulted with Marshal Tito and the Prime Minister of Jugoslavia. Political and military questions were frankly discussed. The Jugoslavian representatives are continuing these discussions further, inspired by a joint wish to do all possible for the welfare of Jugoslavia.

On August 21 discussions will take place between the United States, Soviet Russia and Great Britain which will be devoted to inter-national security.

The object of one of these conferences is to arrange for consultations between the United States and Great Britain with the Chinese Republic.

Both conferences are held at the invitation of the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, and with the support of the Republican as well as the Democratic parties of America. Since Soviet Russia is at peace with Japan, the discussions proposed by the United States must be separate, as was the case in December when President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met Marshal Chiang Kai Shek in Cairo and afterwards went to Teheran to meet Marshal Stalin.

Not so much is now being said about air attacks on Germany. Attention is, of course, drawn elsewhere. The air-power of the United Nation is, nevertheless, so overwhelming that Germany is under even heavier air bombardment than she was a year ago, despite the exigencies of the fronts in France and Italy. Last Saturday the RAF made heavy attacks on the industrial centres of Brunswick and Russelsheim. This latter city is the home of the Opal works. More than 2,400 tons of bombs were dropped on these targets.

Flemish Editorial

The Time for Total Resistance

Total mobilisation for Germany is being extended to Belgium and backed by an administration totally in SS hands.

Now is the time for total resistance. However total it may be, it must still remain covert and must not be provoked by terror measures or encouraged by the news of Allied successes to come prematurely into the open.

When the time comes for open resistance, for a patriotic uprising, as it already has come for large sections of France, the Belgians will be told by General Eisenhower.

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They should constantly bear this in mind while doing their utmost, covertly, cunningly, adroitly, to sabotage with even greater insistence the new regime which has been set up in Belgium.

When, following Hitler's decree of July 13, von Falkenhausen was relieved or discharged, it was pretended that the military administration was being replaced by a civil administration under a newly created Reichskommissar, Gauleiter Grohe, NSKK Obergruppenfuhrer and SS Gruppenfuhrer. The post of military commander had thus become redundant, it was said. Military sovereignty, as separate from the civil authority, was to be invested in Infantry General Grase.

This new arrangement lasted exactly one month. General Grase has been sent away, Jungklaus, another SS Gruppenfuhrer, has been appointed in his stead commander in chief of the Wehrmacht in Belgium and Northern France. Jungklaus had already played a sinister role in Belgium and was the SS and Police Chief in the new regime.

It is clear that General Grase has merely been used as a stop-gap to smooth over the friction and the difficulties with Das Militar, in consequence of von Falkenhausen's dismissal.

Now the military command, in a country that is already a communication area, and soon may become a combat-zone, has been entrusted to one who never was anything but an SS thug, who never played a part in the Wehrmacht and still less was ever in command in the army.

This is the blunt installation of the SS in Belgium, in the same way as the SS wields all power in Germany. It is a further stage in the destruction of all the influence of the officer corps and in the setting up of Nazi supremacy in all spheres.

For Belgium, it is a fateful time. Hitler took this step, we are told, as part of the total mobilisation for Germany and for the sake of fighting all elements that disturb order. One knows what this means.

Total mobilisation and total terror will reign in Belgium, just as they have spread their crushing, deadly weight over Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

This era of ruthless endeavour by the tottering enemy to wrest from stricken Belgium the last ounce of help and energy for his creaking war-machine - this era is also the time for total resistance.

The enemy should be provided with nothing at all. Nothing should remain to him. He should be allowed to take nothing away. Not a man, not a woman for Germany or for any kind of German war-industry or undertaking.

Total mobilisation should be countered by total resistance of the Belgian people, biding their time for the order of General Eisenhower's call to them for a more overt struggle, or to come out entirely into the open in their war against Germany.

Flemish

German Defeat in Normandy Completed.

August 16. In 18 days American armoured columns have travelled 500 km., mostly fighting their way against stubborn though scattered German resistance. The result has been the complete turning of the German Normandy front, which three weeks ago appeared stable and strong.

To the west of the River Vire a huge but steadily dwindling pocket was formed, more than 60 km. deep, gradually narrowing at the neck.

For all practical purposes of large scale movement, the pocket has now been sealed. The Canadians occupy Falaise. The road to Lisieux is controlled by Canadian tanks. The British Second Army advances between the Orne and the Laise. Conde is by-passed. Tinchebray is captured by the American First Army, and Domfront, Ger, la Ferte as well. This means that the pocket containing some 50,000 Germans is gradually being squeezed.

Von Kluge had obviously tried to withdraw the whole of his forces. He started doing so last Sunday. But allied airforces bestowed on them such terrific punishment that the attempt had to be given up, withdrawals being effected only at night and along the many meandering country lanes which honeycomb the front.

It has been impossible for the Germans to disengage their forces and bring them out of the welter of the Bocage. Parts of their armour have escaped, so have numerous troops, either on bicycles or on foot. It will, however, not be an army that has withdrawn. The Seventh German Army will have ceased to exist for the battle of France.

Where will the Wehrmacht try to make a stand ? When they do it is clear that they will give way only step by step. It looks as if the Germans intend to fight on the lines of the various rivers that run into the sea west of the Seine. One of these lines may already be deemed out of the picture. It is that of the Dives. An orderly withdrawal would have enabled the Seventh Army to make a stand there. Now that hope seems to have gone.

The obvious line of withdrawal of the beaten Germans was towards Paris, through what has been called the Orleans gap, between the Loire and the Seine. The American Third Army, in which the French Armoured Division under General Leclerc is playing a brilliant part, has spread far and wide. It may have impaired the German line of retreat. No details or particulars are given regarding its movements. The reason is obvious. German communications and intelligence are upside down. We may be sure that good news is being prepared there and elsewhere in France. What has come out of Normandy, Brittany, Maine and Anjou is good enough to make us rejoice and to bide our time.

TENSION IN THE EAST

FLEMISH

August 16. - The Red Army carries on systematically with the destruction of the German force of 100,000 men cut off in Latvia and Estonia. The noose round them becomes tighter and a wedge is now being driven between the 16th and the 18th German armies. The head has already penetrated as far as Antsu, 100 kms. beyond Pskov and only 50 km. from Valga or Valka, the only railway junction linking the two armies. The arc round East Prussia also draws closer. The most resounding success there was the capture of the ancient fortified town of Osowiec and the crossing of the river Biebrna, the last natural obstacle before this part of the German frontier. The interim stage continues along the whole further length of the front. The Germans are launching numerous, fruitless attacks. Their endeavours are mainly directed against the threats to Tilsit and Warsaw, against the bridgeheads over the San and the Vistula and against the Russian mountain troops in the Carpathians.

While beating off these German counter-attacks, the Red Army is busy advancing its bases, building up supplies and adjusting and strengthening its lines of communication. This stage had to come after six weeks of uninterrupted progress hundreds of kilometers deep. What was surprising was that the Russians were able to keep up their advances for so long a time without pausing.

The fact that the Russians hold already some places in East Prussia under gunfire has brought about total mobilization, not for war-production, but for frantic digging of trenches, tank-obstacles and other field work. Young and old, tradesmen and members of the professions, party-functionaries and army-shirkers, all have been called to the spades and shovels. It appears that Dutch, and presumably Belgian workers and forced labour have been sent there. This provides the latter with a golden opportunity for sapping sabotaging and escape.

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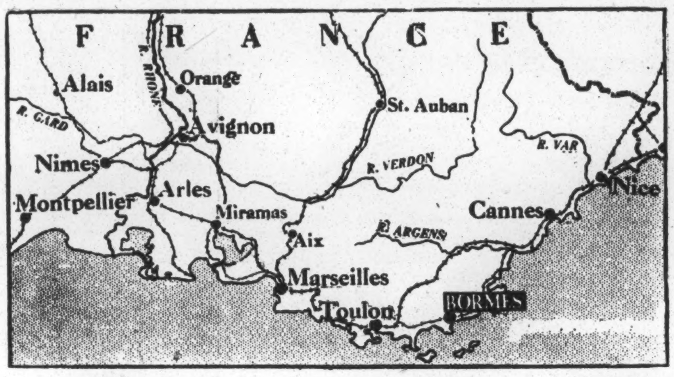
L'ARC EN CIEL

17 AOUT 1944 **Apporté au Peuple Belge par l'Aviation des Nations Unies** No. 24

Les Alliés débarquent dans le Midi

Le 15 août, au matin, 800 navires alliés, Britanniques, Américains, Français, Canadiens, Hollandais, Polonais, Grecs et Belges ont débarqué de nombreuses troupes américaines, britanniques et françaises entre Toulon et Nice. Cette nouvelle armée est sous les ordres du général américain Patch. Les forces françaises sont commandées par le général Delattre de Tassigny.


F R A N C E
Alais
R. RHONE
Orange
R. GARD
Avignon
St. Auban
Nimes
Arles
R. VERDON
R. VAR
Nice
Montpellier
Miramas
Aix
R. ARGENS
Cannes
Marseilles
Toulon
BORMES

L'opération se présentait, à première vue, dans des conditions plus difficiles que celle de Normandie. En effet les bases alliées les plus rapprochées des points de débarquement, à savoir celles de Corse, étaient situées deux fois plus loin que les ports de l'Angleterre méridionale ne le sont de la Normandie. Les navires chargés de troupes devaient tenir la mer pendant de longues heures.

Au surplus, les côtes choisies pour le débarquement étaient principalement formées d'une succession de massifs montagneux tombant directement dans la mer. Le général allemand Blaskowitz commandant cette région avait six divisions à sa disposition. Au surplus, l'attention des Allemands avait été attirée par les bombardements massifs auxquels l'aviation anglo-américaine procédait depuis plusieurs jours.

Malgré cela, les Allemands furent complètement surpris. Il est vrai que ce fut le débarquement du type "à grand orchestre" accéléré. Les gros canons des cuirassés et croiseurs procédèrent à un tir de démolition de 70 minutes, pendant que des milliers d'appareils alliés bombardaient les centres de défense.

Quatorze mille parachutistes lancés à quelques kilomètres à l'intérieur et suivis de troupes transportées en avion paralysaient l'ennemi tandis que s'opéraient, en plusieurs endroits, sur 190 kilomètres de littoral, le débarquement d'autres troupes et du matériel lourd.

La réaction allemande était réduite au minimum. Presque pas d'artillerie anti-aérienne et pas la moindre Luftwaffe.

Parmi les endroits cités déjà en possession des Alliés figurent les environs de St. Raphaël, les deux rives de l'Argens, le golfe de St. Tropez, la péninsule du Cap Nègre et même Cannes. Les îles de Port Cros et de Levant, qui font partie du groupe des Hyères, sont également occupées.

Immédiatement après le débarquement même, les troupes alliées devaient s'emparer des hauteurs dominant la Méditerranée. Cette seconde phase est, en de très nombreux endroits, déjà dépassée et les forces alliées s'avancent, en colonnes, vers l'intérieur.

Une fois de plus, c'est la maitrise du ciel et un temps idéal qui ont permis le déroulement des opérations d'une façon qui a depassé les prévisions les plus optimistes.

Une armée allemande taillée en pieces

Il y a longtemps que la légende de l'invincibilité allemande a reçu son coup mortel. Stalinegrade . . . Tunisie . . .

Voici maintenant que l'Art de la guerre, que pratiquent les généraux alliés, a prouvé sa nette supériorité sur l'Art de la guerre tel que le concoivent, sinon les généraux allemands, du moins Hitler et ses conseillers.

Le débarquement des troupes anglo-américaines en Normandie suivi de l'énorme mouvement d'encerclement exécuté par l'aile droite cuirassée et motorisée formée par la IIIme. armée américaine sera cité comme un exemple. Dans quelques siècles on en parlera dans les Ecoles Militaires—s'il y en a encore—comme on parlait de la bataille de Cannes.

L'opération amphibie du 6 juin—à savoir le débarquement—réussit fort bien et au prix de pertes relativement légères. La Muraille Atlantique était largement ébréchée, les sous-marins allemands paralysés, la Luftwaffe réduite à l'impuissance. L'aile gauche alliée, formée de troupes britanniques et canadiennes, marche sur Caen. C'est sur cette aile que se porte les principales contre-attaques ennemies. Mais le Haut Commandement allemand s'aperçoit, à ses dépens, que les cuirassés anglais et américains sont en situation de protéger cette aile. Néanmoins les Allemands s'acharnent dans cette région et cela d'autant plus qu'à en juger par les tirs d'artillerie et les bombardements d'avions, l'Etat-Major allié parait vouloir progresser dans cette région en direction de l'Est.

Pendant ce temps l'aile droite alliée américaine exécute de brillants mouvements, en direction de l'Ouest. Elle bondit sur Coutances. Elle bondit sur Avranches. Puis tout d'un coup elle part à fond, toujours dans la même direction pour atteindre la Loire près de St. Nazaire et à Nantes. Pendant ce temps l'artillerie et l'aviation donnent devant Caen.

Soudain on apprend que des troupes américaines nombreuses parties des environs de Rennes ont fait un demi-tour à gauche et se dirigent vers Le Mans.

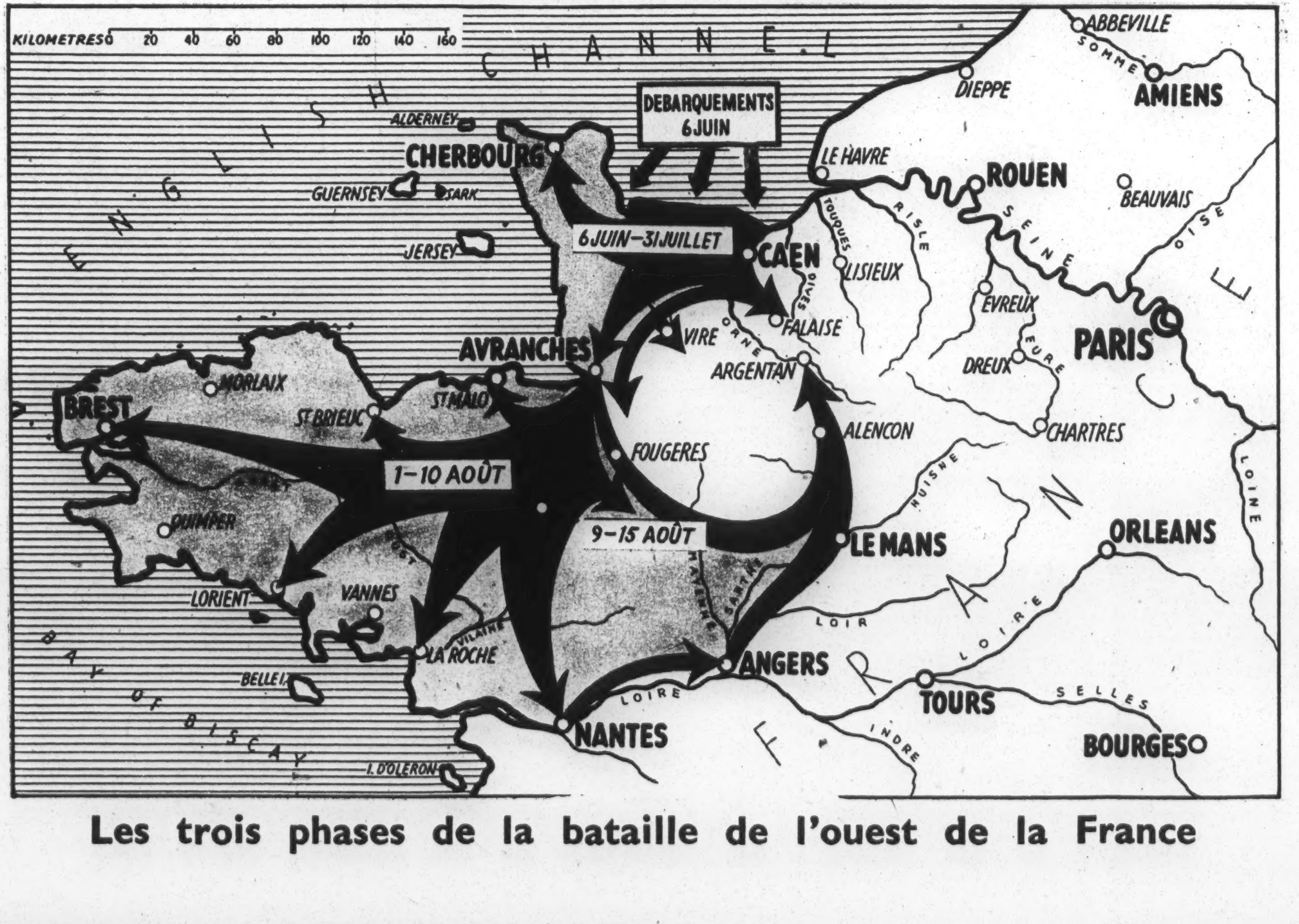
On se bat au Sud de Caen.

Deux ou trois jours après l'arrivée au Mans des tanks et des unités motorisées américaines—en fait il s'agit de la IIIme. armée américaine renforcée d'une division cuirassée francaise—nouveau coup de théâtre. Ces troupes font un second demi-tour à gauche vers Alençon.

Du coup se dessinent les grandes lignes de la stratégie alliée en France. Caen constituait le pivot de manœuvre d'un immense mouvement d'enveloppement exécuté contre la VIIme. armée allemande accrochée au terrain.

De trois côtés, du Nord, de l'Ouest, du Sud, de puissantes forces alliées—nous avons de bonnes raisons d'employer l'adjectif "allié"—encerclent l'ennemi. Mercredi à midi la plus grande partie de la VIIme. armée allemande se trouvait au fond d'une poche dont l'ouverture n'avait pas plus de 9 kilomètres. De jour et de nuit des milliers d'avions alliés pilonnaient et mitraillaient sans relâche ce couloir de retraite. Le grand drame n'est pas encore terminé. Nul ne peut encore fixer la date du dénouement. Les armées alliées viennent de réussir ce chef d'œuvre d'art militaire: débarquer au pied de la Muraille Atlantique puis, autour d'un pivot de manœuvre réussir à encercler l'armée défendant cette Muraille et ses multiples positions de repli.

Et les Alliés leur réservent d'autres surprises . . .


KILOMETRES 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160
ENGLISH CHANNEL
ABBEVILLE
SOMME
DIEPPE
AMIENS
DEBARQUEMENTS 6 JUIN
ALDERNEY
CHERBOURG
LE HAVRE
ROUEN
BEAUVAIS
GUERNSEY
SARK
JERSEY
6 JUIN–31 JUILLET
CAEN
TOUQUES
RISLE
SEINE
OISE
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DIVES
VIRE
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ST MALO
ALENCON
CHARTRES
FOUGERES
1-10 AOÛT
QUIMPER
9-15 AOÛT
LE MANS
ORLEANS
HUISNE
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VANNES
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BELLE I.
TOURS
SELLES
BAY OF BISCAY
NANTES
INDRE
I. D'OLERON
BOURGES
FRANCE

Les trois phases de la bataille de l'ouest de la France

Arc-en-Ciel
Vers la Razzi de la chair à canon

Rien de plus facile à expliquer que la nomination du policier Jungclaus comme commandant en chef des forces de la Wehrmacht en Belgique.

Il faut à Hitler de la chair à canon. Et surtout de la chair à canon-fantassin. De cette chair à canon qu'on peut faire marcher avec les pistolets automatiques et les mitrailleuses dans le dos.

Un des principaux parcs de chair à canon d'Europe, c'est évidemment le pays ayant le plus grande densité de population du monde entier, c'est-à-dire la partie flamande de la Belgique.

Il y avait un Boche, qui depuis des années s'occupait tout spécialement des Flamands et qui était en relations suivies avec les pires extrémistes—les desperados—du flamingantisme rabique, de ce flamingantisme qui en veut à mort aux Flamands qui ont le sens de la nationalité belge.

Ce Boche c'est Jungclaus. Son plus intime collaborateur belge, c'est Van de Wiele, l'homme de Devlag, d'ennemi déclaré d'Elias et des V.N.V.

Pour réussir à terroriser la Belgique et opérer la conscription forcée des jeunes flamands pour les jeter dans la bataille pour Hitler, Jungclaus avait besoin d'être aidé par le commandant des forces de la Wehrmacht en Belgique. Pour compromettre celui-ci, Jungclaus avait commencé par faire fusiller 30 otages. Et il avait dans un avis publié sous sa signature dans la "Brüsseler Zeitung" du 2 août 1944 affirmé que ces exécutions avaient en lieu "conformément avec ordres du commandant en chef de la Wehrmacht en Belgique et en représailles du meurtre de plusieurs membres de la Wehrmacht ou de formations auxiliaires de la Wehrmacht."

La brusque mise à pied de ce commandant en chef, le général d'infanterie Grase et son remplacement par Jungclaus fournit plus qu'une présomption que le général d'infanterie Grase et ses subordonnés, les vrais militaires, veulent bien combattre, mais pas assassiner des otages!

Voilà pourquoi le lieutenant-général de police Jungclaus est devenu du jour au lendemain, général de la Wehrmacht, sans avoir jamais été officier de la Wehrmacht.

Désormais Van de Wiele va, en plein accord avec Jungclaus donner libre cours à la rancune qu'il professe vis-à-vis des V.N.V. et de leur chef. Les V.N.V. dont Van de Wiele possède la liste auront désormais le choix entre deux alternatives: ou bien passer à Devlag—ce qui les amenera à devoir verser un jour le sang pour Hitler et Himmler ou bien se faire déporter en Allemagne vers l'un ou l'autre de ces camps de concentration où la Wehrmacht puise les prisonniers qui doivent aller en première ligne creuser des tranchées sous le feu des canons ou sous de bombardement des avions russes en attendant de se voir mettre un fusil au poing et de se sentir un pistolet dans le dos.

Mais en même temps, la nomination de Jungclaus va voir redoubler les mesures de terreur prises par les S.S. contre tous les Patriotes belges. La chasse à la main d'œuvre entreprise par les Nazis va s'accompagner d'actes de répression plus brutaux que tout ce que la Belgique a vu jusqu'à présent.

Dans toutes les classes de la société la riposte à la mobilisation totale, doit se faire sous forme de résistance totale. Aucune des catégories de citoyens menaces de deportation ne doit se présenter aux Werbestellen. Tous les fonctionnaires doivent s'appliquer, de tous leurs efforts, à saboter les mesures arretées par les Allemands. Toute la population—et tout spécialement les paysans—doit venir en aide à ceux qui essayent d'échapper aux filets de Jungclaus.

Il ne peut plus être question de la politique du moindre mal. Le plus grand mal est maintenant sur place.

Il ne peut pas être question non plus de soulèvement général des populations. La discipline nationale et patriotique est plus nécessaire que jamais durant les semaines qui vont venir. Pendant ces semaines la résistance doit continuer, mais sous sa forme souterraine et secrète. Sur ce terrain la Belgique accomplit magnifiquement son devoir. C'est ainsi qu'elle doit continuer jusqu'à nouvel ordre.

Les Russes á Ossowiec

Une des derniers places fortes défendant les approches de la Prusse Orientale vient d'être enlevée de haute lutte par les Russes: Ossowiec. Six forts, entourés d'un fossé de 25 mètres de largeur et rempli d'eau couvraient les abords. Ils ont été pris d'assaut, à la grenade et à la baïonnette.

Plus au Nord, les forces russes sont arrivées à mi-chemin de Pskov et du golfe de Riga. C'est réellement le dépeçage des 20 ou 30 divisions allemandes des Pays Baltes qui se continue méthodiquement. Dans ces pays là, comme au cours des opérations du début de l'année, c'est aux nœuds de communication que se sont tout d'abord attaqués les Russes.

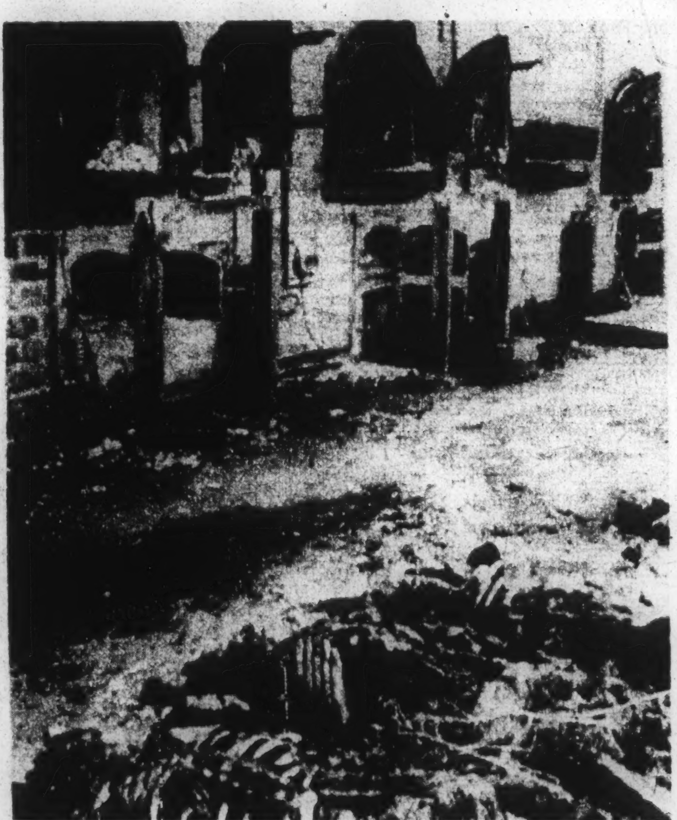
Selon des renseignements de source allemande—que Moscou n'a pas encore confirmé—les troupes soviétiques auraient constitué une nouvelle tête de pont, au Nord-Ouest de Varsovie cette fois, c'est-à-dire entre la capitale polonaise et Modlin.

Les Allemands procèdent à l'érection de travaux défensifs énormes aux confins de la Prusse Orientale, tant à l'Est qu'au Sud. Des dizaines de milliers de travailleurs étrangers y ont été mis à l'œuvre dans des conditions inimaginables. Il n'y a autant dire pas de ravitaillement organisé et ces malheureux sont obligés de travailler, au moins douze heures par jour. Il leur est notamment défendu de cesser le travail pour s'abriter quand surviennent des escadrilles de bombardiers russes. Et si l'artillerie soviétique arrive à portée de tir, la seule mesure qu'on prend c'est de faire accélérer encore le travail.

Bref les ouvriers étrangers sont mis là exactement dans la même situation que les soldats qui gardent un système de tranchées, à cette différence près qu'il leur est interdit de se mettre à l'abri quand il y a danger et qu'ils doivent rester à l'ouvrage jusqu'à épuisement complet. De nombreux de ces bagnards ont déjà succombés.

Des tanks canadiens en route pour Falaise.

Canadeesche tanks op weg naar Falaise.



Les fours crématoires de Lublin (Pologne) où se trouvait le sinistre camp de concentration où les Allemands torturaient leurs victimes puis les brûlaient.

De lijkovens in Lublin, Polen, het beruchte concentratiekamp waar de Duitschers honderd duizenden van hun slachtoffers afmaakten en verbrandden.

Le Feld-marechal Paulus inviteles Allemands á se rendre

Le Feld-maréchal allemand Paulus qui se conformant aux ordres d'Hitler combattit jusqu'à épuisement des munitions et des forces devant Stalinegrade, s'était toujours tenu à l'écart du groupe de généraux allemands présidés par le général von Seydlitz, qui depuis un an invite les Allemands à cesser la guerre pour éviter une catastrophé nationale.

Paulus a jugé nécessaire de sortir de son silence. En son nom personnel, il a, à son tour, invité les armées allemandes à mettre bas les armes pour éviter le pire et surtout à se débarrasser au plus tôt d'Hitler et de sa bande.

Il est à rappeler: 1° qu'Hitler a nommé Paulus au grade de Feld-maréchal, deux jours après la reddition pour le récompenser de la façon dont il avait résisté. 2° que le maréchal Paulus a déclaré dans son appel aux soldats allemands que le sacrifice de la 6ème armée allemande devant Stalingrade, ordonné pare Hitler, était absolument inutile.

En Normandie libérée.

"Je raconterai aux enfants de mes enfants comment j'ai allumé le cigare de M. Churchill."

NOUVELLES DE PARTOUT

C'est la division française de tanks à l'œuvre en Normandie qui est entrée la premiere à Alençon.

* * *

La 3ème armée américaine qui a exécuté le mouvement d'enveloppement contre la 7ème armée allemande est commandée par le lieutenant-général Patton.

* * *

Les Russes publient le bilan mensuel de la 1ère armée russe de l'Ukraine qui s'est emparée de Lvov et du bassin pétrolifère de Galicie. Le bilan comporte 140000 allemands tués, 32.360 prisonniers, 687 avions, 1941 tanks ou canons auto-tractés et 3.615 autres canons détruits ou capturés, entre le 13 juillet et le 12 août 1944.

* * *

Dans la journée du mardi 15 août, en plein midi, un millier de bombardiers lourds de la R.A.F. ont bombardé à fond neuf aérodromes de chasse allemands situés à proximité des côtes de Belgique et de Hollande, y lançant environ 5.000 tonnes de bombes. En même temps 1.100 bombardiers lourds américains pilonnaient onze aérodromes ennemis situés en Allemagne ainsi qu'en Belgique et en Hollande et sur lesquels sont basées les escadrilles de chasse nocturne allemandes.

* * *

L'aviation alliées tournoie autour de l'Allemagne. Bien ne le prouve mieux que l'exploit que vient de réaliser une escadre de Forteresses Volantes américaines. Cette escadre est partie de Grande-Bretagne le dimanche 6 août et a bombardé une usine de Fokke-Wulff 190 près de Gdynia. Elle est allée atterrir en Russie. Le lendermain 7 août, elle bombardait une raffinerie de pétrole en Pologne et rentrait en Russie. Le 8 août, elle bombardait des aérodromes de Roumanie et atterrissait ensuite en Italie. Le 12 août la même escadre—appartenant à la 8ème armée aérienne américaineattaquait un aerodrome situé pres de Toulouse et rentrait ensuite en Grande-Bretagne. Une seule fois cette escadre fut attaquée—sans résultat aucun-par la Luftwaffe. Pas une seule Forteresse, pas un seul des Mustangs d'escorte ne fut perdu par dessus territoire ennemi.

Des "collabor
par les F.F.L.
prison en auto

Des civils fran
ération dans

In bevrijd Normandië. De kinderen van zijn kinderen zal hij vertellen hoe hij M. Churchill vuur gaf voor zijn n'gaar. De ontvangst van den Britschen Premier was ovesel even hartelijk.

ateurs " arrêtés
et amenés en
bus.

Door Fransche patriotten ingerekende collaborateurs op weg naar de gevangenis.

ais fêtent leur lib-
es rues de Rennes.

Inwoners van Rennes vieren uitgelaten hunne bevrijding.

DE GOTHEN-LIJN IN DE GOOT?

16 Augustus.—Na de ontruiming van Florentië ingevolge Britische drukking aan de flanken, en nadat de Polen, bijgestaan door een Italiaansch Korps, zeer nuttigen vooruitgang hadden gemaakt langsheen de Adriatische kust, was de laatste twee dagen een vreemde, spannende stilte neergekomen over het front. Er was enkel geallieerde patrouilleactiviteit; in Florentië zelve was het levendiger, doordien de Duitschers en de fascisten op menig punt scherpschutters hadden achtergelaten. De jacht op die lui ging vruchtdragend haar gang, terwijl Britsche genisten mijnen en valstrikken opruimden in en rond de meest befaamde gebouwen, en terwijl Britsche officieren voor burgerlijke aangelegenheden de bevolking naar beste vermogen bijstonden.

Amerikanen, Britten, Nieuw-Zeelanders, Indiërs, Polen, Italianen staan in dichte slagorde aan den voet der fel-geroemde Gothen-lijn.

De vraag stelt zich nu of de landingen in Zuid-Frankrijk die Gothenlijn niet als onbruikbaar in de goot zullen doen terechtkomen.

Lang hadden de Duitschers voorspeld dat de Geallieerden hoogerop aan de Italiaansche kust gingen landen. Werden ze nog eens meesterlijk verrast door een veel moeilijker krijgsverrichting tegen hun Fransche achterdeur?

Un emplacement de départ de bombes volantes, situé en Normandie. En juillet 1944, 2.441 personnes ont été tués en Angleterre par ces bombardements.

Een veroverde geschutstelling voor vliegende bommen in Normandië. In Juli doodden zij in Engeland 79 personen per dag tegen 126 in Juni.

Van een gehangen en een gevangen Veldmaarschalk

Herinnert gij U Juli 1940, toen Hitler zijn Reichstag saamriep in de Kroll-Opera van Berlijn, om er te spreken over zijn veldtocht in het Westen en zijn vredeskoopje voor Engeland? Herinnert gij U, hoe Hitler als slot van zijn rede een heele reesem decoraties en bevorderingen uitdeelde? Onder die bevorderden was von Witzleben, tot dan toe generaal, bevelhebber van het leger tusschen Rijn en Moezel dat de Maginotlijn had veroverd. von Witzleben kreeg den maarschalkstaf als erkenning van zijn hooge krijgsmanschap.

Diezelfde Veldmaarschalk von Witzleben is het, die nu de strop kreeg. Hij werd ter dood gebracht, juist gelijk een von Schleicher of een von Fritz.

Herinnert gij U verder Januari en Februari 1943? Voorzeker: Stalingrad! Het was generaal von Paulus die er het bevel voerde over het Zesde Duitsche Leger en het Vierde Tankleger. Hij werd speciaal naar Hitler's Hoofdkwartier geroepen,—kreeg er opdracht per vliegtuig terug te gaan en Stalingrad te houden tot den laatsten man. Dat was een vereerende opdracht, een blijk van opperste vertrouwen, zei de nazi-propaganda. Dat vertrouwen was evenwel goed geplaatst in een man, waardig van den führer en dapper vertegenwoordiger van Duitsche eer en moed. Toen generaal von Paulus verslagen was door het Roode Leger werd hij door Hitler tot Veldmaarschalk bevorderd. Nooit was zoo iets tevoren gezien, zeiden de nazis. Veldmaarschalk von Paulus was een held, en wat weten we nog meer.

Het is ook diezelfde von Paulus, Veldmaarschalk bij Hitler's gratie en zinnebeeld van nazi-trouw—naar ons destijds werd gezegd—die thans van uit de krijgsgevangenschap beroep heeft gedaan op de Wehrmacht en het Duitsche volk zich te ontdoen van Hitler en een nieuwe regeering te vormen met het oog op het sluiten van vrede.

KORT EN BONDIG

✱ President Roosevelt bracht een bezoek aan Hawaï, in vollen Grooten Oceaan, en keerde terug langs de Aleoeten en Alaska. Hij had besprekingen met Amerikaansche bevelhebbers en kon zich persoonlijk vergewissen van het reuzenwerk uitgevoerd in het noordelijke gedeelte van den oceaan en in Alaska.

✱ Eerste Minister Churchill bezocht Italië en had er op 12 en 13 Augustus besprekingen met Maarschalk Tito en den Joegoslavischen Eersten Minister. Politieke en militaire vraagstukken werden besproken in een volkomen vranken geest. Beide Joegoslavische persoonlijkheden bleven daarna in conferentie.

✱ Op 21 Augustus worden te Washington besprekingen ingezet tusschen de Vereenigde Staten, Sowjet-Rusland en Groot-Brittanje, gewijd aan het vraagstuk der internationale veiligheid.

Eens deze conferentie ten einde is het de beurt aan besprekingen van de Vereenigde Staten en Groot-Brittanje met de Chineesche Republiek.

Deze twee conferenties worden gehouden op uitnoodiging van Staatssecretaris Cordell Hull, en met steun van de Republikeinsche zoowel als van de Democratische Partij van Amerika. Doordien Sowjet-Rusland op voet van vrede leeft met Japan moesten de door de Vereenigde Staten voorgestelde besprekingen in twee worden ingedeeld, net zooals in December President Roosevelt en Eerste Minister Churchill eerst te Cairo met Maarschalk Chiang kai Shek vergaderden, en daarna te Teheran met Maarschalk Stalin.

✱ Er wordt nu niet zooveel gezegd over luchtaanvallen op Duitschland. De aandacht is natuurlijk elders. De luchtmacht der Vereenigde Natieën is evenwel zoo overweldigend dat Duitschland nog even zwaar onder vuur wordt genomen, als een jaar geleden, trots de aanspraken van de fronten in Frankrijk en Italië. Verleden Zaterdag deed aldus de R.A.F. hevige aanvallen op de nijverheidscentra van Brunswijk en Russelsheim. Deze laatste stad is den zetel der Opel-Werke. Meer dan 2.400 ton bommen kwamen op die doelwitten neer.

Un "peloton de généraux" arrive à Moscou, sous bonne garde.

Een collectie Duitsche generalen komen toe in Moskou,—laat en ongevaarlijk.

De Regenboog

De tijd voor totalen weerstand

De totale mobilisatie voor Duitschland werd uitgebreid tot België met daar bovenop een volslagen SS beheer.

Dit is daarom de tijd voor totalen weerstand. Doch, hoe totaal die weerstand ook, hij moet verdoken blijven, zorg dragend niet door de Duitsche terreur te worden uitgedaagd zich voortijdig openlijk te vertoonen.

Wanneer de tijd is gekomen voor openlijken weerstand, voor vaderlandschen opstand, zooals die reeds is gekomen voor groote deelen van Frankrijk, zal daartoe bevel komen van Generaal Eisenhower.

Dat moet gij thans voor den geest houden, terwijl gij al het mogelijke doet, verdoken, handig, spitsvondig, om het nieuw in België ingestelde regime nog meer te saboteeren.

Toen von Falkenhausen op 13 Juli door Hitler werd afgesteld werd voorgewend dat het ambt van militair bevelhebber overbodig was geworden. De militaire administratie werd vervangen door een burgerlijke onder Gauleiter Grohé. Ht militaire gezag zou evenwel gescheiden van het burgerlijke en toevertrouwd aan generaal Grase.

Deze nieuwe regeling heeft juist een maand geduurd. Generaal Grase werd doorgezonden. Jungklaus, een andere SS Gruppenführer, werd Hoofd van de Wehrmacht in België en Noord-Frankrijk.

Het is duidelijk dat Grase enkel als stopgat had gediend om de wrijving en de moeilijkheden met das Militär na de afdanking van von Falkenhausen af te ronden.

Nu berust het militaire bevelhebberschap in een land dat thans reeds etappengebied is en weldra gevechtsgebied kan worden, in handen van iemand die nooit iets anders was dan een gangster van de SS en nooit eenige rol speelde in de Wehrmacht, en nooit eenig legerbevel uitoefende.

Het is de botte instelling van de SS in België, juist zooals de SS in Duitschland de macht in handen houdt. Het is een verder bedrijf in de uitroeiing van den invloed van het officierenkorps en de vestiging der nazi-suprematie op elk gebied.

Voor bezet België is het tevens een lotsbepalende tijd. Hitler nam dit besluit, zoo luidt het, in het raam der totale mobilisatie voor Duitschland en ter bestrijding aller ordeverstorende elementen. Men weet wat dat beteekent.

Dit tijdperk van niets-ontziende inspanningen van den wankelenden vijand om uit het vertrapte België de laatste ons hulp of energie te halen voor zijn krakende oorlogsmachine—deze tijd is de tijd voor totalen weerstand.

Niets mag den vijand nog verstrekt. Niets mag hem gelaten. Niets mag hem nog toegelaten weg te nemen. Geen man of vrouw voor Duitschland of voor eenige de Duitschers dienende instelling.

Tegen de totale mobilisatie, den totalen weerstand der Belgen, in afwachting dat het ordewoord van Generaal Eisenhower kome, zich meer of heelemaal openlijk in den strijd te werpen.

DE REGENBOOG

7 AUGUSTUS 1944 Aan het Belgische Volk gebracht door de Luchtmacht der Vereenigde Natieën No. 24

De groote Tang op de Wehrmacht

Landing aan de Riviera

Dinsdag 15 Augustus 1944: Vandaag werden Amerikaansche, Britsche en Fransche troepen, sterk gesteund door geallieerde luchtmachten, op de zuidkust van Frankrijk aan land gezet door de Amerikaansche, Britsche en Fransche vloten.

Eerste communiqué van Generaal Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Geallieerd Opperbevelhebber in het Middellandsche Zee gebied.

Generaal Eisenhower inspecteert het nieuwe leger gevormd uit de versmolten Engelsche en Amerikaansche lucht-infanterie eenheden.

Le général Eisenhower passe en revue la nouvelle armée qui vient d'être constituée par la fusion des troupes aéroportées anglaises et américaines

In het midden van den morgen gingen alle landingen voorspoedig vooruit zooals ontworpen, enkel lichten weerstand ontmoetend te land en geen in de lucht. Een ondersteunende krijgs verrichting met langs de lucht aangevoerde troepen verliep even voorspoedig.

Tweede communiqué van Dinsdag 15 Augustus.

16 Augustus.—Het is natuurlijk onmogelijk reeds nu een samenhangend beeld te geven van de gister ingezette landingen op de Azurenkust.

De kusten waar Amerikaansche, Britsche en Fransche troepen werden geland beslaan een merkelijk deel van het strand tusschen Nice en Marseille. Meer dan 800 schepen van alle slach namen deel in de eerste verrichtingen. Zij voerden—buiten de Britsche, Amerikaansche en Fransche—de vlaggen van Canada, Nederland, Polen, Griekenland en België.

De eerste taak was het opruimen van zeemijnen en het tot zwijgen brengen van kustbatterijen. Toen de landingvaartuigen hun tros van de groote moederschepen losgooiden waren alle mogelijke hindernissen opgeruimd.

De Geallieerde Luchtmachten van het Middellandsche Zee gebied ontwikkelden een ontzagwekkende aanvalsmacht, die als de climax kwam op de zeer drukke luchtactiviteit der laatste dagen boven Zuid-Frankrijk. Meer dan 14.000 manschappen van het vliegend personeel waren in actie. Een uur vóór de eerste troepen aan land werden gezet, werden de kusten bestookt met een stortregen van bommen.

De Liberators en Vliegende Forten die heel vroeg in den morgen de kustbatterijen aanvielen, ontmoetten geen enkelen vijandelijken jager. Sommige formaties hadden lucht-afweer geschut te verduren, hoewel in geenen deele zwaar; andere werden zelfs aldus niet verontrust.

Naar gister avond werd gemeld waren de eilanden Port Cros en Levant, in de Baai van Hyères, in geallieerde handen, evenals Kaap Nègre, vier mijl ten Oosten van Bormes. Patrouilles drongen in land, sommige tot zelfs 30 km. diep, zonder noemenswaardigen tegenstand te ontmoeten. Luchtverkenningen konden nog geene groote Duitsche troepenbewegingen opmerken. Het is evenwel duidelijk, dat de Duitschers ergens vesting-verdedigingen hebben aangelegd. Waar en wanneer de slag komt, dat is af te wachten.

In elk geval, terwijl het Duitsche Zevende Leger, met de bitterheid der wanhoop zich weerde en wrong om rond Falaise aan de geallieerde tang te ontkomen, werd ruim 800 km. vandaan de bazis gelegd voor een reusachtige tangbeweging die den slag om Frankrijk zal omzetten in den slag om West-Europa.

Zooals Generaal Wilson het zegde: "Ons doel is de Duitschers uit te drijven, en aan te sluiten op de Geallieerde Legers oprukkend van Normandië."

Duitsche Nederlaag in Normandië voltrokken

16 Augustus.—In achttien dagen tijds hebben sommige Amerikaansche gepantserde kolommen 500 km. afgelegd, meestendeels spijts bitteren, hoewel verspreiden Duitschen tegenstand. De uitslag is, dat het front in Normandië heelemaal onderst boven is gekeerd, hoe sterk en vast de Duitschers het drie weken geleden ook dachten.

Ten Westen van de Dives ligt een enorme, maar standvastig inkrimpende zak, eens 60 km. diep.

Zijn nek versmalde zienderoogen, tot hij nu volkomen werd toegesnoerd, ten minste voor wat betreft troepenbewegingen op groote schaal.

De Canadeezen veroverden Falaise, en sneden de baan naar Lisieux af. Het Britsche Tweede Leger rukt op tusschen Orne en Laise. Condé is voorbijgestoken. Tinchebray werd veroverd. De Amerikanen zijn voorbij Domfront, en Ger en La Ferte. Zulks toont aant dat de zak meer en meer wordt ingedrukt.

von Kluge heeft klaarblijkelijk getracht het geheel van zijn troepen terug te trekken. Hij begon daarmee verleden Zondag. De geallieerde luchtmachten dienden hen evenwel zoo'n geweldige afstraffing toe, dat de poging diende opgegeven. Broksgewijs gaat de Wehrmacht voort te redden wat nog te redden valt. Het zal nochtans geen leger zijn, dat aan den anderen kant toekomt. Het Zevende Duitsche Leger heeft opgehouden te bestaan voor den Slag van Frankrijk.

Waar zal de Wehrmacht probeeren opnieuw slag te leveren na deze nederlaag?

Dat ze besloten is enkel stap voor stap te wijken, is buiten kijf. Het lijkt ernaar of de Duitschers van plan zijn het uit te vechten langsheen de lijn der opeenvolgende rivieren die ten Westen van de Seine in de zee uitmonden. Die van de Dives kan denkelijk nu reeds afgeschreven.

De voor de hand liggende lijn voor den aftocht der verslagen Duitschers liep langs Parijs, doorheen wat wordt geheeten het gat aan Orléans, tusschen de Loire en de Seine. Het Amerikaansche Derde Leger, in hetwelk de Fransche Tank-Divisie onder Generaal Leclerc een schitterenden rol speelt, heeft zijn vangarmen naar wijd en zijd uitgestoken. Het is niet uitgesloten dat het die Duitsche aftocht-lijn heeft doorsneden of onmogelijk gemaakt. Geen bizonderheden of gegevens worden verstrekt nopens de bewegingen van dit Derde Leger. De reden is al te duidelijk. De Duitsche verbindings- en inlichtingsdiensten liggen overhoop. Die dienen niet te worden geholpen.

We mogen evenwel zeker zijn, dat goed nieuws in voorbereiding is daar en elders in Frankrijk. Het nieuws dat we kregen van Normandië, van Bretagne, Maine en Anjou—om van Zuid-Frankrijk te zwijgen—is goed genoeg om verheugd en vertrouwend verdere tijdingen af te wachten.

Canadeesche scherpschutters in een pas veroverd dorp nabij Falaise.

Des tireurs d'elite canadiens en embuscade.

SPANNING in't Oosten

16 Augustus.—Het Roode Leger gaat stelselmatig voort met de vernietiging der 100.000 man Duitsche troepen afgesneden in Letland en Estland. De kring er rond wordt enger en van Pskov uit wordt een wig gedreven tusschen het 16e en het 18e Duitsche leger. De spits der wig bereikte Antsu, 100 km. voorbij Pskov en enkel 30 km. van het eenige spoorwegknooppunt tusschen beide legers.

Rond Oost-Pruisen wordt ook de Russisohe boog aangehaald. Het klinkendste succes was daarbij de inneming der van oudsher versterkte stad Osowiec en het oversteken der rivier Biebrza, laatste hindernis vóór de Duitsche grens.

Over de heele verdere lengte van het front duurt het tusschenstadium voort.

De Duitschers doen talrijke, vergeefsche aanvallen. Hun pogingen waren vooral gericht op het afweren van de bedreiging tegen Tilsitt en Warschau, op de vernietiging der Russische bruggehoofden over de San en de Weichsel en op het terugwerpen van hun bergleger in de Karpathen.

Terwijl het die Duitsche tegen aanvallen afslaat, is het Roode Leger zijn bases aan 't vooruit brengen, voorraden aan 't opbouwen, zijn verbindingslijnen aan 't bijwerken. Dit stadium moest logischerwijze komen na zes weken.

Het feit dat de Russen er reeds aanvallen afslaat, is het Roode vuur houden, heeft in Oost-Pruisen de totale mobilisatie veroorzaakt, niet voor oorlogsproductie, maar voor het koortsig graven van tankgrachten, loopgraven en andere veldwerken. Jong en oud, handelaars en leden der vrije beroepen, partij-functionnarissen en embusqués, alle werden ze opgetrommeld. Naar het blijkt werden er ook Nederlandsche, en denkelijk Belgische arbeiders of dwangarbeiders naartoe gezonden. Voor deze laatsten komt er nu wellicht een gouden kans voor ondermijning en ontvluchting.

INDEXED

LUFTPOST. G27.

Landing in South France

On the 15th August, strong American, British and French forces landed on a 160 Kilometer wide coastal strip between Nice and Marseilles in Southern France. The sea landings were preceded by air landings ingreat strength. The Allied parachutists and gliders met no German air defences. The resistance on land was negligible. Within 6 hours, the first 3 bridgeheads had been secured. The advance into France began according to plan.

Battle of encirclement in Normandy

Units of many German divisions are almost completely encircled in Normandy. Only between Falaise, where the main line of retreat runs, and Argentan is there still a narrow gap open which, however,is almost ceaselessly attacked by overwhelmingAllied Air Forces. At the moment of going to press it is reported that Canadian troops are entering Falaise. In a desperate attempt to prevent the pocket from being further narrowed, the German Command launched in the area of Mortain counter attacks with 4 German Panzer divisions without any air support. The attacks were smashed, the German tanks suffered high losses by rocket-firing planes. The whole of Brittany with the important U-Boat bases of Brest, Lorient and St. Nazaire is cut off.

Eastern Front.

In their advance on East Prussia, the Russians have stormed the fortress of Oswiec and crossed the river Bobr, the last natural defence before the frontier. In the Baltic provinces, approximately 30 German divisions are cut off and are in danger of being split into two groups owing to the Russian advance on Walka. In the central sector, the Russians are at the gates of Warsaw,i.e.they have in the 7 weeks of their summer offensive advanced by approximately 650 Kilometers. From Warsaw to Berlin it is still another 530 Kilometers. South of Warsaw, the Russians have crossed the river Vistula on a broad front and continue here as well as along the Carpathians their advance in the direction of Silesia.

356 000 Prisoners

The German Generals and high staff officers who on the 20th July started an unsuccessful putsch knew, thanks to their military training and their knowledge that Germany had lost the war and that further resistance was useless. The soldiers at the battle front too know it. In the last 2 months, 356 000 German soldiers have surrendered to the Allies, of these 100 000 in Normandy, 56 000 in Italy and 200 000 in Russia.

An end totthe war, says General Fieldmarshal Paulus.

The C.-in-C. of the 6th German Army annihilated in Stalingrad, General Fieldmarshal Paulus, on the 8th August, made the following appeal:

"At Stalingrad, the 6th German Army fought under my command on the order of Adolf Hitler until the very last moment in the hope of making it possible for the High Command to end the war with a more favourable results for Germany by sacrificing themselves. This hope was not fulfilled.

By the events of recent times, the continuation of the war for Germany has become a senseless shedding of blood. The Red Army is advancing on a broad front and has already reached the East Prussian border. In France, the Anglo-American troops have broken through the German defence line and are pressing on into a wide area of operations.

Neither in the East nor in the West has Germany any reserves with which the situation can be restored. The enemy's superiority in the air and on the sea is so overwhelming that the position becomes even more hopeless. The war is lost for Germany.

That Germany has been brought into this position in spite of the heroism of her army and of the whole population is the fault of the political and military leadership of Adolf Hitler.

In addition to this, the methods which have been employed in the treatment of the people of occupied territories by many of Hitler's delegates calls forth loathing from every true soldier, from every honest German and must bring upon us the strongest censure from every nation of the world. If the German people do not detach themselves from such crimes, they must answer for them all.

In consideration of these circumstances, I regard it my duty to make the following clear to the whole German people and my comrades in prison camps. Germany must remove Adolf Hitler and set up a new government which will end the war and form conditions which guarantee the further existence of our people and re-establishment of peaceful friendly relations with our present opponents".

General Fieldmarshal Paulus.

Schluss mit dem Krieg

sagt Generalfeldmarschall Paulus

Der Oberbefehlshaber der bei Stalingrad vernichteten 6. deutschen Armee, Generalfeldmarschall Paulus, erliess am 8. August 1944 den folgenden Aufruf:

„Bei Stalingrad kämpfte die 6. Armee unter meiner Führung auf Befehl Adolf Hitlers bis zur letzten Möglichkeit, in der Hoffnung, es dem Oberkommando möglich zu machen, den Krieg mit für Deutschland günstigeren Ergebnissen zu beenden, indem sie sich selbst zum Opfer bringt. Diese Hoffnungen sind nicht in Erfüllung gegangen.

Durch die Ereignisse der letzten Zeit ist die Fortsetzung des Krieges für Deutschland ein sinnloses Blutvergiessen geworden. Die Rote Armee rückt auf breiter Front vor und hat bereits die Grenze Ostpreussens erreicht. In Frankreich haben die englischen und amerikanischen Truppen die deutsche Abwehrfront durchbrochen und sind in den weiten operativen Raum Frankreichs vorgestossen. Weder im Osten noch in Westen verfügt Deutschland über die Reserven, die die Lage wiederherstellen könnten.

Die Überlegenheit des Feindes in der Luft und zur See ist so erdrückend, dass die Lage dadurch noch aussichtsloser wird. Der Krieg ist für Deutschland verloren.

In diese Lage geriet Deutschland trotz des Heldenmutes seiner Armee und des ganzen deutschen Volks durch die Schuld der staatlichen und militärischen Führung Adolf Hitlers.

Dem ist hinzuzufügen, dass die Methoden, die bei der Behandlung der Bevölkerung der besetzten Gebiete von vielen Beauftragten Hitlers angewendet wurden, bei jedem wirklichen Soldaten, bei jedem echten Deutschen Abscheu erwecken und uns die schwersten Vorwürfe von Seiten aller Völker der Welt zufügen müssen. Wenn das deutsche Volk nicht selbst von solchen Freveltaten abrückt, wird es die volle Verantwortung für alles tragen.

In Anbetracht dieser Umstände halte ich es für meine Pflicht, dem ganzen deutschen Volk und meinen Kameraden in der Gefangenschaft folgendes zu erklären:

Deutschland muss Adolf Hitler beseitigen und eine neue Staatsführung schaffen, die den Krieg beendet und Verhältnisse schafft, die die weitere Existenz unseres Volkes und die Wiederherstellung friedlicher, freundschaftlicher Beziehungen zu unseren jetzigen Gegnern garantiert.“

Generalfeldmarschall Paulus.

Luftpost

Nr. 43 16. August 1944

INDEXED

Landung in Südfrankreich

Am 15. August landeten starke amerikanische, britische und französische Streitkräfte an einem 160 Kilometer breiten Küstenstreifen zwischen Nizza und Marseilles in Südfrankreich.

Den Landungen von der See gingen Luftlandungen grössten Ausmasses voraus. Die alliierten Fallschirmjäger und Transportsegler stiessen auf keine deutsche Luftabwehr. Der Widerstand zu Lande war gering. Innerhalb sechs Stunden waren die ersten drei Brückenköpfe errichtet. Der planmässige Vormarsch ins Innere Frankreichs begann.

Kesselschlacht in der Normandie

Bestandteile von 11 deutschen Divisionen sind in der Normandie fast vollständig eingeschlossen. Nur zwischen Falaise, durch das die Hauptrückzugstrasse läuft, und Argentan ist noch ein schmaler Rückzugskorridor offen, der jedoch unter den fast pausenlosen Angriffen der überlegenen alliierten Luftstreitkräfte liegt. Bei Redaktionsschluss wird gemeldet, dass kanadische Truppen in Falaise eingedrungen sind. In einem verzweifelten Versuch, die Verengung des Kessels zu verhindern, setzte die deutsche Führung im Raum von Mortain 4 deutsche Panzerdivisionen ohne Fliegerunterstützung zu Gegenangriffen an. Die Angriffe wurden zerschlagen, die deutschen Panzer erhielten durch raketenfeuernde alliierte Flugzeuge hohe Ausfälle. Die gesamte Bretagne mit den wichtigen U-Bootstützpunkten Brest, Lorient und St. Nazaire ist abgeschnitten.

Ostfront

Im Anmarsch auf Ostpreussen haben die Russen die Festung Osowiec erstürmt und die Bobr, die letzte natürliche Verteidigungslinie vor der Grenze, überschritten. Im Baltikum sind rund 30 deutsche Divisionen abgeschnitten und durch den russischen Vormarsch auf Walka in Gefahr, in zwei Gruppen zerspalten zu werden. Im mittleren Abschnitt stehen die Russen vor Warschau, d.h. sie sind in den 7 Wochen ihrer Sommeroffensive um rund 650 Kilometer vorgerückt. Von Warschau bis Berlin sind es noch 530 Kilometer. Südlich von Warschau haben die Russen auf breiter Front die Weichsel überschritten und setzen hier sowie längs der Karpathen ihren Vormarsch auf Schlesien fort.

356 000 Gefangene

Die deutschen Generale und hohen Generalstabsoffiziere, die am 20. Juli einen missglückten Putsch unternahmen, wussten dank ihrer militärischen Schulung und ihrer Sachkenntnis, dass der Krieg für Deutschland verloren und weiterer Widerstand sinnlos ist. Auch doe Soldaten an den Fronten wissen es. In den letzten zwei Monaten haben sich 356 000 deutsche Soldaten den Alliierten ergeben, davon 100 000 in der Normandie, 56 000 in Italien und 200 000 in Russland.

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CONFIDENTIAL

C11106 / 344 / 18
31 AUG 1944

MR. P. N. LOXLEY.

INDEXED

With the compliments

of

Major General R. A. D. Brooks.

P.B.A. TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

CONFIDENTIAL

L.R.32. **COMBINED ANGLO AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT** Date. 29.8.44.

No.	Title	Date	Pkgs or Bombs	No of Leaflets	No. of Units	Target
XG 13	How Will It End?	25 Aug.	2B	73,238	146,476	Neubrandenburg
XG 19	Message to Foreign Workers (German-French)	25 Aug.	1B	80,000	80,000	Neubrandenburg
		26 Aug.	5B	400,000	400,000	Gelsenkirchen
XG 20	Message to Foreign Workers (German-Polish)	25 Aug.	1B	56,000	56,000	Neubrandenburg
			5B	280,000	280,000	Rostock
			5B	280,000	280,000	Lubeck
			11B	616,000	616,000	
		26 Aug.	5B	280,000	280,000	Gelsenkirchen
XG 23	Message to Foreign Workers (German-Dutch)	25 Aug.	2B	120,000	120,000	Neubrandenburg
			5B	300,000	300,000	Rostock
			7B	420,000	420,000	
		26 Aug.	5B	300,000	300,000	Gelsenkirchen
			5B	300,000	300,000	Mannheim
			10B	600,000	600,000	
USG.49 +	How the collapse came about	25 Aug.	2B	121,200	121,200	Anklam
			5B	303,000	303,000	Rechlin
			1B	60,600	60,600	Politz
			8B	484,800	484,800	
G 26	Luftpost	25 Aug.	2B	35,200	105,600	Neubrandenburg
			2B	35,200	105,600	Anklam
			5B	88,000	264,000	Rostock
			5B	88,000	264,000	Rechlin
			5B	88,000	264,000	Politz
			19B	334,400	334,400	
		26 Aug.	10B	176,000	528,000	Gelsenkirchen
			5B	88,000	264,000	Mannheim
			10B	176,000	528,000	Dulmen
			25B	440,000	1,320,000	
USG.50 +	Sternenbanner	27 Aug.	4B	120,000	240,000	Wilhemshaven
XH 29 +	De Vliegende Hollander	Aug. 26/27	4B	76,000	304,000	Utrecht
			6B	114,000	456,000	Amsterdam
			10B	190,000	760,000	
XB 27	L'Arc en Ciel	Aug. 27/28	2B	36,400	145,600	Antwerp
B 8	Messarger	Aug. 27/28	2B	11,400	136,800	Antwerp
			4B	22,800	273,600	Brussels
			6B	34,200	410,400	
B 12	Belgian Manual (French)	Aug. 27/28	2B	6,600	105,600	Brussels
XG 21	Message to Foreign Workers (German-Italian)	26 Aug.	2B	160,000	160,000	Brunswick
			5B	400,000	400,000	Gelsenkircken
			2B	160,000	160,000	Cologne
			9B	720,000	720,000	
		25 Aug.	2B	160,000	160,000	Neubrandenburg
XG 22	Message to Foreign Workers (German-Czech)	26 Aug.	2B	140,000	140,000	Brunswick
			2B	140,000	140,000	Cologne
			4B	280,000	280,000	
		27 Aug.	2B	140,000	140,000	Wilhemshaven
XG 25	This is it	26 Aug.	2B	144,000	144,000	Hanover
			5B	360,000	360,000	Gelsenkirchen
			2B	144,000	144,000	Aachen
			2B	144,000	144,000	Munster
			2B	144,000	144,000	Rathenau
			13B	936,000	936,000	
		25 Aug.	5B	360,000	360,000	Lubeck
			4B	288,000	288,000	Politz
			9B	648,000	648,000	

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L.R.32.

COMBINED ANGLO AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

Date. 29.8.44.

No.	Title	Date	Pkgs or Bombs	No. of Leaflets	No of Units	Target
XF.2	The French are fighting in France.	Aug. 25/26	2P	8,000	32,000	Chatellerault
			2P	8,000	32,000	Chateauneuf
			2P	8,000	32,000	S. of Bourges
			2P	8,000	32,000	Bourges
			2P	8,000	32,000	Loches
			2P	8,000	32,000	Nevers area
			12P	48,000	192,000	
G,26	Luftpost	27. Aug.	188P	1,128,000	3,384,000	Ruhr area
G.26	Luftpost	27. Aug.	2B	35,200	105,600	Jettisoned
USG.49	How the Collapse Came about	27. Aug.	8B	484,800	484,800	Jettisoned
Y 29	Tous les Fronts	26/27 Aug.	2B	29,760	89,280	Lille
			2B	29,760	89,280	Valenciennes
			2B	29,760	89,280	Laon
			2B	29,760	89,280	Amiens
			2B	29,760	89,280	Abbeville
			10B	148,800	446,400	
		27/28	2B	29,760	89,280	St. Omer
			2B	29,760	89,280	Arras
			2B	29,760	89,280	St. Quentin
			2B	29,760	89,280	Noyon
			2B	29,760	89,280	Compiegne
			10B	148,800	446,400	

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We attach for your information a Leaflet Dissemination Report furnished by S.H.A.E.F.

INDEXED

With the compliments

of

Major General R. A. D. Brooks.

CONFIDENTIAL

TRA/20

27 August 1944

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

No.	Title	Date	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
ZG 31	How Is All This To End? (+)	Aug. 26/27	1	80,000	80,000	La Feuillie
			1	80,000	80,000	Pavilly
			1	80,000	80,000	Buchy
			1	80,000	80,000	Curville
			1	80,000	80,000	Neufchatel
ZG 36	The Riddle of the German Luftwaffe		1	85,000	85,000	Beauvais
			1	85,000	85,000	Cailly
			1	85,000	85,000	Doudeville
ZG 37	Safe Conduct		2	160,000	160,000	Brest
ZG 50	General Field Marshal Paulus' Message (+)		1	80,000	80,000	Brest
			2	160,000	160,000	Rouen
			2	160,000	160,000	Lorient
			1	80,000	80,000	Gournay
			1	80,000	80,000	Yvetot
			1	80,000	80,000	Forges les Eaux
			1	80,000	80,000	Fecamp
			1	80,000	80,000	Aumale
T 132	Nachrichten (+)		3	33,990	203,940	Brest
			2	22,660	135,960	Lorient
			2	22,660	135,960	Rouen
			1	11,330	67,980	La Feuillie
			1	11,330	67,980	Gournay
			1	11,330	67,980	Beauvais
			1	11,330	67,980	Yvetot
			1	11,330	67,980	Pavilly
			1	11,330	67,980	Cailly
			1	11,330	67,980	Buchy
			1	11,330	67,980	Forges les Eaux
			1	11,330	67,980	Fecamp
			1	11,330	67,980	Curville
			1	11,330	67,980	Doudeville
			1	11,330	67,980	Neufchatel
			1	11,330	67,980	Aumale
		Total	40	1,841,600	2,974,600	

+ = First Dissemination

PULPINGS

ZG 15	Bombing Leaflet	19	2,249,147	2,249,147
ZG 35	A Small Clique?	4	116,380	116,380
ZG 44	Retreat?	6	400,000	400,000
ZG 49	Message to the Seventh Army	17	1,360,000	1,360,000
XF 3	To Aid in the Liberation of Paris	12	1,000,000	1,000,000

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TRA/21 28 August 1944 549

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

INDEXED

No.	Title	Date Aug.	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
ZG 31	How Is All This To End?	27/28	1	80,000	80,000	Yvetot
			1	80,000	80,000	Beauvais
ZG 36	The Riddle of the German Luftwaffe		1	85,000	85,000	Aumale
			1	85,000	85,000	Crevecoeur
ZG 37	Safe Conduct		1	80,000	80,000	Brest
ZG 39	The Truth About the Peace Movement	25	5	160,000	320,000	Rostock
ZG 40	In The West	27/28	2	160,000	160,000	Brest
ZG 42	Appeal of the German Generals		1	40,000	80,000	Buchy
			1	40,000	80,000	St. Saens
ZG 50	General Field Marshal Paulus' Message		2	160,000	160,000	Lorient
			1	80,000	80,000	Bolbec
			1	80,000	80,000	Neufchatel
			1	80,000	80,000	Poix
			1	80,000	80,000	Fecamp
			1	80,000	80,000	Gournaye
			1	80,000	80,000	Clermont
			1	80,000	80,000	Doudeville
			1	80,000	80,000	Forges les Eaux
			1	80,000	80,000	Breteuil
T 130	Nachrichten	26	5	50,000	300,000	Gelsenkirchen
T 133	Nachrichten (+)	27/28	3	33,990	203,940	Brest
			2	22,660	135,960	Lorient
			1	11,330	67,980	Bolbec
			1	11,330	67,980	Yvetot
			1	11,330	67,980	Neufchatel
			1	11,330	67,980	Aumale
			1	11,330	67,980	Poix
			1	11,330	67,980	Fecamp
			1	11,330	67,980	Gournaye
			1	11,330	67,980	Beauvais
			1	11,330	67,980	Clermont
			1	11,330	67,980	Doudeville
			1	11,330	67,980	St. Saens
			1	11,330	67,980	Forges les Eaux
			1	11,330	67,980	Crevecoeur
			1	11,330	67,980	Breteuil
			1	11,330	67,980	Buchy
		Total	50	1,966,600	3,589,600	

+ = First Dissemination

CONFIDENTIAL

RESTRICTED. X.H.29. 850

INDEXED

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN NO.44.

Thursday, August 10th, 1944.

Distributed by the Allied Air Forces

ILLUSTRATIONS

1. H.M. the King with General Alexander in Italy;
2. French partisans help American troops to search for enemy snipers.
3. Map.
4. The burial at sea of U.S. Marines who fell in the attack on Saipan.
5. The new American Super-Fortress, fitted with twin bomb bays. This is the plane that carried out the recent raid on Tokyo.
6. American tanks on the road to Avranches and Herrenvolk on the way to U.S.A.
7. A locomotive which has burst into flower - after being hit by an allied bomb.
8. The people of Rennes gather in the s quare to celebrate their freedom.
9. You don't know them like this - but you soon will!

AMERICAN "BLITSKRIEG" IN FRANCE

Heavy punching upon the Caen Hinge

London, 8th August - The American rush through Brittany and in the direction of Paris continues. Thewatchword for the tank columns was: Don't stop for anything. Go on. The order has been executed promptly. On certain days the spearheads covered more than 90 km. Occasional German formations were by-passed. The Germans who had remained to the rear of the armoured spearheads were dealt with by the infantry- that is to say, if they did not surrender or flee.

In this way General Bradley's troops have, owing to their great mobility and the strong support of the air forces, torn to pieces the German line and chased the enemy before them. A few days after the capture of Rennes, Brittany was cut off and the Americans have only got to cope with local resistance in the peninsula. Once this has come to an end, three important ports: St. Nazaire, Brest, and Lorient, will be in allied hands.

Towards Paris

After clearing Brittany, the Americans should be able to advance between the Loire and the Seine, A wedge could then be driven between the Germans in Northern and Central France. Von Kluge will certainly devote his attention mainly to the positions to the North and the South of the Seine, which dominate the road to Germany.

The hinge of the whole German defence, from the sea to Paris, is constituted by the positions near Caen; no wonder the Germans are clinging desperately to them. Should this hinge break untimely, the withdrawal of great army groups towards positions to the North of the Seine would be threatened by a British break-through in their rear. This stresses the importance of the British and Canadian progress of these last days, though they may not seem as impressive as the swift American tank rushes.

The Attack by British and Canadians

The attack on the Caen hinge was started with an artillery bombardment of hundreds of guns and an air bombardment in which over a thousand Lancasters and Halifaxes dropped 6,000 tons of bombs in half an hour's time. A correspondant of the Evening Standard told how he watched the bombing from a ridge behind our lines. It lasted less than half an hour, but half an hour one who witnessed it will never forget.

A bombardment on such a scale defies any description. Those who were close to it were dumbfounded by it. Time and again the unceasing booming of exploding projectiles outdone by more tremendous explosions of munition dumps or petrol dumps blowing up, rocked the countryside. In the fields all around soldiers on lorries and jeeps looked on in awe-inspiring tension. A veteran of North Africa declared that never in his whole life had he been so frightened.

After this bombardment the infantry moved on. The next day, at about 1 p.m., some hundreds of American heavies repeated the air assault, after which the tanks penetrated into the wedge. At the time of writing bitter fighting is raging everywhere in this sector, both parties sacrificing heavily for every yard of ground.

A few kilometres to the South the British have formed a new bridgehead across the Orne; in vain have the Germans tried to wipe it out with counter-attacks.

Typhoons v. Tanks

On Monday, August 7th, the Germans launched an attack against the junction of the American and British armies, presumably aiming at severing the allied forces in Brittany from those in Normandy. They threw in a great number of tanks and reconquered Mortain. The German armoured divisions were strafed very heavily from the air. An important part has been played by the rocket-firing Typhoons, the "rockettiffies", as the soldiers have it, firing their projectiles with a deadly accuracy on German tanks and transport. The result has been that in one day: 84 tanks were destroyed, 55 were damaged, more than 200 lorries set on fire, destroyed or damaged.

After this the attack had lost its impetus though fierce fighting still continues.

Should the Germans have had an air force at their disposal in the course of this mightely mounted attack, the decision might not have gone as quickly in favour of the Allies. But the Lutwaffe is absent. And Hitler has for the moment too much on his hands with the hanging of generals to be able to ensure the protection of his soldiers as well.

IMPRESSIONS OF BATTLE

War correspondents have a job to keep up with the racing American tanks and it is even more difficult to get their despatches off in time. But...the stories get to London and they sometimes give a better impression of what is actually happening than the official communiques. The American war correspondent James Wellard followed a tank column to Rennes and wrote:

"On the roads one sees endless columns of wrecked German transport, and not the kind of transport that a modern army would use. The Germans have tried to escape as Napoleon's armies tried to escape from Russia, in carts. When the Americans broke through and overran their outposts and cut their communications, they paniced and stole from the farmers anything that had wheels, from horse-drawn carts to wheelbarrows, anything to escape in. They threw their belongings into these vehicles and started running south or southwest, evidently without direction or guidance or even their famed discipline.

Our airforce got hold of them in a hundred different places and the result is columns after column of overturned farmcarts, scantily camouflaged with a few branches, hundreds of dead horses, broken-down wheelbarrows, burnt out vehicles and wrecked lorries, knocked-out tanks.

A French colonel told me that he had watched the German retreat from Vitre from his window. Hundreds of soldiers went on foot, some with their feet in worn-out shoes, most of them with their uniforms unbuttoned, all very tired, but yet laughing and singing. The reason for this was that most of the men were drunk and lots carried bottles in their coat pockets. There was no sign of any orgainsation.

The officers went by themselves in groups of two or three. When the allied fighters came overhead the whole lot fled into the shelters and when there was not enough room they chased the women and children out as one might expect from the Herrenfolk!"

Robert Rueben, special correspondent of Reuter was there when the Americans arrived in Vannes on the southcoast of Brittany, He writes: Private Jack Willard said to me "I have never witnessed such a scene. I have fought in Periers, Avranches and Rennes, we have covered 100 miles without pause, we were deadtired when we arrived here, but now that I have seen the happiness of these people, I feel I am alive at last."

The tanks had raced across Brittany, In their rear the road was still full of enemy vehicles and some of ours which had broken down. Strong German artillery posts had been cleared up in frontal assaults, obstacles on the road had been dealt with by our sappers, sometimes the tanks shot the obstacles away with their guns.

A number of German soldiers near Vannes had been caught by French partisans and taken prisoner; other members of the underground army stood on watch near the bridges so that the American tanks might cross them. Today they are the heros of the town. The photographs of two of them, who were killed are desplayed in the shop windows and Frenchmen point them out to you and say; Patriots, Sir!

My driver said later: "I cannot believe my eyes when I see these rejoicing people and I keep on repeating to myself: this is the liberation of France, this is the liberation of France."

I myself have had to drink the health of Roosevelt, Churchill and de Gaulle till I was sick of it. We have occupied the most beautiful rooms of the Hotel Dauphin and are only allowed to pay very little. I have shaken hands with hundreds of singing Frenchmen till my arm ached. I have embraced more children than a candidate for the presidency. When we have dinner, crowds stand round us to watch us and they laugh and wave. But in the evening the most impressive moment came. All the children of the town, marched through the streets with French, British and American flags in their hands and sang on the main square in front of the townhall. They sang the Marseillaise, while dusk descended over liberated Vannes."

FOREWARN TO THE THIRD REICH

The Russians prepare for the storming of Germany.

London, Aug. 9th 1944. in the various sectors of the Russian front there prevails at the present moment the silence proceeding the storm, On others the Red Army is locked in furious battle with the Germans in order to conquer the necessary posts which will have to serve as starting points for the new offensives. Still the strategical offensive is in Russian hands. No German counter offensive has gained lasting results and the battle has demanded such heavy losses on the part of the Germans since June 22nd, that Russian superiority in men and material is greater than ever. The last minute mobilisation of men and women in E. Prussia shows how the German High Command has been surprised by the Russian successes. The German armies in Estonia and Latvia, whose commander General Lindemann has disappeared, are and remain cut off. Among them there is the SS Panzer grenadier Regiment "Niederlande", which was allowed to fight rearguard actions near Narwa at the cost of bloody losses in order to allow the German main force to withdraw Further South the German outposts covering E, Prussia, are gradually encircled. South of Warsaw (where the patriots have started a rising against the German occupants) the Russians have a still expanding bridgehead across the Vistula. At last but no least they are advancing along the northern foothills of the Carpathians.

The German telegraph service for Army papers "Front und Heimat" gave a striking picture of the German position when it said on the 7th inst.: "Tens of thousands of German soldiers have been fighting since weeks against an almost overwhelming desire for sleep. Since weeks they have to withstand a Russian superiority that surpasses any description. Tanks and guns are there, but the infantry can hardly cope with it. If one German soldier falls, twenty to thirty Russians must be knocked out to re-establish the equilibrium. Our men are falling asleep while they are telephoning, while they are observing the enemy and while they are talking. However, they have full confidence - so the "Front und Heimat" says - in the promises of Heinrich Himmler."

On the Western front it appeared that some units of the Wehrmacht were cheering each other with the news that the Hangman is dead.

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW

London, Wednesday, August 9th 1944 - Germany's position is crumbling more and more. It is true that during the past week the Russians have not performed many great feats, except the conquest of the important Galician oilfields. This, together with the heavy American daylight bombing of synthetic oil factories, has made Germany's oil position very precarious. The temporary lull in the Russian advance is very easy to explain. New lines of communications must be organised, new divisions brought up. In between, the Russians have frustrated an effort to break out on the part of the German armies isolated in Estonia and Latvia. In a heavy battle near the frontier of East Prussia, the Germans who have mobilised the whole civil population for the improvisation of fortifications, have not succeeded in pushing the Russians back; Germany's position on the Eastern front remains as hopeless as before. Reinforcements of the armies, by means of a million workers, who, thus far, have been kept in factories and workshops, will have a bad influence on the German war production, which has already got far behind. The means employed by Germany to delay defeat make this defeat even more certain. Hitler can prolong the death struggle of the Third Reich - he cannot avert the end. Increasing groups of the Wehrmacht must become conscious of that, now the battle in the bridgehead of Normandy has developed into a quick war of movement.

The Battle in the West

In a tempo which may be called Russian, the Americans have broken through the German front. They cut off Brittany and pushed towards the Loire. They detailed part of their forces to the mopping up of the garrisons in the important ports of Brest, Lorient, St.Nazaire and St. Malo, another part, tank columns with motorised infantry and strong air protection, pushed on along the roads leading to Paris via Le Mans and Alencon. All the time the American left flank became longer and longer, and last Sunday the Allied Air Reconnaissance noticed that the Germans were preparing an effort to break through that flank and to split the American armies. On Monday parts of four out of the nine armoured divisions at the disposal of the Germans began moving in the direction of Avranches. They only succeeded in gaining a few kilometres but a terrific strafing from the dreaded rockets of the Typhoon fighters - the Tiffies, as the Allied soldiers call them - and, at the moment of writing, the German attack is not causing any more anxiety.

It was, however, a cunningly mounted counter-offensive, but it had to be undertaken without any air cover. If the Germans had no other intention than postponing the Allied offensive near Caen and to facilitate an orderly withdrawal of van Hausser's army towards the Seine, that plan also has failed. Montgomery is not to be bluffed. Whilst the Germans tried to reach Avranches, he launched his strongest attack on the German positions near Caen - the hinge of the German front - if it was to retain any continuity. British troops forced the Orne near Thury Barcourt, 30 km. to the South of Caen, and in the night from Monday to Tuesday, the Canadians started an offensive from the bridgehead across the Orne., in the neighbourhood of Caen, which had been secured three weeks ago. The Canadian offensive was introduced and backed by two crushing air bombardments.

One of the biggest difficulties of the Germans is the larger river Seine to their rear. All the bridges across this river are down. The Germans had to make-do with pontoons and ferries, but, for fear of Allied air attacks, they only dared to use them by night. It is no use pointing to the various marvellous opportunities offered by the present situation, when these lines will be read by you, they may already have been realised on the battlefied.

The Task of the French

Our French allies fight with might and main for their liberation. They will make their contribution as great as possible. French Forces of the Interior fight in the Alps, the Jura and the Franche Comte, in the Vosges and the Ardennes. In two months, more than 10,000 Germans have been killed in the area East of the Rhone. Since mid-July, two German divisions have been fighting in Veroors. In Brittany the area inland has been occupied since June 6th by French parachutists who, in co-operation with the fighters of the maquis, have blocked the German garrisons, attacked their detachments, and destroyed their convoys. Apart from this, in the latest phase of the liberation of Brittany, a task has also been given to the civilian population. The French provisional Government has given the following instructions:

"If you are unarmed, try to get weapons from the Germans or the traitors. Form small mobile groups, and join the units of the F.F.I. If, before that, you are in sufficient numbers, attack the German soldiers, take them prisoner, and guard them. Watch all roads, railways, stations, tranformers, post-offices, town-halls, prefectures and wireless stations. Don't carry out individual sabotage or destructions."

To the workers the French Provisional Government made the appeal, to strike until their liberation by the Allies, and to occupy the factories in the meantime, which, whenever possible, have to be converted into forts. "It is your task," the appeal continued, "to arrest all those who have collaborated with the enemy in an intolerable way."

The civil servants have been instructed to accept orders only from authorities enjoying the confidence of the resistance organisations or representing the provisional Government. "Apart from this" Algiers told them, "continue normally with your work, and give as much help as possible to the patriots. Especially, take care of food supplies for the civil population."

The main significance of these orders lies in the fact that they were only issued when the Allied armies could give help from the outside. The strict obedience to these orders can only speed up the liberation of Brittany.

Towards Berlin

The impetus of the Russian troops is daily increased by the sight of the traces of German misdeeds. The most gruesome find has been made near Belzec, due West of Lvov, where the Germans had to leave a death factory with the utmost speed. A railway leads into the factory grounds. Sealed railway trucks used to arrive there. The occupants were forced to alight, to undress, were driven into barracks, where the iron floors were covered with water. Across this water a deadly electrical current was discharged. The bodies were dumped in deep trenches. Every day two to three trains arrived at the factory carrying Russians and Poles and Jews from nearly every country of Europe. Hundreds of thousands have been put to death in that way.

"Perhaps the news of the revolution of the German generals," Ilja Ehrenburg wrote in Pravda, "may have given some naive readers the impression that the German conscience was awakening. No, a thousand times no! The Germans are still the same. They do NOT surrender, because they have got enough of the torturing of innocence - they surrender because they fear death. They have no pity for our children, only for themselves. They already prepare for the day when they can cry in chorus: 'We did not do the killing, it was Hitler.' Why did the German colonel plant the bomb at Hitler's feet, because Hitler was a King's witness."

"The Germans are mistaken if they speculate on our short memories. There is a hatred, which will not stop gnawing, just the same as there are winters without a thaw. Each of our soldiers knows that we have GOT to reach Berlin. For our own sake, we cannot forgive, neither for the sake of our children. We can be mild towards the ignorant - not towards the discoverers of factories of death and gas trucks. It is not a spirit of vengeance which prompts us, but a craving for justice. We are desirous of healing the Germans from their lust for war. We are out to heal Hitler's henchmen and the Generals as well, who hope to repair, in 1964, the mistakes done in 1944. Our dead ask us: Do not forget us. And I do know that soon we shall march through Berlin."

THE GENTLEMEN AMONG THEMSELVES.

During the "process" of the generals for the so-called Peoples Court, the following dialogue developed between the President and General Hoeppner. Gen. Hoeppner said: that he had not committed suicide, but had himself arrested because he did not have the feeling that he had acted like a swine. The president then asked to which category of animals Hoeppner would reckon himself. General Hoeppner answered: "To the donkeys". "No", bellowed the President, "No, General Hoeppner, you were no donkey, you are, and you will remain, a swine"

This dialogue took place in the German community at the entry of the sixth year of the war.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL DE GAULLE TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

"Later we will trace the mistakes which have been made by us, French people or by others - mistakes which brought France on the edge of the precipice. The steps necessary to prevent the repeating of these mistakes will be undertaken in due time, when our power has been restored. Today everything comes second to the fact that the enemy must be destroyed after which we can tread on our own soil as conquerers. I you all to have courage, unity and discipline. People of France, rise! Take up arms!"

LOGBOOK

We have before us the issue of an Austrian economical paper "Wirtschaft der Ostmark" of May 12th, which contains the following: "It appears from police reports that a number of German industrial firms have bought goods, and especially supplies of food on the black market in Holland, sometimes even on a considerable scale. These cases are being investigated. Heavy penalties will be imposed. However, the behaviour of these firms forms a danger to the troops and may have as a consequence the restriction on the imports of food from the occupied countries to a considerable degree."

Author of these lines is an expert: the German commissary for prices Fischboeck, who has made himself notorious in our country as commissary-general for economics and finances. The evil which he found out will not have been limited to Austrian firms only. Moreover this may be understood from the fact that since July 1st all exports to Germany have been subjected to a very severe German control. The evil, typical for the putrefaction in the socalled Volksgemeinschaft, was evidently spread. But we are more interested in the Dutch aspect of this matter than in the German one. Where there are purchasers there are salesmen.

We do not doubt that these people - Quislings or others - who further undermine the food position in Holland by supplying goods and especially food to the enemy on a considerable scale, can still be brought to repentance by a sharp warning; the fact that they discontinue their practises does not render them immune from punishment for the misdeeds already committed.

However, the time has come to stress here once more what in the past months must have been said by many in your midst: the approaching liberation demands a complete solidarity demands a joint effort in order to husband the resources of our people - demands a joint effort also to prevent our already dangerous food position from getting any worse. The continuation of the war against Japan will be a serious drain on the allied shipping space after the end of hostilities in Europe. The liberated people will certainly not have a surplus of food for many months after their liberation. A strictly just rationing will prevent dangerous deficits. Now however, it is possible to keep the supplies in Holland as big as possible. To promote this is a national duty. To sabotage this is a national crime.

"We reject any form of black market which is exercised for the love of gain and without the well-considered aim to shield the Dutch people against the German plunder, to preserve the national resources and to help the illegal warriors and those who have "disappeared". This passage from the joint manifesto of "Vrij Nederland" and "The Parool" which has attracted strong interest in official circles on London and which has already been broadcast by Radio Oranje. As the liberation approaches, this passage becomes of even more importance.

THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Burma. After an eleven weeks' siege, Myitkyina has been conquered by the Allies. During the last weeks this siege, - because of the rainy season - had more the appearance of a blockade than of an attack. Myitkyina is in every respect - roads, rail - and water communications, population and strategical position - the most important town in Northern Burma. With Myitkyina and Mogawy in allied hands it is possible - when the dry season comes - to reestablish the communication with the Burma road, the great artery of supply to China.

Attack on the Bonin islands. Thursday and Friday, 3 and 4 August, American planes and warships attacked a huge Japanese convoy near the Bonin islands 600 miles south of Japan. The Japanese lost 5 destroyers and 6 freighters. Other ships among which light cruisers, sustained damage. 16 American planes were lost. The enemy gets the blows nearer and nearer home.

SHORT NEWS OF GREAT BATTLES.

A great number of Germans in the West are wounding themselves in order to avoid worse. The most popular method is to shoot themselves in the left foot.

In Florence - an "open town" - the Germans have destroyed four of the five historical bridges. The famous Ponte Vecchio has been spared.

During operations in the Orne-area French patriots killed a German SS general, 72 officers and 74 soldiers in the week from 9 to 15 July.

In the U.S.A. the latest type of Flying Fortress, the B-32 is being produced. This means an improvement of the B-29 which is known as the "super-fortress".

On August 8th, the anniversary of "Ludendorf's Black Day" (8 Aug.1916) the Russian airforce heavily bombed aerodromes and railway stations in E-Prussia. Most of the bombs used were German bombs.

Allied losses since D-Day

Since "D-Day" the day of the landings in Normandy the Allies have lost in the West 116,148 dead, wounded and missing.
Br. losses 39,594, 5,646 dead, 27,766 wounded and 6,182 missing.
Canadian" 6,545 919 " 4,345 " " 1,272 "
American" 70,009, 11,156 " 52,710 " " 6,143 "

The Allied losses were 30% lower than was expected.

The majority of the German troops in S. France have gone North. On the way, the partisans are attacking incessantly. In S. France only the military police and the Gestapo have stayed behind.

One of these days a German convoy of 7 ships tried to escape from St. Nazaire. The attempt was discovered by the Br. Navy and in a battle which lasted 90 mimutes the entire German convoy was sunk.

Prime Minister Churchill has now paid three visits to the Western front, and conferred with military leaders.

The radio station of Rennes has been handed over to the provisional French gouvernment of de Gaulle. The second free transmitter in France, that of Cherbourg, is being used by the Americans.

13 German divisions have already been knocked out in the West, 22 are still facing the Allies.

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Major Attlee, the deputy British Prime Minister, said at a press conference shortly after a visit to the W. Front: "Our organisation is first class. We have marvellous communications and the supply-system work very well. All Allied troops, from general to private, are in good condition and full of confidence; everyone feels in his element."

Since June 6th the Americans have taken 86,000 prisoners and buried 16,000 Germans in two months'time.

Dutch Mitchell bombers stationed in Australia on August 7th sunk a Japanese merchantman of 1500 tons near the island of Banda, South of Ceram, as well as smaller craft among which was a lugger of 150 tons, which was badly damaged. The Mitchells made the attack in a dive to mast height.

INDEXED

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STERNENBANNER NO.18. LITERAL TRANSLATION OF U.S.G.50. RESTRICTED.

PUBLISHER: U.S. OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION. 23rd AUGUST, 1944.

Page 1, Columns 1 and 2.

THERE IS ONLY ONE HOPE.

The German armies are on the brink of final collapse. The French control Paris again. In France, the Germans have suffered approximately 500,000 casualties, to no avail.

All the German armor was rushed into Normandy to hold the allied expeditionary force in a limited area. This hoped-for retaining wall was smashed; the allied forces have driven deep into the heart of France -- across the Seine, south of the Loire and east of Paris. The troops which landed on the Riviera are uninterruptedly marching northward where they will meet the Allies rushing on from Normandy. Nowhere is any German armor left to stop this concentric advance.

In the east the Red Army made thrusts deeper and deeper into the "Fortress Europe": in the north the Russians have held off the Baltic forces from the main front and are massing on the borders of East Prussia. In the center the Soviet forces have made a huge bridgehead across the Vistula and have no natural barriers between them and the river Oder. In the south they have launched a new drive into Rumania.

All the peoples the Germans thought they had conquered in the first years of the war have now risen and are fighting shoulder to shoulder with their liberators.

In France the whole French people have risen. Three-quarters of a million men have come out of hiding and are attacking German garrisons all over France, upsetting German communications and making the conduct of the war by the Wehrmacht a nightmare. French divisions fighting with the allied armies are fighting with an ardour the German soldiers lost long ago to the regret of the Nazi leaders.

In Poland it is the same story. In Warsaw the Polish patriots have started open warfare against their oppressors.

In Italy, Italian soldiers are fighting proudly against their former self-imposed allies. Greek and Polish units are fighting the Nazis in Italy too.

In Yugoslavia a vast army of patriots have been warring with the Nazis constantly since the Germans thought they had conquered the country.

In Belgium and Holland, in Norway and Denmark the hatred of the Nazis is evident everywhere -- in strikes, in refusals to comply and at very least in stubborn indifference.

Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland are doing everything in their power to get out of their unholy alliance with Germany.

Inside Germany there are millions of enslaved people who are waiting for the right moment to rise against their temporary masters. In the German army itself there are vast numbers of Russians, Poles and Czechs, serving against their will and surrendering at their first opportunity.

Even competent German generals have seen the vanity and futility of the war the Nazi leaders have asked them to fight.

It is up to the people of Germany, the men and women who love Germany, to call a halt to the war by rising against the National Socialist leaders -- now, before the war is carried into Germany. Every German must now see the folly of National Socialism: Hitler who boasted that he had solved unemployment has driven

There is only one hope
(continued)

the German people into a war that has cost Germany millions more men than were ever unemployed. Hitler who professed to bring a new world order, succeeded only in uniting the whole world in hatred against Germany. Hitler promised Germany mastery of the world, but instead is now presenting Germany with the greatest military fiasco in history.

There is only one hope of saving Germany from total destruction. That hope is the total destruction of National Socialism -- and only the Germans themselves can bring it about.

You, German men and women, have the choice. You can continue to work for Hitler. You can continue to produce the ammunition with which this hopeless struggle is to be carried on. You can dig the trenches which are meant to carry the war right into Germany and to prolong Hitler's own life.

But you can also say NO and refuse to support Hitler any further. Many of you can leave the war factories and the big cities. The farmers need your help and you need food.

You can write to your brothers, sons and husbands at the front and make it clear to them that you want these senseless sacrifices to end. You can save yourselves and you can help save your dearest ones. The choice is yours.

Page 1, Columns 1 - 4.

RING CLOSES ROUND FRANCE.

Page 1, Columns 3 and 4.

The German defence in France has now almost completely collapsed. On the northwestern front the German 7th Army has been destroyed or dispersed. The Americans have crossed the Seine northwest and southeast of Paris and have driven beyond Sens in the southeast. After 4 days of fighting the French have seized control of Paris. In the south the Allied forces advanced with unbelievable speed and within 8 days of the landing on the Riviera have reached Grenoble 200 kilometers from the coast.

Some important details of the French campaign:

In their advance eastwards, the American Third Army between 1st. and 21st. August took 49,650 prisoners. In addition, the Germans lost 11,025 dead and 48,900 wounded. The Second French Tank Division under General Leclerc fights as part of the Third American Army under the command of General Patton. Both generals took a leading part in the destruction of the German Army in Tunisia.

The rapid capture of Chartres is largely due to units of the French Army of the Interior. It now counts three-quarters of a million men. The French attacked the Germans at dawn in the streets of Chartres and held them until the American Tank Divisions broke into the town. They eliminated German snipers and prevented the Germans from bringing up any larger reserves. When towards noon the Americans arrived, the Americans and the French within a short time liberated the whole town in joint fighting. The Americans without pause continued their advance towards Paris, and have crossed the Seine above and below the capital. The F.F.I. have occupied the Pyrenees frontier where among other towns Toulouse, Tarbes and Hendaye were taken from the Germans. In addition, the French patriots are now masters of the greater part of Upper Savoy and the neighbourhood of Lyons and Grenoble. During the week from 12th to 19th August, they liberated a total of eight departments and twenty towns.

Within three days Americans, Britons and Frenchmen occupied a beachhead of 1,300 square kilometers on the Riviera. Troops and material poured into the landing places unopposed. Opposition to the first landings was small. The

Ring closes round France
(continued)

total loss of the first three American divisions to land was 300 men. During the first four days they captured 14,000 prisoners, among them three generals. French troops reached Toulon; American troops Aix, north of Marseilles.

Besides the First and Third American and the Second British Army, the Canadians have an army of their own under General Crerar. The Canadian advance towards Falaise and its capture, together with the American attack at Argentan, threatened the German 7th Army with encirclement and forced it to retreat under the heavy pursuit of the allies.

The allies destroyed all bridges over the Seine with one single exception.

A seventeen year old German prisoner of war, who had been sent into battle after only eight weeks training said: "The war in Normandy was terrible. For hours we lay under ceaseless artillery fire. Bombs and shells exploded all around us and covered us. Then I realised that we young Germans were cheated by our leaders. Already in the Hitler Youth they tried to inspire us with enthusiasm for the great idea. Now we saw that this idea was nothing but lies and untruth. I did not want to die for such a thing."

Page 1, Column 3.

"The desk strategists of U.S.A. do not yet want to admit that the moment for forming an effective front against the west of the Reich has passed for good."

"Voelkischer Beobachter", 23rd August, 1942.

Page 1, Column 3.

Paulus: An end to the senseless bloodshed.

General Field Marshal Paulus, Supreme Commander of the 6th German army, which was destroyed at Stalingrad, appealed to the German people over Moscow Radio, on August 8th, to remove Hitler and to terminate the war.

"The war is lost for Germany", he stated. "Germany was led into this position in spite of the heroism of her army and of the whole of the German people; the political and military leadership of Adolf Hitler was responsible for that.

"Germany must remove Adolf Hitler", concludes the appeal of General Field Marshal Paulus, "and must create a new leadership of the State which will have to terminate the war and to create conditions which guarantee the further existence of our people and guarantees the return of peaceful and friendly relations to our present adversaries."

Lt. General Mueller, Deputy Commander of the 12th Army Corps, issued a similar appeal on August 20. It says: "If leading German Generals are not willing to identify themselves with the cursed Hitler system, which is irretrievably doomed, but feel themselves bound to their people, they must now refuse to carry out further Hitler's crazy orders and must by terminating the struggle put an end to the senseless slaughter." Lt. General Sixt von Arnim, the former commander of the 13th Infantry Division, has also expressed his agreement with Paulus' appeal.

Page 2, Column 1.

Roosevelt on the meaning of Surrender.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, who is running for President of the United States for the fourth time, returned in mid-August after a 25,000 km. trip to American bases in the Pacific.

Roosevelt on the meaning of
Surrender (continued)

On his return the President made two statements of greatest significance:

"The victorious United Nations", said Roosevelt, "have no intention of starving the peoples of Germany and Japan. The populations of these two countries need not fear for their lives after their defeat. Unconditional surrender means that no terms will be given which allow the enemy war machines to remain even partially intact for future wars."

In another statement, the President said: "The Allies will march into Germany and Japan and occupy them even if resistance stops short of their borders." "If", Roosevelt added, "Germany could capitulate before her territory were occupied the next generation in Germany would be told that Germany really won the war, as the present generation was told after the war 1914-1918."

Page 2, Column 1.

Sidelights from Italy.

Wherever Allied troops advanced in the area of Florence, the Allied Military Government followed close on their heels. By August 16th it had already supplied food for 330,000 inhabitants.

The important ports of Leghorn and Ancona, taken by the allies in July, have been opened to allied shipping.

The six political parties represented in the Italian Government reaffirmed their confidence in Prime Minister Bonomi in the following words:

"The country to-day recognizes that at last there stands at the head of the government an honourable man, devoted exclusively to the people's interests, under whose guidance our parties consider it their duty to raise the Italian people from the abyss into which fascism plunged them."

Page 2, Column 1.

World Currency Plan.

On 24th July, at Bretton Woods (USA), representatives of 44 allied and neutral governments, signed a draft agreement which puts the monetary policy of the whole world upon a new international basis. An international monetary fund and an international bank for economic reconstruction with a capital of roughly nine billion dollars are set up. With the foundation of this bank, the currencies of all countries participating in the scheme will be put into a firm relation to gold and dollars. The Fund and the Bank, 25% of whose capital will also be held in gold, will see to it that this relation is maintained and that weak currencies are steadied. The devastated countries of Europe, in the absence of such a stabilisation fund, would find themselves confronted with a terrible devaluation of their currencies.

Page 2, Column 2.

Short Reports.

Queen Wilhelmina and the Dutch Ministers have issued a decree laying down general principles for the administration of popular representation in Holland during the period between the liberation of the country and the moment when, after regular elections, representative bodies can once more function normally.

Short Reports (continued)

Representatives of the United States, Great Britain, U.S.S.R. and China began a conference in Dumbarton Oaks near Washington on August 21st. to discuss the formation of a new world organization for security. Members of the other United Nations will state their views.

Representatives of 44 nations have completed the first stage of their program arriving at practical measures to raise the world's standard of living through improved methods of production and distribution of food.

Emperor Hirohito has issued the following declaration: "Difficult situations arise in various parts of our front lines. Until Divine help comes we must endure every hardship and do everything in our power to overcome this trial." Guam has been completely occupied by American troops. American Super Fortresses have made heavy air attacks on Japan.

The Swedish government has announced that in future no insurance may be given for Swedish boats travelling to and from German ports in the North Sea and the Baltic. This will, in consequence, have most serious repercussions on Germany's import of Swedish iron ore.

Civilian deaths from flying bombs in England during July were 2,441. German soldiers have been calling V1 "Versagen Eins" (Dud Number One).

Page 2, Columns 2 and 3.

AIR OFFENSIVE IN FRANCE.

While the Allied Air Force incessantly attack and destroy the war production in Germany and Austria, they contribute to the destruction of the German war machine in France -- thanks to their huge superiority which is still increasing.

The 8th American Air Force destroyed in the course of July: 550 locomotives, 3,800 railway cars, 450 trucks, 130 other military vehicles, 45 barges and 80 Flak towers.

Within eight days, between August 7th and 15th, American fliers alone could look back upon the following total result: 900 locomotives put out of action; 1,800 freight cars destroyed and 6,200 seriously damaged; 725 fuel transport vehicles set aflame and 355 seriously damaged; 183 munition cars including munition destroyed, and also 572 motor vehicles destroyed.

"The net result is", according to the resume of the report of an American air force officer, "as far as I could see, there's not a wheel turning anymore in Northern France...."

A report of the 2nd Tactical Air Force, which stunted the retreat of the German troops east of Falaise, gave the following total figures for August 17th: 360 motor vehicles destroyed and left burning; 97 vehicles seriously damaged; 17 tanks destroyed and 7 seriously damaged; also 9 river barges destroyed on the east bank of the Seine.

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Page 2, Columns 3 and 4.

NEW RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE TOWARDS THE DANUBE.

During the first half of August Hitler undertook in vain a counter-offensive in the East. The Russians retorted with a new offensive in Rumania. On 22nd. August they took Jassy, Rumania's second biggest town, and farther south advanced within 120 kilometers of the Danube. The Balkans are now within reach of the Russian advance.

On 23rd June the Russian summer offensive had started. Within less than six weeks, at an unheard of speed, the Russian armies advanced from East of Minsk to the gates of Warsaw. In the North, they nearly cut the German armies in Estonia and Latvia from home. Farther south the Russians captured the important Galician oil district. In the beginning of August the Russian armies halted in order to regroup and prepare for the next leap forward.

German Counter-Offensive.

Hitler used the short lull for one of his counter-offensives. In bitter fighting and with heavy loss the Germans recaptured the town of Tukums in Curland and pressed the Russian front before Warsaw back a few kilometers. But in the area between these two attacking groups, the Russians continued their advance even during the lull, took the town of Ossoviec south of the East Prussian border and reached the border of the Reich itself near the point where it bends from East to North. Big Russian forces are concentrating there. On the upper Vistula, the Russians captured Sandomir. From there to the Oder there are no natural defences.

While German armies thus struggled hard and with great loss on a long front without any essential success, the concentrated Russian counterblows came where nobody expected them, in the South. The Russians took Jassy, the capital of Moldavia and the second largest town of Rumania. They broke through a long stretch of the German front on a depth of 10 to 60 kilometers. Farther south, they broke through the German positions south of Bender in a three days battle on a front of 130 kilometers and advanced up to 70 kilometers. Their spearheads are now only 120 kilometers from the Danube. In both sectors together the Russians captured more than 12,000 prisoners and destroyed and captured 187 tanks and much other material.

Page 2, Column 3.

SS - ANNIHILATION CAMP.

When the Russian Army recently liberated Lublin, it found the deserted scene of horrible crimes in the vicinity of the town -- the concentration camp of Maidanek erected by the German SS and known under the name "Vernichtungslager" (camp of annihilation).

Documents found by the Russians on the spot after the liberation of Lublin and statements by surviving witnesses published in Moscow papers show that two million prisoners, among them many women and children, were brought to the camp of Maidanek during the German occupation; only 17,000 were still alive at the time of the German evacuation, and the Germans carried the survivors with them.

The purpose of the camp was the systematic annihilation of the prisoners brought there: political adversaries of the Nazi regime, freedom-loving citizens of countries occupied by the Germans, Jewish inhabitants of Germany and occupied countries, Polish and Russian peasants from territories where Germans were settled. The biggest number of victims were Poles, Russians, Ukrainians and Jews.

The killing of the victims was done by gas. The bodies were either dug in or burned in big ovens erected in the camp. Among the documents found at Maidanek, there is the letter from a German firm which built the ovens and warned the camp commandant not to endanger the durability of the ovens by using them beyond capacity. According to the investigations so far made, no less than 600,000 bodies have been cremated in these ovens.

Page 2, Column 4.

72 German Generals.

In the past week seven German generals have surrendered in France: General Otto Elfeldt, General Ferdinand Neuling, Lt. General Karl Spang, Lt. General Kurt Badinski, Lt. General Erwin Menny, Major General Hans Schuberth, Major General Ludwig Bieringer and SS Lt. General Farmbacker.

That brings the total number of German Generals lost since the beginning of the summer offensives to 72.

Page 2, Columns 3 and 4.

Radio program.

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WIE KAM ES ZUM ZUSAMMENBRUCH?

Der deutsche Zusammenbruch im Westen ist nicht nur das Ergebnis der materiellen Überlegenheit der Alliierten. Ihre Strategie war vielmehr auf die vollste Ausnutzung von Stosskraft und Überraschung gegründet.

Vor der Landung der Alliierten in Nordfrankreich waren die deutschen Panzerkräfte im Westen auf die siebente Armee in der Normandie und die fünfzehnte Armee im Pas de Calais verteilt. Rommel jedoch entzog der fünfzehnten Armee ihre Panzer, um die Alliierten im Landekopf einzuschliessen, und konzentrierte alle verfügbaren Panzer in der Normandie. Aber die Alliierten durchbrachen den Ring und umzingelten und zerstörten den grössten Teil von Rommels Panzerkräften. Die einzige im Westen übriggebliebene Armee von Bedeutung — die fünfzehnte — besitzt jetzt keine einzige Panzerdivision mehr, um den alliierten Vormarsch nach Deutschland aufzuhalten.

Die deutsche Führung hoffte, im Falle eines alliierten Durchbruchs, auf Reserven aus Südfrankreich. Die alliierte Landung an der Südküste hat diesen Traum zerstört.

Alle übrigen deutschen Einheiten sind im Osten und in Italien eingesetzt oder sie liegen nutzlos in weiter Ferne, in Norwegen oder auf dem Balkan. Der deutschen Führung fehlen die Mittel, den Kampf fortzusetzen. Das Ende ist jetzt nur noch eine Frage der Zeit.

Ihr habt die Wahl

Ihr deutschen Männer und Frauen steht jetzt vor der Entscheidung. Mit Riesenschritten nähert sich der Krieg deutschem Boden. Ihr könnt weiter für Hitler arbeiten. Ihr könnt in Munitionsfabriken arbeiten, die immer wieder gebombt werden, oder Notbefestigungen in Gebieten bauen, die alliierte Panzer-Armeen morgen von allen Seiten überfluten werden. Ihr könnt zusammen mit Hitlers Regime zu Grunde gehen.

Was Ihr aus dem Zusammenbruch retten könnt

Aber Ihr könnt auch Nein sagen. Ihr könnt Hitler Eure weitere Unterstützung verweigern. Viele von Euch können die Kriegsbetriebe verlassen. Ihr könnt eine Zeit lang aus den grossen Städten und den gefährdeten Gebieten verschwinden und nützliche Arbeit auf dem Lande finden. Die Bauern brauchen Eure Hilfe, und Ihr müsst Euch ernähren. Falls Euch das nicht möglich ist, könnt Ihr Euren Brüdern, Euren Männern, Euren Söhnen an die Front Briefe schreiben, die ihnen deutlich zu verstehen geben, dass Ihr das Ende des sinnlosen Opferns herbeisehnt. Ihr könnt Euch retten — und könnt helfen, Eure Liebsten zu retten. Ihr habt die Wahl.

U.S.G.49

ZUSAMMENBRUCH IM WESTEN

Nach den letzten Nachrichten befindet sich die gesamte deutsche Front in Nordfrankreich in Auflösung. Die einzige deutsche Panzer-Armee im Westen, die siebente, wurde in der Normandie von den Flanken und im Rücken aufgerollt. Ihre Überreste versuchen über die Seine zu entkommen. Amerikanische Angriffsspitzen durchstreifen bereits den Bereich der oberen Loire und das Gebiet von Paris. Nur schwache Überreste deutscher Panzerkräfte und schnell zusammengeraffte Infanterie trennen die beiden vordringenden alliierten Heeresgruppen noch von Belgien, Holland und Deutschland. Die Uhr ist abgelaufen.

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INDEXED TRANSLATION OF USG 49

HOW THE COLLAPSE CAME ABOUT

The German collapse in the West is the result of an Allied strategy that has not only relied on overwhelming material superiority, but is making the fullest use of shock and surprise.

Before the Allied landings in Northern France, the bulk of German armored forces in the West were distributed between the VIIth Army in Normandy and the XVth Army in the Pas de Calais. But in his anxiety to contain the Allies in their beachhead, Rommel stripped the XVth Army of all its armor and concentrated every available tank in Normandy. The Allies not only broke through this ring, but surrounded and decimated the greater portion of Rommel's armor. The only remaining Germany army of any size in the West—the XVth—now lacks a single armored division with which to stop the Allied march toward Germany.

The German High Command had hoped to be able to throw in reserves from Southern France in case of an Allied breakthrough. But the Allied landings in the south have put an end to that dream.

With all its other troops either engaged on the eastern front or in Italy, or else standing immobilised and useless in far-off Norway and the Balkans, the German High Command has now reached the end of its resources.

The end is only a matter of time.

Your choice

You, German man or woman, now face the final choice. The war is coming to Germany in giant strides. You can continue to work for Hitler—making munitions for him in factories that are going to be bombed, or digging emergency trenches for him in areas that are going to be overrun by the converging Allied armored armies. You can go down in ruin with his regime.

What you can do

Or you can say No. You can stop giving Hitler your support. Some of you can get out of the war factories. You can disappear for a while from the big cities and the endangered areas and find useful work on the land. The peasants need your help and you need their food. If you are prevented from doing this, you can write your brothers and husbands and sons at the front in a language that will tell them that you want the useless sacrifice to end. You can save yourself—and help save those dear to you.

The choice is yours.

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COLLAPSE IN THE WEST

According to latest dispatches, the entire German front in northern France is in a state of dissolution. The only German Panzer army in the West — the VIIth — has been rolled up from the flanks and rear in Normandy, and its survivors are falling back across the Seine. Meanwhile, American striking columns are roving along the upper Loire and through the area of Paris. Only remnants of German armor and a concentration of foot soldiers now stand between the two advancing Allied Army Groups and the Lowlands and Germany. The final hour has struck.

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INDEXED

DE VLIEGENDE HOLLANDER

WEEKBLAD VERSPREID DOOR DE GEALLIEERDE LUCHTMACHT

No. 44. DONDERDAG 10 AUGUSTUS 1944

Amerikaansche "Blitzkrieg" in Frankrijk

ZWARE SLAGEN OP HET DUITSCHE SCHARNIER BIJ CAEN

Londen, 8 _Aug._—De Amerikaansche stormloop door Bretagne en in de richting van Parijs duurt voort. Het wachtwoord voor de tank-colonnes is: "Voor niets stoppen! Doorrijden!" Stipt wordt dit bevel uitgevoerd. Op sommige dagen hebben de spitsformaties 90 k.m. en meer afgelegd. Lag ergens in cen dorp een Duitsche patrouille in stelling, dan werd er om heen gereden, op de hoofddoelen aan. De Duitschers, die aldus achter de punt van de pantserspeer kwamen te liggen, werden later wel opgeruimd door de infanterie—als ze zich niet overgaven of vluchtten.

Zoo hebben generaal Bradley's troepen, dank zij hun groote mobiliteit en gesteund door een krachtige luchtmacht, overal de Duitsche linies verbrokkeld en den vijand voor zich uit gejaagd. Enkele dagen na de verovering van Rennes werd Bretagne afgesneden en in het schiereiland moet nog slechts plaatselijken tegenstand opgeruimd worden. Is dit geschied, dan zullen drie belangrijke havens, St. Nazaire, Brest en Lorient in Geallieerde handen zijn gevallen.

Naar Parijs

Na de zuivering van Bretagne, zullen de Amerikanen steeds sneller kunnen oprukken tusschen Loire en Seine, en een wig kunnen drijven tusschen tusschen de Duitschers in Noord- en in Midden-Frankrijk. Von Kluge zal dan zeker de meeste aandacht schenken aan zijn posities benoorden en bezuiden de Seine, daar deze den toegang tot Duitschland beheerschen.

Het scharnier waar de geheele Duitsche verdediging langs de Seine, van de zee tot Parijs, om draait, wordt gevormd door de stellingen bij Caen en het is dus geen wonder dat de Duitschers zich hier zoo hardnekkig aan vastklampen. Zou het scharnier ontijdig breken, dan wordt een terugtocht van groote legergroepen naar posities ten N. van de Seine, met een Britschen doorstoot in den rug bedreigd. Vandaar dat de vorderingen, welke de laatste dagen moeizaam door Britten en Canadeezen op den linkervleugel zijn bevochten, zoo belangrijk zijn, al werken zij niet zoo op de verbeelding als de snelle tankstooten der Amerikanen.

De aanval der Britten en Canadeezen

De aanval op het scharnier bij Caen werd ingeleid met een artilleriebombardement van honderden kanonnen en een luchtbombardement, waarbij meer dan duizend Lancasters en Halifaxen in een half uur 6000 ton aan bommen lieten vallen. Een correspondent van de *Evening Standard* schreef: "Vanaf de heuvels achter onze linies heb ik dit bombardement aanschouwd. Het duurde niet langer dan een half uur, maar het was een half uur dat niemand, die er bij was, ooit zal vergeten. Bombardeeren op zulk een schaal is eenvoudig niet te beschrijven. Wij die er dicht bij stonden, werden er volkomen door overdonderd. Telkens kwam boven het onophoudelijk gedaver van de neerploffende projectielen, het gedonder van een nog machtiger explosie uit, wanneer een munitiebergplaats of een petroleumtank in de lucht vloog met een ontploffing die het platteland wijd en zijd deed trillen."

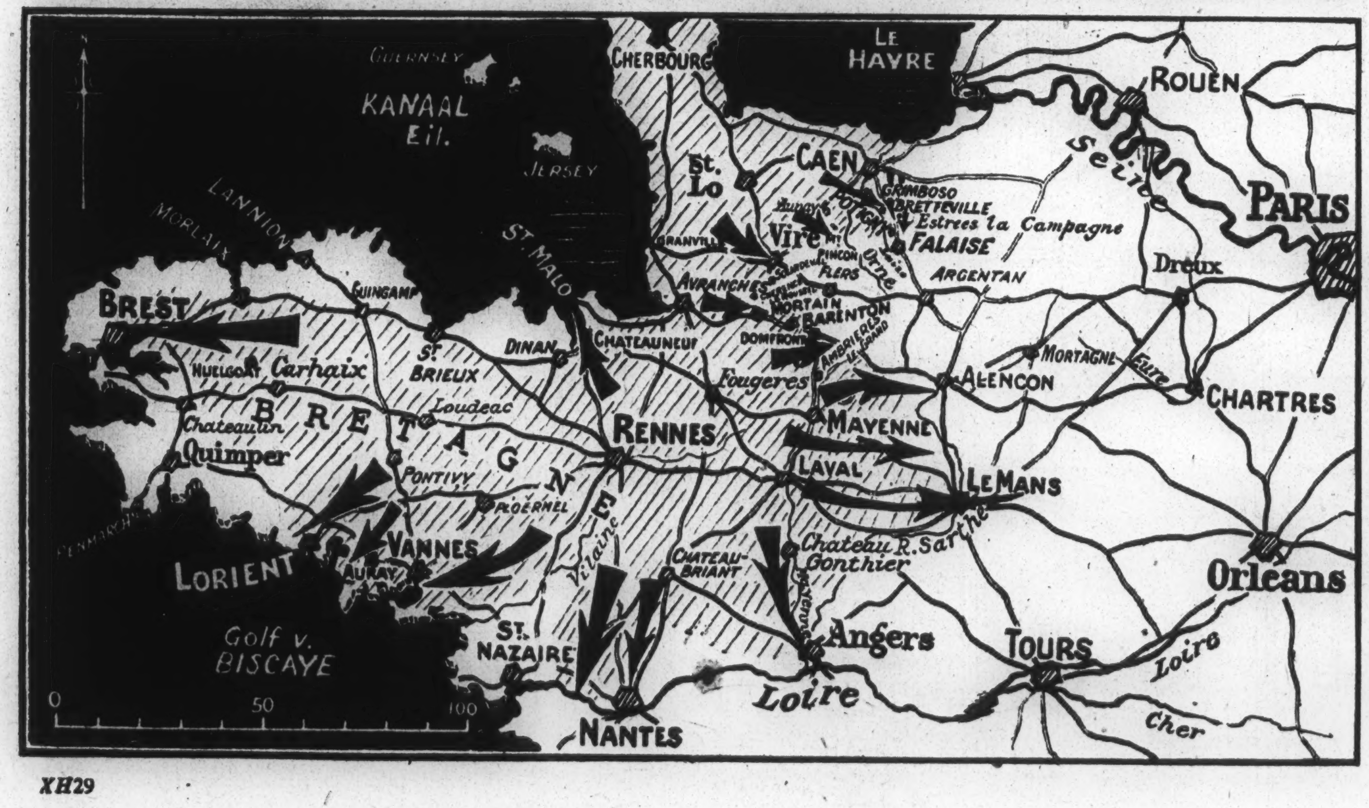
Na dit bombardement trok de infanterie voorwaarts. Den volgenden dag om 1 uur herhaalden eenige honderden Amerikaansche zware bommenwerpers den luchtaanval. En toen trokken de tanks op in de wig, die reeds 9 k.m. diep was. Op het oogenblik dat wij dit schrijven, woeden in den geheelen sector verbeten gevechten, waarbij beide partijen voor iederen meter grond zware offers moeten brengen.

Eenige kilometers meer Zuidelijk hebben de Britten bij Thury-Harcourt een nieuw bruggehoofd gevormd over de Orne, dat de Duitschers in een tegenaanval vergeefs hebben gepoogd te elimineeren.

"Typhoons" tegen tanks

Op Maandag 7 Aug. hebben de Duitschers bij Mortain een aanval gedaan op de verbindingsstellingen tusschen Britten en Amerikanen, blijkbaar met de bedoeling de Geallieerde troepen in Normandië af te snijden van die in Bretagne. Zij wierpen een groot aantal tanks in den strijd en hernamen Mortain. Vanuit de lucht werden de Duitsche pantser-divisies echter aan een geduchte afstraffing onderworpen, waarbij de raket-vurende Typhoons—de "Tiffies" zooals de Geallieerde soldaten ze noemen—een belangrijke rol speelden. Met doodelijke nauwkeurigheid schoten zij hun projectielen op de Duitsche tanks en voertuigen af. Het resultaat van één dag was: 84 tanks vernietigd, 55 beschadigd, meer dan 200 vrachtwagens in brand, vernield of beschadigd. Hiermee had de aanval zijn drijfkracht verloren, hoewel een verbitterden strijd nog voortduurt.

Hadden de Duitschers bij dezen machtig opgezetten aanval een luchtmacht tot hun beschikking gehad, dan was de strijd wellicht niet zoo snel ten gunste van de Geallieerden beslist geweest. Maar de Luftwaffe is afwezig. En Hitler heeft het op het oogenblik te druk met het ophangen van generaals om ook nog te kunnen zorgen voor de bescherming van zijn soldaten.



XH29

RUSLAND

Voorbereidingen voor de bestorming van Duitschland

Londen, 9 _Augustus_ '44.—Aan vele sectoren van het Russische front hangt op het oogenblik weer de stilte die aan den storm voorafgaat. Aan andere is het Roode Leger in hevige gevechten met de Duitschers gewikkeld om de noodige stellingen te veroveren die als uitgangspunt zullen dienen voor nieuwe offensieven.

Nog steeds is het strategisch offensief onbetwist in Russische handen. Geen enkel Duitsch tegenoffensief heeft blijvende resultaten bereikt, en de strijd heeft sinds den 22sten Juni van de Duitsche legers zoo bloedige offers gevergd dat de Russische voorsprong in manschappen en materiaal grooter is dan ooit tevoren. De overhaaste mobilisatie van mannen en vrouwen in Oost-Pruisen teekent de mate waarin het Duitsche opperbevel verrast is door de Russische successen.

De Duitsche legers in Estland en Letland, wier bevelhebber, generaal Lindemann, verdwenen is, zijn en blijven afgesneden. Onder hen bevindt zich het *S.S.-Panzergrenadier-Regiment "Niederlande"*, dat bij Narwa ten koste van bloedige verliezen den terugtocht van de Duitsche hoofdmacht mocht dekken. Verder Zuidelijk worden de Duitsche stellingen die Oost-Pruisen beschermen, geleidelijk overvleugeld. Ten Zuiden van Warschau—waar de partisanen den volksopstand tegen de Duitsche bezetting hebben ontketend, breidt het Russische bruggehoofd over de Weichsel zich voortdurend uit.

(Zie vervolg pag. 2, 4e kolom.)

Buitenlandsch Overzicht

Londen, Woensdag 9 Augustus 1944.—Duitschlands positie brokkelt af in toenemend tempo. Het is waar dat in de afgeloopen week de Russen weinig groote acties hebben uitgevoerd, behalve de verovering van de belangrijke Galicische petroleumvelden, hetgeen de Duitsche petroleumpositie—mede ondermijnd door de zware Amerikaansche dagbombardementen op de fabrieken van synthetische bezine—verder zal bemoeilijken. De tijdelijke pauze in den Russischen opmarsch is volkomen verklaarbaar. Nieuwe toevoerlijnen moeten worden georganiseerd, nieuwe divisies naar voren gebracht. Inmiddels hebben de Russen al een poging van de in Estland en Letland afgesneden Duitsche legers om een corridor te openen naar Oost-Pruisen, verijdeld. In hevigen strijd aan de grens van Oost-Pruisen zijn de Duitschers—die de gansche burgerbevolking van Oost-Pruisen hebben gemobiliseerd voor het improviseeren van versterkingen—er niet in geslaagd, de Russen terug te dringen. Duitschlands positie aan het Oostelijk Front blijft even hopeloos als zij was. Versterking van de legers uit de—naar schatting—een millioen man sterke groep van valide Duitsche arbeiders die tot dusver niet gemist konden worden in de fabrieken en werkplaatsen, zal een nadeelig effect hebben op de al zoo ver achterop geraakte Duitsche oorlogsproductie. De middelen om Duitschlands nederlaag uit te stellen, maken die nederlaag des te zekerder.

De strijd in het Westen

In een tempo dat Russisch mag heeten, zijn de Amerikanen door het Duitsche front heengebroken. Zij sneden Bretagne af en stieten door naar de Loire. Een deel van hun krachten zonderden zij af voor het opruimen van de garnizoenen in de belangrijke havens Brest, Lorient, St. Nazaire en St. Malo—een ander deel, tankcolonnes met gemotoriseerde infanterie en sterke luchtbescherming, rukte op langs de wegen die via Le Mans en Alençon leidden naar Parijs. Al dien tijd werd de Amerikaansche linkerflank langer en langer, en jongstleden Maandag deden de Duitschers bij Avranches een krachtige poging om door die flank heen te breken. De aanval werd echter teruggeslagen en geeft op dit oogenblik geen reden meer tot bezorgdheid. Indien de Duitschers met dezen tegenaanval geen andere bedoeling hadden dan een Geallieerd offensief bij Caen uit te stellen en een ordelijken terugtocht van het leger van von Hausser naar de Seine te vergemakkelijken, dan heeft ook dat plan gefaald. Montgomery liet zich niet wegbluffen. Terwijl de Duitschers poogden, Avranches te bereiken, zette hij zijn sterksten aanval in op de Duitsche stellingen bij Caen—het scharnier waar het Duitsche front, wilde het eenigen samenhang bewaren, om moest draaien. Engelsche troepen forceerden de Orne bij Thury Harcourt (30 k.m. ten Zuiden van Caen) en in den nacht van Maandag op Dinsdag zetten de Canadeezen een offensief in vanuit het bruggehoofd over de Orne in de omgeving van Caen, dat drie weken geleden bevochten werd. Het Canadeesche offensief werd ingeleid en gesteund door twee verpletterende luchtbombardementen.

Een van de grootste moeilijkheden waarin de Duitsche troepen zich bevinden, is dat zij de breede Seine in den rug hebben. Alle bruggen over deze rivier liggen in het water. De Duitschers hebben zich beholpen met pontons en veren, maar zij hebben die—uit vrees voor Geallieerde luchtaanvallen—uitsluitend des nachts durven gebruiken.

De taak der Franschen

Onze Fransche bondgenooten strijden met man en macht voor hun bevrijding. Zij willen *hun* aandeel daarin zoo groot mogelijk maken. Fransche binnenlandsche strijdkrachten vechten in de Alpen, de Jura en de Franche Comté, in de Vogezen en de Ardennen. In twee maanden zijn alleen ten Oosten van de Rhone meer dan tienduizend Duitschers gedood. Sinds midden-Juli vechten twee Duitsche divisies in Vercors. In Bretagne is het binnenland sinds Juni bezet door Fransche parachutisten, die—in samenwerking met de strijders van het *maquis*—de Duitsche garnizoenen geblokkeerd hebben, hun detachementen aangevallen, en hun convooien vernietigd. Daarnaast is in de laatste phase van de bevrijding van Bretagne echter ook een taak gegeven aan de gansche burgerbevolking. De Fransche voorloopige regeering gaf deze instructies:

"Indien gij ongewapend zijt, poogt wapenen te bemachtigen van Duitschers en landverraders. Vormt kleine beweeglijke groepen en sluit U aan bij de eenheden der Fransche binnenlandsche strijdkrachten. Zijt gij vóórdien al in voldoenden getale, valt dan Duitsche soldaten aan, maakt hen krijgsgevangen en bewaakt hen. Bewaakt voorts alle wegen, spoorwegen, stations, transformatorhuisjes, postkantoren, gemeentehuizen, prefecturen en zendstations. Voert geen individueele sabotage of verwoesting uit."

Tot de arbeiders in Bretagne richtte de Fransche voorloopige regeering den oproep, te staken tot zij door de Geallieerden waren bevrijd, en intusschen fabrieken en werkplaatsen te bezetten, welke, indien mogelijk, tot forten moesten worden versterkt. "Het is Uw taak," vervolgde deze oproep, "allen te arresteeren die op onduldbare wijze met den vijand hebben samengewerkt." Den ambtenaren werd gelast, alleen orders te aanvaarden van gezagsdragers die het vertrouwen genoten van de verzetsorganisaties en die vertegenwoordigers waren der voorloopige regeering. "Zet overigens," zei Algiers, "Uw arbeid normaal voort, en geeft zooveel mogelijk hulp aan de patriotten. Draagt in het bijzonder zorg voor de voedselvoorziening van de burgerbevolking."

De beteekenis van deze orders was gelegen in het feit dat zij pas werden uitgegeven toen de Geallieerde legers *van buiten af* aan het verzet den noodigen steun konden bieden. Hun stipte opvolging kan niet anders dan de bevrijding van Bretagne hebben verhaast.

"Op naar Berlijn!"

Dagelijks wordt de aanvalsdrift van de Russische troepen versterkt bij het zien van de sporen der wandaden die de Duitschers bedreven hebben. Geen gruwelijker vondst hebben zij echter gedaan dan bij Belzec, vlak ten Westen van Lemberg, waar de Duitschers op hun overhaasten terugtocht een "fabriek des doods" hebben moeten achterlaten. Spoorlijnen leidden tot binnen de omheining der fabrieksterreinen. Verzegelde wagens plachtten daar aan te komen. De inzittenden werden gedwongen uit te stappen, daarna ontkleed, en barakken binnengedreven waarvan de ijzeren vloeren met water waren bedekt. Door dat water werd een doodelijke electrische stroom geleid. De lijken werden in diepe greppels begraven. Dagelijks kwamen twee tot drie treinen in deze fabriek aan met zich voerend Russen en Polen—en Joden van overal uit Europa. Honderdduizenden zijn van het leven beroofd.

"Misschien heeft het bericht van de revolutie der Duitsche generaals," aldus Ilja Ehrenburg in de *Prawda*, "bij sommige naieve lezers den indruk gewekt dat het Duitsche geweten ontwaakte. Neen en duizendmaal neen! De Duitschers zijn nog steeds dezelfden. Zij geven zich niet over omdat zij genoeg hebben van het kwellen van onschuldigen—zij geven zich over omdat zij den dood vreezen. Zij hebben geen medelijden met onze kinderen, maar met zichzelf. Zij bereiden zich al voor op den dag waarop zij in koor zullen roepen: "Niet wij hebben gemoord, maar Hitler!" Waarom plaatste een Duitsche kolonel een bom aan Hitlers voeten? Omdat Hitler kroongetuige is."

"De Duitschers vergissen zich wanneer zij speculeeren op ons kort geheugen. Er is een haat die niet ophoudt te knagen, zooals er winters zijn waarin het niet dooit. Ieder van onze soldaten weet dat wij Berlijn *moeten* bereiken. Om ons zelfs wil zouden wij nog kunnen vergeven—niet om der wille van onze kinderen. Mild kunnen wij zijn jegens onwetenden—niet jegens de uitvinders van de fabrieken des doods en de gaswagens. Het is geen wraakzucht die ons aanvuurt, maar begeerte naar recht. Wij begeeren de Duitschers te genezen van hun dorst naar oorlog. Wij begeeren Hitlers aanhangers te genezen benevens alle generaals die de fouten van 1944 in 1964 hopen te herstellen. Onze dooden roepen ons toe: "Vergeet ons niet!" En ik weet dat wij spoedig door Berlijn zullen marcheeren." J.

DE BESTORMING VAN DUITSCHLAND

(*Vervolg van pag.* 1.)

Tenslotte dringen zij gestadig op langs den Noordrand der Karpathen.

Een treffend beeld van de Duitsche positie gaf de Duitsche telegraafdienst voor legerbladen, *Front und Heimat*, die op 7 dezer meldde: "Tienduizenden Duitsche soldaten worstelen sinds weken met een overweldigende begeerte naar slaap. Zij moeten sinds weken een Russische meerderheid weerstaan die het voorstellingsvermogen teboven gaat. Tanks en kanonnen zijn er, maar de infanterie kan het nauwelijks meer bolwerken. Indien één Duitsch soldaat valt, moeten twintig tot dertig Russische buiten gevecht worden gesteld om het evenwicht te herstellen. Onze soldaten vallen dan ook in slaap, terwijl ze aan de telefoon staan, terwijl ze naar den vijand turen, terwijl ze aan een gesprek bezig zijn. Ze hebben echter, "zoo besluit dit beeld, "vertrouwen in de toezeggingen van Heinrich Himmler."

Aan het Westelijk Front is gebleken dat deelen van de weermacht elkaar opvroolijken met het bericht dat deze S.S.-opperbeul dood is!

DE HEEREN ONDER ELKAAR

Tijdens het "proces" van de generaals voor de z.g. Volksrechtbank, ontwikkelde zich de volgende dialoog tusschen den President van de rechtbank en generaal Hoeppner. Generaal Hoeppner zei, dat bij geen zelfmoord had gepleegd, maar zich had laten arresteeren omdat hij geenszins het gevoel had, te hebben gehandeld als een zwijn. De president vroeg daarop tot welke klasse dieren generaal Hoeppner zichzelf dan wilde rekenen. Generaal Hoeppner antwoordde: "Tot de ezels." "Neen," brulde de president hem toe, "neen, generaal Hoeppner, gij waart geen ezel, gij zijt en gij blijft een zwijn."

Deze dialoog werd gevoerd in de Duitsche volksgemeenschap bij het ingaan van het zesde oorlogsjaar.

Leden van het Amerikaansche leger op weg naar Rennes ontmoeten leden van het Herrenvolk op weg naar Amerika.

HET LOGBOEK

Voor ons ligt het nummer van 12 Mei j.l. van een Oostenrijksch economisch blad, *Wirtschaft der Ostmark*, waarin het volgende te lezen staat: " Uit politierapporten is gebleken dat een aantal Duitsche industrieele firma's goederen, en in het bijzonder voedselvoorraden hebben gekocht op de zwarte markt in Nederland, soms op zeer aanzienlijken schaal. De gevallen worden nog onderzocht. Zware straffen zullen worden uitgedeeld. Het optreden van deze firma's echter, levert gevaar op voor de troepen en zou den invoer aan voedsel drastisch kunnen beperken, welken het Duitsche Rijk behoeft uit de bezette gebieden."

Auteur dezer regelen is een deskundige: de Duitsche prijzencommissaris Fischböck, die zich in ons land berucht heeft gemaakt als commissaris-generaal voor economie en financiën. Het door hem gesignaleerde euvel zal dan ook wel niet tot Oostenrijksche firma's beperkt zijn gebleven. Dat mag trouwens worden afgeleid uit het feit dat sinds 1 Juli alle uitvoer naar Duitschland onderworpen is aan een gestrenge Duitsche controle. Het kwaad, typeerend voor de verrottenis in de z.g. *Volksgemeinschaft*, was blijkbaar wijd verbreid.

Meer dan de Duitsche zijde van deze zaak interesseert ons echter de Nederlandsche. Waar koopers zijn, zijn verkoopers.

Wij twijfelen er aan of de lieden—N.S.B.-ers en andere verraders—die de voedselpositie van ons volk verder ondermijnen door het op grooten schaal leveren van goederen en, vooral, voedsel aan den vijand, nog tot inkeer kunnen worden gebracht door een scherpe waarschuwing: het staken van het misdrijf maakt hen trouwens niet straffeloos wat de reeds bedreven wandaden betreft.

De tijd is echter gekomen om op deze plaats te onderstreepen wat, stellig, in de afgeloopen maanden en weken al met klem door velen in Uw midden is betoogd: de naderende bevrijding eischt volkomen solidariteit—eischt een gezamenlijke inspanning ter bewaring van onze volkskracht—eischt het gezamenlijk voorkomen van een nóg kritieker worden van onze, al zoo gevaarlijke voedselpositie. Het voortzetten van den oorlog tegen Japan zal een groot deel van de Geallieerde scheepsruimte vergen, na het einde der vijandelijkheden in Europa. Vele maanden lang zullen de bevrijde volkeren krap in hun voedsel blijven zitten. Een strikt-rechtvaardige verdeeling zal gevaarlijke tekorten voorkomen. Nu echter reeds kan er naar gestreefd worden om de voorraden in Nederland zoo groot mogelijk te houden.

Dit te bevorderen, is nationale plicht.

Dit tegen te werken, nationaal misdrijf.

" Wij verwerpen elken vorm van zwarten handel, die uitgeoefend wordt uit winstbejag en zonder de welbewuste bedoeling, het Nederlandsche volk tegen de Duitsche uitplundering te beschermen, de volkskracht te bewaren en de uit de distributie gestooten onderduikers en illegale strijders te helpen." Ziedaar een passage uit het gemeenschappelijk manifest van *Vrij Nederland* en *Het Parool* dat in officieele kringen te Londen zeer sterk de aandacht heeft getrokken en door Radio Oranje reeds volledig is uitgezonden.

Naarmate de bevrijding dichter bij komt, wordt deze passage van klemmender belang.

AD INTERIM.

Z.M. KONING GEORGE VAN ENGELAND BEZOEKT DE TROEPEN IN ITALIË.
De Koning met Generaal Alexander.

BEELDEN VAN DEN STRIJD

De oorlogscorrespondenten hebben moeite de voortrazende Amerikaansche tanks bij te houden, en nog meer moeite om hun telegrammen snel naar Londen te krijgen. Maar de verhalen komen toch binnen en geven ons dikwijls een duidelijker beeld van de gebeurtenissen dan de officieele communiqués. De Amerikaansche correspondent James Wellard volgde een tankcolonne naar Rennes en schreef:

" Op de wegen zie je kilometers lange rijen versplinterde en verbrande Duitsche voertuigen, maar het is niet het soort dat een modern leger gebruikt. De Duitschers hebben geprobeerd te ontsnappen als Napoleon's legers in Rusland, namelijk in karren. Toen de Amerikaansche doorbraak hun linies uit elkaar scheurde, hun commandoposten onder den voet liep en hun verbindingen afsneed, ontstond een paniek en stalen ze bij de boeren alles wat maar wielen had, van paardekarren tot kruiwagens toe, om te ontkomen. Ze smeten er in wat ze inderhaast konden vinden en vluchtten naar het Westen of het Zuiden, zonder leiding of zelfs maar hun fameuze discipline.

Onze luchtmacht kreeg ze op honderd verschillende plaatsen te pakken. Het resultaat is langs de wegen een ongelooflijke bende van omgeslagen boerekarren, armzalig gecamoufleerd met wat takken, honderden dooie paarden, kapotte kruiwagens, uitgebrande auto's, vernielde vrachtwagens, kapotgeschoten tanks.

Een Fransche kolonel vertelde me dat hij voor zijn venster in Vitré de Duitsche uittocht had gadegeslagen. Honderden soldaten gingen te voet, sommigen met hun voeten in voorwerpen die je nauwelijks meer schoenen kon noemen, de meesten met de uniformen los, allen doodmoe, maar toch lachend en zingend, want de meesten waren dronken, de wijnflesschen puilden uit hun zakken. Er zat geen greintje organisatie meer in.

De officieren gingen apart, in groepjes van twee of drie. Toen er Geallieerde jagers overkwamen, vluchtte de heele bende in schuilkelders, en als er niet voldoende plaats was, joegen ze de vrouwen en kinderen er uit, zooals je dat verwachten kunt van het Herrenvolk."

* * *

Robert Reuben, de speciale correspondent van Reuter was aanwezig bij de aankomst van de Amerikanen in Vannes, aan de Zuidkust van Bretagne. Hij schrijft:

" Soldaat Jack Willard bei tegen me: "Ik heb nog nooit zoo iets meegemaakt. Ik heb gevochten in Périers, Avranches en Rennes, we hebben 150 k.m. afgelegd zonder een oogenblik rust, we waren doodop toen we hier aankwamen, maar nu ik dat geluk van die menschen hier gezien heb, begin ik eigenlijk pas te leven."

De tanks waren dwars door Bretagne gestormd, achter hun was de weg bezaaid met brandende vijandelijke voertuigen en ook een aantal die we zelf hadden verloren. Sterke Duitsche artilleriestellingen waren in frontaanvallen weggevaagd, wegversperringen bliksemsnel door de genie opgeruimd en soms schoten de tanks ze met hun kanonnen eenvoudig van de weg af.

Een aantal Duitsche soldaten werd rond Vannes opgejaagd door de Fransche partisanen en gevangen genomen, andere leden van het ondergrondsche leger bewaakten de bruggen zoodat de Amerikaansche tanks er over konden komen. Vandaag zijn ze de helden van de stad. De photo's van twee die werden gedood, hangen in een winkelraam en Franschen er om heen wezen er op en zeiden tegen me: " Des patriotes, Monsieur! "

Later zei mijn chauffeur: " Ik kan mijn oogen niet gelooven als ik deze juichende menschen aankijk en ik zeg maar tegen mezelf: dit is de bevrijding van Frankrijk, dit is de bevrijding van Frankrijk! "

Ik zelf heb moeten drinken op Roosevelt, Churchill en de Gaulle, tot ik niet meer kon. We hebben de mooiste kamers in het Hotel Dauphin gekregen en we mogen niets betalen. Ik heb handen geschud met honderden zingende Franschen tot mijn arm er pijn van deed. Ik heb meer kinderen moeten zoenen dan een candidaat voor het Presidentschap. Als we zitten te eten staan heele menigten naar ons te kijken, te lachen en te wuiven. Maar 's avonds kwam het indrukwekkendste oogenblik. Alle kinderen van de stad, in rijen volgens grootte, marcheerden door de straten met de Fransche, Engelsche en Amerikaansche vlaggen, en zongen op het plein voor het stadhuis de Marseillaise terwijl de avond viel over het bevrijde Vannes."

EEN VREEMDSOORTIGE BLOEM! Wat er overbleef van een Duitsche locomotief na een luchtbombardement bij Canisy in Normandië.

NA DE BEVRIJDING VAN RENNES. De bevolking verzamelt zich voor het stadhuis om de groote gebeurtenis te vieren.

DE OPROEP VAN GENERAAL DE GAULLE TOT HET FRANSCHE VOLK

" Later zullen wij de fouten nagaan, die gemaakt zijn door ons, Franschen, of door anderen—fouten die Frankrijk aan den rand van den afgrond hebben gebracht. De stappen die noodig zijn om een herhaling van deze fouten te voorkomen, zullen wij ondernemen op het passende tijdstip, wanneer onze kracht is hersteld. Vandaag echter wordt alles beheerscht door het levensbelang den vijand op onzen bodem te vernietigen en daarna onzen bodem te betreden als overwinnaars. Ik roep op tot moed, eenheid en discipline. Volk van Frankrijk, staat op! Te wapen! "

KORTE BERICHTEN VAN EEN GROOTEN STRIJD

- Een groot aantal Duitschers in het Westen verwondt zichzelf, om zoo aan den dans te ontspringen. De meest populaire gewoonte is, dat zij zich in den linkervoet schieten.
- Zware Amerikaansche bommenwerpers hebben op 7 Augustus van Engeland uit Duitsche vliegtuigfabrieken in Noord-Polen aangevallen en zijn daarna doorgevlogen naar vliegvelden in Rusland.
- De Duitschers hebben in Florence—een "open" stad—vier van de vijf historische bruggen vernield. De beroemde Ponte Vecchio is gespaard gebleven.
- Tijdens gevechten in het departement Orne hebben de Fransche patriotten, van 9 tot 15 Juli, een Duitschen S.S. generaal, 72 officieren van de Wehrmacht en 74 soldaten uit den weg geruimd.
- In Amerika wordt gewerkt aan het "laatste op het gebied van Vliegende Forten," de B-32. Dit is een verbetering van de B-29 machines, bekend als Superforten.
- Op 8 Augustus, den verjaardag van "Ludendorfs zwarten dag" (8 Aug. 1916), heeft de Russische luchtmacht vliegvelden en spoorwegstations in Oost-Pruisen zwaar gebombardeerd; de meeste projectielen waren buitgemaakte Duitsche bommen!
- De meeste Duitsche troepen uit Zuid-Frankrijk zijn naar het Noorden vertrokken. Onderweg vallen de partisanen onophoudelijk aan. In Zuid-Frankrijk is slechts militaire politie en Gestapo ter bewaking achtergebleven.
- Dezer dagen probeerde een Duitsch convooi van zeven schepen uit St. Nazaire te ontkomen. De poging werd ontdekt door de Britsche marine, die in een gevecht van 90 minuten alle Duitsche schepen in den grond boorde.
- Minister-President Churchill heeft thans reeds drie bezoeken aan het Westelijke front gebracht en er geconfereerd met de militaire leiders.
- Het radiostation van Rennes is overgedragen an de voorloopige Fransche regeering van de Gaulle. De tweede vrije zender in Frankrijk, die van Cherbourg, wordt door de Amerikanen beheerd.
- 13 Duitsche divisies zijn in het Westen al uitgeschakeld, 22 staan nog tegenover de Geallieerden.
- Majoor Attlee, plaatsvervangend Britsch Minister-president, op een persconferentie kort na een bezoek aan het Westelijke front: "Onze organisatie is prima. Wij hebben prachtige verbindingen tot stand gebracht en de étappediensten werken uitstekend. Alle Geallieerde troepen, van generaal tot soldaat, zijn in puike conditie en vol vertrouwen: iedereen voelt zich in zijn element."
- De Amerikanen hebben sedert 6 Juni, in twee maanden tijds 86.000 krijgsgevangenen gemaakt en ruim 16.000 Duitsche gesneuvelden begraven.
- Nederlandsche in Australië gestationeerde Mitchell-bommenwerpers hebben op 7 Augustus bij het eiland Banda, ten Zuiden van Ceram, een Japansch koopvaardijschip van 1.500 ton tot zinken gebracht en eenige kleinere vaartuigen, waaronder een logger van 150 ton, zwaar beschadigd. De Mitchells verrichtten den aanval in duikvlucht tot masthoogte.

GEALLIEERDE VERLIEZEN

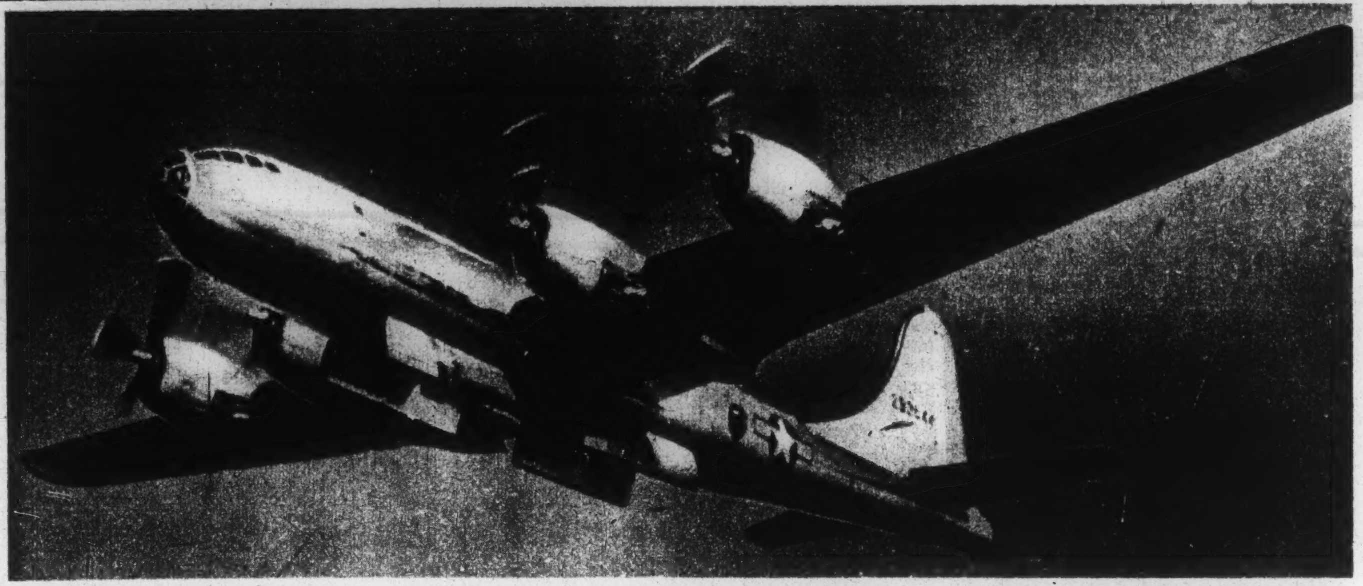
Sedert "D-dag", den dag van de landingen in Normandië, hebben de Geallieerden in het Westen 116.148 man verloren aan dooden, gewonden en vermisten.

Britsche verliezen: 39.594 man, waarvan 5.646 gedood, 27,766 gewond en 6.172 vermist.

Canadeesche verliezen: 6.545 man, waarvan 919 gedood, 4,354 gewond en 1.272 vermist

Amerikaansche verliezen; 70.009 man, waarvan 11,156 gedood, 52.710 gewond en 6.173 vermist.

De verliezen der Geallieerden waren 30% lager dan van te voren was berekend.



DE NIEUWE AMERIKAANSCHE SUPER-VLIEGENDE FORTEN, met dubbele bom-ruimen, die onlangs Tokio hebben gebombardeerd.

Aan Amerikaansche Mariniers, gevallen bij de bestorming van het eiland Saipan in de Marianen, wordt ter zee de laatste eer bewezen.

De strijd in het Verre Oosten

Birma

Na een beleg van elf weken is Myitkyina door de Geallieerden veroverd. Gedurende de laatste weken had dit beleg, vanwege het regenseizoen, meer van een blokkade dan van een aanval. Myitkyina is in ieder opzicht—wegen, spoor- en waterverbindingen, bevolking en strategische positie—de belangrijkste stad in Noord-Birma. Met Myitkyina en Mogaung in Geallieerde handen kan, zoodra het droge seizoen aanbreekt, de verbinding hersteld worden met den Birma-weg, de groote toevoerlijn naar China.

Aanval bij de Bonin-eilanden

Donderdag en Vrijdag 3 en 4 Augustus hebben Amerikaansche vliegtuigen en oorlogsschepen een groot Japansch convooi aangevallen, voor de kust van de Bonin-eilanden, 800 k.m. ten Z. van Japan. De Japanners verloren o.a. 5 torpedojagers en 6 vrachtschepen. Andere schepen, waaronder een lichte kruiser, liepen schade op. 16 Amerikaansche vliegtuigen gingen verloren. De vijand ontvangt de slagen voortdurend dichter bij huis!

Fransche partisanen zijn samen met Amerikaansche soldaten op zoek naar vijandelijke scherpschutters.

Zóó kent U ze nog niet — maar dat duurt niet lang meer!

NIET BEWAREN—DOORGEVEN

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STERNENBANNER
Herausgeber: USA Kriegsinformationsamt
London, den 23. August 1944.

Ring in Frankreich schliesst sich

Es gibt nur eine Hoffnung

Die deutschen Armeen stehen unmittelbar vor der endgültigen Katastrophe. Die Franzosen beherrschen wieder Paris. Die Deutschen haben in Frankreich etwa 300.000 Mann verloren, ohne damit das geringste zu erreichen.

Alle deutschen Panzerstreitkräfte wurden nach der Normandie geworfen, um die alliierten Landetruppen dort auf engstem Raum festzuhalten. Diese erhoffte Umklammerung ist aufgebrochen, und die alliierten Truppen sind mitten in das Herz Frankreichs vorgestossen—über die Seine, südlich der Loire und östlich von Paris. Die an der Riviera gelandeten Truppen marschieren unaufhaltsam nach Norden, um sich mit den von der Normandie vorwärtsflutenden Alliierten zu vereinen. Nirgends stehen deutsche Panzertruppen, die diesen konzentrischen Vormarsch aufhalten könnten.

Im Osten dringt die Rote Armee immer tiefer in die "Festung Europa" ein. Im Norden haben die Russen die deutsche Heeresgruppe im Baltikum von den Hauptfronten abgedrängt und stehen an den Grenzen Ostpreussens. In der Mitte haben sie einen riesigen Brückenkopf am linken Weichselufer errichtet; von hier bis an die Oder gibt es keine natürlichen Hindernisse mehr. Im Süden haben sie eine neue Offensive in Rumänien unternommen.

Alle die Völker, die die Deutschen in den ersten Kriegsjahren glaubten unterjocht zu haben, haben sich nun erhoben und kämpfen Schulter an Schulter mit ihren Befreiern.

In Frankreich hat sich das gesamte französische Volk erhoben. 750,000 Mann sind aus ihren Verstecken hervorgekommen und greifen im ganzen Lande die deutschen Garnisonen an, legen die deutschen Verkehrsmittel lahm und bereiten der deutschen Kriegsführung die grössten Schwierigkeiten. Französische Divisionen im Verband der verbündeten Heere kämpfen mit einer Begeisterung, die den deutschen Soldaten zum Leidwesen der Naziführung längst abhanden gekommen ist.

Die Lage in Polen ist ähnlich. In Warschau haben sich die polnischen Patrioten offen gegen ihre Unterdrücker erhoben.

In Italien kämpfen italienische Soldaten stolz gegen ihre früheren Muss-Verbündeten. Griechische und polnische Verbände kämpfen ebenfalls in Italien gegen die Nazis.

In Jugoslawien ist eine starke Armee von Freiheitskämpfern beständig unter den Waffen, und zwar seit dem Augenblick, wo die Nazis glaubten, das Land unterworfen zu haben.

In Belgien und Holland, in Norwegen und Dänemark tritt der Hass gegen die Nazis überall in Erscheinung und zeigt sich in Streiks, Verweigerung jeder Mitarbeit oder mindestens in trotziger Gleichgültigkeit.

Bulgarien, Ungarn und Finnland tun alles, was in ihrer Macht steht, um aus der Unheiligen Allianz mit Deutschland herauszukommen.

In Deutschland selbst gibt es Millionen versklavter Menschen, die nur auf den Augenblick warten, um sich gegen ihre derzeitigen Herren zu erheben. Sogar im deutschen Heer gibt es eine grosse Zahl von Russen, Polen und Tschechen, die gegen ihren Willen in die Uniform gesteckt sind und sich bei erster Gelegenheit ergeben.

Selbst kundige deutsche Generale haben die Sinn-und Zwecklosigkeit des Krieges eingesehen, den sie auf Befehl der Nazis führen müssen.

Es ist die Aufgabe des deutschen Volkes, aller Männer und Frauen, die Deutschland lieben, den Krieg durch Erhebung gegen die Nazis zu beendigen—und zwar sofort, ehe Deutschland selbst Kriegsschauplatz wird. Jeder Deutsche muss jetzt den Wahnsinn des Nationalsozialismus begreifen: Hitler, der sich rühmte, die Arbeitslosigkeit beseitigt zu haben, hat dafür das deutsche Volk in einen Krieg gestürzt, der Deutschland bisher schon mehr Menschen gekostet hat als je arbeitslos waren. Hitler rühmte sich, eine Neue Ordnung der Welt aufgerichtet zu haben, aber es ist ihm nur gelungen, die ganze Welt im Hass gegen Deutschland zu vereinen. Hitler versprach Deutschland die Weltherrschaft; statt dessen hat er Deutschland in die grösste militärische Katastrophe der Weltgeschichte hineingeführt.

Es gibt nur eine Hoffnung, Deutschland vor der völligen Vernichtung zu retten. Diese Hoffnung liegt in der völligen Vernichtung des Nationalsozialismus und muss von den Deutschen selbst herbeigeführt werden.

Ihr, deutsche Männer und Frauen, habt die Wahl. Ihr könnt weiter für Hitler arbeiten. Ihr könnt weiter die Munition herstellen, mit der dieser hoffnungslose Kampf fortgeführt werden soll. Ihr könnt die Schützengräben ausheben, die dazu bestimmt sind, den Krieg ins Innere Deutschlands hineinzutragen, und Hitlers eigenes Leben zu verlängern.

Aber Ihr könnt auch Nein sagen und Hitler Eure weitere Unterstützung verweigern. Viele von Euch können die Kriegsbetriebe und die Grossstadt verlassen. Die Bauern brauchen Eure Hilfe, und Ihr braucht Nahrung.

Ihr könnt an Eure Brüder, Söhne und Männer an der Front Briefe schreiben, die ihnen deutlich sagen, dass Ihr das Ende des sinnlosen Opfers herbeisehnt. Ihr könnt Euch retten—und könnt helfen, Eure Liebsten zu retten. Ihr habt die Wahl.

Die deutsche Verteidigung in Frankreich ist jetzt fast gänzlich zusammengebrochen. An der Nordwestfront ist die 7. deutsche Armee vernichtet oder zersprengt worden. Die Amerikaner haben nordwestlich und südöstlich von Paris die Seine überschritten und sind im Südosten bis über Sens hinaus vorgedrungen. Nach viertägigem Kampfe bemächtigten sich Franzosen der Herrschaft in Paris. Im Süden stiessen die Alliierten mit unglaublicher Geschwindigkeit vor und haben 8 Tage nach der Landung an der Riviera Grenoble, 200 km von der Küste, erreicht.

Einige wichtige Einzelheiten des französischen Feldzuges:

Vom 1.—21. August machte die amerikanische dritte Armee auf ihrem Vormarsch nach Osten 49.650 Gefangene. Überdies hatten die Deutschen hier 11.025 Tote und 48.900 Verwundete. Im Verbande der dritten amerikanischen Armee unter dem Befehl General Pattons kämpft die zweite französiche Panzerdivision unter General Leclerc. Beide Generale waren führend an der Vernichtung der deutschen Armeen in Tunesien beteiligt.

Die schnelle Einnahme von Chartres ist zum grossen Teil Einheiten der französischen Inneren Armee zu danken. Diese zählt jetzt 3/4 Millionen Mann. Bei Tagesanbruch griffen die Franzosen die Deutschen in den Strassen der Stadt an und hielten sie solange fest, bis die amerikanischen Panzerdivisionen eindrangen. Sie erledigten deutsche Dachschützen und verhinderten die Heranführung grösserer deutscher Reserven. Als die Amerikaner gegen Mittag erschienen, befreiten Amerikaner und Franzosen in gemeinsamem Kampfe die ganze Stadt binnen kurzer Zeit. Die Amerikaner setzten ohne Verweilen ihr Vordringen auf Paris fort und haben die Seine oberhalb und unterhalb der Hauptstadt überschritten.

Die französische Armée des Inneren hat sich in den Besitz der Pyrenäengrenze gesetzt, wo unter anderem die Städte Toulouse, Tarbes und Hendaye den Deutschen entrissen wurden. Ausserdem beherrschen die französischen Patrioten jetzt den grössten Teil von Obersavoyen und die Umgegend von Lyon und Grenoble. In der Woche vom 12. bis 19. August haben sie insgesamt acht Departements und zwanzig Städte befreit..

Amerikaner, Briten und Franzosen haben an der Riviera in drei Tagen einen Landekopf von 130 km besetzt. Truppen und Material ergossen sich ungehindert an Land. Der Widerstand gegen die ersten Landungen war gering. Die Gesamtverluste der ersten drei amerikanischen Divisionen, die an Land gingen, betrugen 300 Mann. Während der ersten vier Tage machten sie 14.000 Gefangene, darunter drei Generale. Französische Truppen haben Toulon erreicht; amerikanische Truppen Aix, nördlich Marseilles.

Neben der ersten und dritten amerikanischen und der zweiten britischen Armee haben auch die Kanadier eine eigene Armee unter General Crerar. Das kanadische Vordringen auf Falaise und dessen Fall, zusammen mit dem amerikanischen Angriff bei Argentan, bedrohte die deutsche 7. Armee mit Einkreisung und erzwang ihren Rückzug unter stärkster Verfolgung durch die Alliierten.

Die Alliierten haben alle Seine-Brücken mit einer einzigen Ausnahme zerstört.

Ein siebzehnjähriger deutscher Kriegsgefangener, der nach nur achtwöchentlicher Ausbildung in die Schlacht geschickt wurde, sagte: „Der Krieg in der Normandie war grauenhaft. Stundenlang lagen wir unter ununterbrochenem Artilleriefeuer. Bomben und Granaten explodierten ringsum und überschütteten uns. Da erkannte ich, dass wir junge Deutsche von unseren Führern betrogen wurden. Schon in der H. J. versuchten sie, uns für die grosse Idee zu begeistern. Jetzt sahen wir, dass diese Idee nichts als Lug und Trug war. Für so etwas wollte ich nicht sterben."

„Dass der Augenblick, gegen den Westen des Reiches erneut eine kampfkräftige Angriffsfront zu errichten, endgültig verpasst ist, wollen vor allem die Schreibtischstrategen in U.S.A. heute noch nicht wahr haben."

„Völkischer Beobachter", 23. August 1942.

Paulus: Schluss mit dem sinnlosen Blutvergiessen

GENERALFELDMARSCHALL PAULUS, der Oberfehlshaber der bei Stalingrad vernichteten 6. deutschen Armee, forderte am 8. August durch den Moskauer Rundfunk das deutsche Volk auf, Hitler zu beseitigen und den Krieg zu beenden.

„Der Krieg ist für Deutschland verloren," erklärte er. „In diese Lage geriet Deutschland trotz des Heldenmutes seiner Armee und des ganzen deutschen Volkes durch die Schuld der staatlichen und militärischen Führung Adolf Hitlers.

„Deutschland muss Adolf Hitler beseitigen," so heisst es am Schluss des Aufrufes von Generalfeldmarschall Paulus, „und eine neue Staatsführung schaffen, die den Krieg beendet und Verhältnisse schafft, die die weitere Existenz unseres Volkes und die Wiederherstellung friedlicher, freundschaftlicher Beziehungen zu unseren jetzigen Gegnern garantiert."

Einen ähnlichen Aufruf erliess am 20. August Generalleutnant Müller, stellvertretender Befehlshaber des 12. Armeekorps. Darin heisst es: „Soweit sich führende deutsche Generale mit dem fluchbeladenen und rettungslos dem Untergang verfallenen Hitlerregime nicht indentifizieren wollen, sondern ihrem Volke verbunden fühlen, müssen sie sich nunmehr weigern, Hitlers Wahnsinnsbefehle weiter zu befolgen, und durch Einstellen des Kampfes dem sinnlosen Blutvergiessen ein Ende bereiten." Auch Generalleutnant Sixt von Arnim, der frühere Befehlshaber der 13. Infanteriedivision, hat seine Zustimmung zum Aufruf von Paulus erklärt.

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Roosevelt über den Sinn der Kapitulation

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, der zum vierten Male für die Wahl zum Präsidenten der Vereinigten Staaten kandidiert, kehrte Mitte August nach einer 25.000 km langen Reise von einem Besuch der amerikanischen Stützpunkte im Stillen Ozean zurück.

Bei seiner Rückkehr gab Präsident Roosevelt zwei Erklärungen von grösster Bedeutung ab.

„Die siegreichen Vereinten Nationen," sagte Roosevelt, „haben nicht die Absicht, die Bevölkerung Deutschlands und Japans verhungern zu lassen. Die Bevölkerung dieser beiden Länder braucht nach der Niederlage nicht für ihr Leben zu fürchten. Bedingungslose Übergabe bedeutet, dass keine Bedingungen gestellt werden, die es zulassen, dass die feindlichen Kriegsmaschinen für künftige Kriege auch nur teilweise erhalten bleiben."

In der andern Erklärung sagte der Präsident: „Die Alliierten werden in Deutschland und Japan einmarschieren und sie besetzen, auch wenn der Widerstand vor ihren Grenzen aufhört." Wenn, so fügte Roosevelt hinzu, Deutschland kapitulieren könnte, bevor sein Gebiet besetzt ist, würde man der nächsten Generation in Deutschland erzählen, dass Deutschland den Krieg eigentlich gewonnen habe, so wie man es der jetzigen Generation nach dem Kriege 1914-1918 erzählt hat.

Streiflichter aus Italien

WO immer alliierte Truppen im Gebiet von Florenz vordrangen, folgte ihnen die alliierte Militärverwaltung auf dem Fusse. Am 16. August ernährte sie bereits 330.000 Einwohner.

Die wichtigen Häfen von Livorno und Ancona, die von den Alliierten im Monat Juli eingenommen wurden, sind für den Schiffsverkehr der Alliierten eröffnet worden.

Die sechs politischen Parteien, die im italienischen Kabinett vertreten sind, haben dem Ministerpräsidenten Bonomi ihr Vertrauen aufs neue mit den Worten versichert:

„Das Land ist sich heute dessen bewusst, dass an der Spitze der Regierung ein ehrenhafter Mann steht, der sich ausschliesslich den Interessen des Volkes widmet, und unter dessen Führung die Parteien es als ihre Pflicht betrachten, das italienische Volk aus dem Abgrund zu führen, in den es der Faschismus gestürzt hat."

Weltwährungsplan

VERTRETER von 44 alliierten und neutralen Regierungen unterzeichneten am 24. Juli in Bretton Woods (USA) einen Vertragsentwurf, der die Währungspolitik der ganzen Welt auf eine neue internationale Basis stellt.

Es wird ein internationaler Währungsfonds und eine internationale Bank für wirtschaftlichen Wiederaufbau mit einem Kapital von rund 9 Milliarden Dollar gegründet. Mit Gründung der Bank werden die Währungen aller beteiligten Länder in ein festes Verhältnis zu Gold und Dollar gebracht. Der Fonds und die Bank, deren Kapital selbst zu 25% aus Gold besteht, dienen der Aufrechterhaltung dieses Verhältnisses und der Stützung schwankender Währungen. Die verwüsteten Länder Europas würden sich ohne einen solchen Stützungsfonds einer furchtbaren Geldentwertung gegenübersehen.

Kurzberichte

KÖNIGIN Wilhelmine und die holländischen Minister haben eine Verordnung erlassen, die die allgemeinen Grundsätze für die Verwaltung und Volksvertretung in Holland während der Periode zwischen der Befreiung des Landes und jenem Zeitpunkt festlegt, wenn ordnungsgemäss gewählte vertretende Körperschaften wieder funktionieren können.

★ ★ ★

Vertreter der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, England, Russland und China sind am 21. August in Dumbarton Oaks bei Washington zu einer Konferenz zusammengetreten, um den Aufbau einer neuen Weltorganisation für Friedenssicherung zu beraten. Angehörige der anderen Staaten der Vereinten Nationen werden ihre Anschauungen zum Ausdruck bringen.

★ ★ ★

Vertreter von 44 Nationen haben das erste Stadium ihres Beratungsprogramms abgeschlossen, das auf praktische Massnahmen abzielt, um den allgemeinen Lebensstandard durch verbesserte Methoden der Produktion und Nahrungsmittelverteilung zu heben.

★ ★ ★

Kaiser Hirohito hat folgende Erklärung ausgegeben: „An mehreren Teilen unserer Frontlinien haben sich schwierige Situationen ergeben. Wir müssen alle Mühsal ertragen und alles tun, was in unseren Kräften steht, um dieser Prüfung standzuhalten, bis göttliche Hilfe eintrifft." Guam wurde von amerikanischen Truppen vollständig besetzt. Amerikanische „Super-Festungen" unternahmen schwere Luftangriffe auf Japan.

★ ★ ★

Die schwedische Regierung gab bekannt, dass künftig keinerlei Versicherung für schwedische Schiffe im Verkehr mit deutschen Nord—und Ostseehäfen abgeschlossen werden darf. Hierdurch wird die Einfuhr schwedischer Eisenerze nach Deutschland aufs schwerste betroffen.

Die Schweiz hat ihre Ausfuhr nach Deutschland und die von Deutschland besetzten Gebiete gedrosselt.

★ ★ ★

Im Monat Juli wurden von fliegenden Bomben 2.411 Zivilisten in England getötet. Deutsche Soldaten nennen V-1 bereits „Versagen Eins."

Neue russische Offensive gegen die Donau

In der ersten Augusthälfte unternahm Hitler eine vergebliche Gegenoffensive im Osten. Die Russen antworteten mit einer neuen Offensive in Rumänien. Am 22. August nahmen sie Jassy, Rumäniens zweitgrösste Stadt, und drangen bis auf 120 km gegen die Donau vor. Die Balkanhalbinsel liegt nun in Reichweite des russischen Vormarsches.

Am 23. Juni hatte die russische Sommeroffensive begonnen. In weniger als sechs Wochen, in noch nie dagewesenem Tempo, drangen die russischen Heere von östlich Minsk bis zu den Toren Warschaus vor. Im Norden wurden die deutschen Heere in Estland und Lettland von der Heimat beinahe gänzlich abgeschnitten. Weiter südlich eroberten die Russen das wichtige galizische Erdölgebiet. Anfang August machten die russischen Heere Halt, um sich durch Umgruppierung für den nächsten Sprung vorwärts vorzubereiten.

Deutsche Gegenoffensive

Hitler benutzte die kurze Ruhepause einer seiner Gegenoffensiven. In erbitterten Kämpfen und unter schweren Verlusten eroberten die Deutschen die Stadt Tukums in Kurland zurück und drückten die russische Front vor Warschau einige Kilometer zurück. Zwischen diesen beiden Angriffsgruppen setzten die Russen jedoch ihr Vordringen selbst während der Atempause fort, eroberten die Stadt Ossowiec südlich der ostpreussischen Grenze und erreichten die Reichsgrenze selbst unweit der Stelle, wo sie von Osten nach Norden einbiegt. Grosse russische Kräfte ballen sich dort zusammen. An der oberen Weichsel eroberten die Russen Sandomir. Sie besitzen jetzt einen grossen Brückenkopf auf dem Westufer des Flusses. Von dort bis zur Oder gibt es keine natürliche Verteidigungsstellung.

Während sich so die deutschen Heere an einer langen Front ohne wesentlichen Erfolg verlustreich abmühten, erfolgten die konzentrierten russischen Gegenschläge, wo sie niemand erwartete, im Süden. Die Russen nahmen Jassy, die Hauptstadt der Moldau und Rumäniens zweitgrösste Stadt. Sie durchbrachen die deutsche Front in einer Breite von 10 km bis zu 60 km Tiefe. Weiter südlich durchbrachen sie in dreitägiger Schlacht die deutschen Stellungen südlich Bender auf einer Front von 130 km und drangen bis zu 70 km vor. Die russischen Angriffsspitzen sind nur noch 120 km von der Donau entfernt. An beiden Abschnitten zusammen machten die Russen mehr als 12.000 Gefangene und nahmen oder zerstörten 187 Panzer und zahlreiches anderes Kriegsmaterial.

SS-VERNICHTUNGSLAGER

ALS die russische Armee vor kurzem Lublin befreite, fand sie in der Nähe der Stadt den verlassenen Schauplatz furchtbarer Verbrechen: das von der deutschen SS errichtete Konzentrationslager Maidanek, das unter dem Namen "Vernichtungslager" bekannt geworden ist.

Aus den nach der Befreiung Lublins an Ort und Stelle von den Russen vorgefundenen Dokumenten und Aussagen überlebender Zeugen, die in Moskauer Zeitungen veröffentlicht wurden, geht hervor, dass während der deutschen Besetzung zwei Millionen Gefangene, darunter viele Frauen und Kinder, in das Lager von Maidanek eingeliefert wurden. Von diesen waren zur Zeit des Abzugs der Deutschen nur noch 17.000 am Leben, und diese wurden von den Deutschen bei ihrem Abzug mitfortgeschleppt.

Der Zweck des Lagers war die systematische Ausrottung der dort eingelieferten Gefangenen: politischer Gegner des Nazi-Regimes, freiheitsliebender Bürger der von den Deutschen besetzten Länder, jüdischer Einwohner Deutschlands und der besetzten Länder, polnischer und russischer Bauern aus Gebieten, in denen Deutsche angesiedelt wurden. Die grösste Zahl der Opfer von Maidanek waren Polen, Russen, Ukrainer und Juden.

Die Tötung der Opfer erfolgte durch Vergasung. Die Leichen wurden entweder verscharrt oder in grossen, im Lager errichteten Öfen verbrannt. Unter den in Maidanek gefundenen Dokumenten befand sich der Brief einer deutschen Firma, die die Öfen gebaut hatte und dem Lagerkommandanten den Rat erteilte, die Haltbarkeit der Öfen nicht durch Überbeanspruchung zu gefährden. Nach den bisherigen Ermittlungen sind nicht weniger als 600.000 Leichen in diesen Öfen verbrannt worden.

Luftoffensive in Frankreich

WAEHREND die alliierten Luftflotten pausenlos die deutsche Kriegsproduktion in Deutschland und Oesterreich angreifen und zerstören, tragen sie dank ihrer grossen und noch ständig wachsenden Ueberlegenheit dazu bei, die deutsche Kriegsmaschine in Frankreich zu vernichten.

Die 8. amerikanische Luftflotte hat im Laufe des Monats Juli zerstört: 550 Lokomotiven, 3.800 Eisenbahnwagen, 450 Lastkraftfahrzeuge, 130 andere militärische Fahrzeuge, 45 Flussschiffe und 80 Flaktürme.

Innerhalb 8 Tagen, zwischen dem 7. und 15. August, konnten die amerikanischen Flieger allein auf folgendes Gesamtergebnis zurückblicken: 900 Lokomotiven betriebsunfähig gemacht; 1.800 Güterwagen zerstört und 6.200 Güterwagen schwer beschädigt; 725 Treibstofftransportfahrzeuge ausgebrannt und 355 schwer beschädigt; 183 Munitionstransportwagen samt Ladung vernichtet und 572 Kraftfahrzeuge zerstört.

„Das Reinergebnis ist," schloss ein amerikanischer Fliegeroffizier seinen Bericht, „dass, soweit ich sehen konnte, sich in Nordfrankreich kein Rad mehr dreht."

Ein Bericht der zweiten taktischen Luftflotte, die den Rückzug der deutschen Truppen östlich von Falaise behinderte, ergab für den 17. August folgende Gesamtziffern: 360 Kraftfahrzeuge zerstört und in Brand geschossen, 97 Fahrzeuge aufs schwerste beschädigt, 17 Tanks vernichtet und 7 schwer beschädigt, sowie 9 Flussboote am Ostufer der Seine zerstört.

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72 deutsche Generale

IN der vergangenen Woche haben sich in Frankreich sieben deutsche Generale ergeben: General Otto Elfeldt, General Ferdinand Neuling, Generalleutnant Karl Spang, Generalleutnant Kurt Barinski, Generalleutnant Erwin Menny, Generalmajor Hans Schuberth, Generalmajor Ludwig Bieringer und S.S. Generalleutnant Farmbacker. Damit hat die Wehrmacht seit Beginn der Sommeroffensiven 72 Generale verloren.

DIE STIMME AMERIKAS IN DEUTSCHER SPRACHE

AMERIKANISCHER SENDER IN EUROPA: 18.15, 21.00, 23.00 (Mittelwelle: 307, 267; Kurzwelle: 49, 41, 31, 25) 00.45 (Mittelwelle: 307, 267; Kurzwelle: 49, 42, 41)

DIE STIMME AMERIKAS UEBER DEN LONDONER RUNDFUNK: 08.00, 11.00 (Langwelle: 1500; Mittelwelle: 373, 307, 267; Kurzwelle: 49, 41, 31, 25) 21.00 (Mittelwelle: 373, 307, 267, 261; Kurzwelle: 49, 41, 31, 25)

DIE STIMME AMERIKAS DIREKT AUS NEW YORK (Kurzwelle): 06.15 (49, 42, 39, 38) 07.15 (49, 39, 38) 08.15 (49, 48, 42, 39, 38, 31, 30) 09.15 (49, 39, 38, 31, 30) 10.15 (38, 31, 30) 11.15 (38, 31, 30, 25) 12.15 (31, 25, 19) 13.15 (31, 25, 19) 14.15 (31, 25, 19) 16.15 (25, 19, 16) 18.15 (25, 19, 16) 19.15 (25, 23, 19, 16) 20.15 (23, 19, 16) 22.15 (25, 23, 19) 23.15 (31, 25, 23, 19) 00.15 (38, 31, 26, 19) 01.15 (31, 25, 19) 02.15 (39, 31, 25) 03.15 (48, 39, 30) 04.15 (49, 48, 39, 38, 30) 05.15 (49, 48, 38, 30)

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RESTRICTED. INDEXED

THE HARBINGER OF FREEDOM NO.15. B.8.

Anglo-Belgian Review June-July, 1944.
Distributed by the Allied Air Forces

PHOTOGRAPHS, CAPTIONS & SHORT ITEMS APPEARING THROUGHT THE MAGAZINE

FRENCH SECTION

Cover: Cherbourg, June, 1944.

Page 2: Allied generals salute the colours.
In Italy: The three Allied generals responsible for the successful campaign salute the colours. General Alexander, British C-in-C of the Central Mediterranean Forces, General Mark Clark (U.S.), Commander of the 5th Army and General Juin, Commander of the French Expeditionary Force. During the ceremony, General Clark was decorated as an Honorary Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

Page 4: The greatest armada the world has ever seen awaits the signal which launched the assault for the liberation of Europe.

Page 5:
a) Infantry carrying bicycles wade ashore to the crowded beach.
b) Glider landings in France. This reconnaissance picture shows British Horsa gliders on the ground. The fuselage of the glider is detachable from the wings enabling the glider to be unloaded quickly.
c) The German beach defences photographed by the R.A.F. before the landing. Landing craft had to avoid these formidable prongs which were tipped with mines.

Page 6: General Eisenhower gives final instructions to American paratroopers.

Page 7:
a) British airborne troops set their watches before emplaning.
b) British assault troops wade shore from landing craft.

Page 8:
a) The beachhead two days after the landing.
b) American landing troops take cover in the water from heavy Nazi artillery fire.

Page 9:
a) Following the initial landings, Allied troops pushed inland. British commandos pass through a town near Caen.
b) Commandos on the beach at Normandy take time off to have a cigarette.

Page 10: Tank reinforcements arrive on the beachhead.

Page 11: American soldiers disembark in Normandy.

Page 15:
a) On Three Fronts the Herrenvolk suffer defeat.
German prisoners in Normandy.
German prisoners in Italy.
German prisoners in Russia.
b) The Belgian clandestine press is outstanding among the occupied countries, not only because of the number and variety of Belgian papers, but because of the continuity of tradition between this war and the war of 1914-18.

Page 18:
a) Wrecked Japanese aircraft destroyed in the battle of Munda, when the Allies wrested Munda from the Japs.
b) In the South-West Pacific: Amphibious tanks on Emirau Island bring in supplies to American marines who seized the island last March.

Page 20: Reconstruction: Royal Engineers repair the Naples water supply system damaged by the Germans.

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Page 23: The Mayors of six liberated French towns discuss problems of food storage and distribution with Allied Civil Affairs officers.

FLEMISH SECTION

Cover: Caen, July, 1944.

Page 2: Allied chiefs meet in Normandy: General Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied Expeditionary Forces, with General Montgomery, who commands the British group of Armies, and Air Chief Marshal Tedder, Deputy Commander in Chief of the Expeditionary Force.

Page 5: Before the landing: Landing craft lie ready in a British port.

Page 7: An early stage in the landing. British troops swarm onto the beaches.

Page 8: Liberation in Normandy: French civilians welcome American paratroopers.

Page 9: German prisoners turn to stare at General Montgomery as he passes in his jeep.

Page 12: The Royal Navy escorts landing craft to the French coast for the great assault.

Page 15: U.S. Navy bombers pound Japanese bases in W. Carolines.

Page 16: General Stilwell.

Page 18: Cartoon: "German reinforcements, my foot! That's just a Cabinet Minister going to his office." (already passed in XB.23.)

Page 19: In Naples: An Italian nun receives insulin tablets from the Public Health Department of the Allied Control Commission.

Page 20: Evolution.

Page 21: In Sicily. An army officer gives advice to civilians on food and housing problems.

Page 22: Haal! Haal! Haal!

Centrespread: The people of Normandy welcome General de Gaulle. For the first time since the German occupation General de Gaulle stepped on French soil on June 14. He drove to Bayeux where the people gave him a great welcome.

FRENCH & FLEMISH

THE CIVILIAN'S PART IN THE BATTLE

At last, they have landed! For four long yeats bitterly we have watched the sun set on the sea; we have hoped that on the morrow at dawn the liberators would appear there where the sun had gone down. Four years is a long time!

But the memory of 1940, of the shock of this Germany which for years had been preparing for war with a civilised Europe complacent in peace, this memory counselled us to patience. It explained to us the length of the terrible waiting.

At last, they have landed!

+ + + +

What is the civilians duty in the struggle?

First of all, there is the civilian who is no longer a civilian: who, by taking active part in the resistance movements, has regained the title of soldier: who, at the significant moment will bear distinctive badges which will officially confirm his status as soldier, from the day he obeys the orders of regular leaders, he becomes part of the established organisations. For him, his duty is clear: he will conform to the instructions he receives through regular and normal channels.

Then there is the civilian who is still a civilian: who, often for perfectly honourable reasons, has not been able to take an active part in resistance. His strict duty is to help, totally and unconditionally, the soldiers of the home front and the allied armies. The same duty impels him to refuse all help, all assistance - even the smallest - to enemy soldiers: to show them the wrong road, when they ask the way, to tell them that they have not seen allied soldiers when they know well where they are - to render them no service whatever.

The civilian can make war by his own methods and his own arms. There is a field on which he can win great victories - in the psychological war. It is in the German interest to bewilder the anxious populations. He spreads rumours, he harasses, worries, wantonly misleads.

The patriotic civilian will repulse all insinuations of the enemy. He knows that in order to hold out for the last quarter of an hour he must keep a cool head. He must kill the rumours, he must deny the lies. He must trust implicitly the allied radio. He must be careful to identify it carefully. The Germans make so-called clandestine broadcasts, faking their propaganda...go the length of making them appear patriotic.

These machinations of the sinister members of Radio Brussels who attempt to play at patriots are in themselves grotesque evidence. Expect them in their broadcasts to betray the Boches, be prepared for them to camouflage their own broadcasts to give them the appearance of allied broadcasts... Be prepared for anything from the Boche crooks. The patriotic civilian identifies carefully allied broadcasts. He gives them the greatest possible publicity, he fights the rumours spread by the enemy to unnerve the public. He helps the allies, his friends of the maquis who go into hiding, the soldiers of resistance, he keeps up the morale by his good humour, his confidence.

Above all, he acts - and this is perhaps the most difficult task - as if he were doing nothing ... as if he suspected nothing ... he lives a normal life, without bragging, without boasting, without chatter ... he knows that soon the leaden clouds will lift ... he waits for the liberation to which he, a civilian, will have contributed with his own civilian arms.

FRENCH & FLEMISH

HOW THE ALLIES BREACHED THE ATLANTIC WALL

Accounts by eye-witnesses

The Minesweepers Clear the Way

by Stanley Maxted

This is a story of the Fleet minesweepers in the big attack. It is written just as the last sweep is hauled aboard on the second day, after widening and completing a channel cleared during the eve of the assault.

The flotilla has finished the main job without losing a ship. Some of the boys figure that was winning on a 25% chance.

The Captain said when he spoke to the crew and told them the show was on, that they must go ahead of everybody and clear a way through the enemy minefields for the assault.

Well, they've done it.

On the afternoon of Monday we set out. On arrival at the minefields, the torpedo-like paravanes were lowered overboard. The big steam winches let out the sweeping cable stopping every so often while heavy cutters were clamped on. Then, away went the flotilla in a staggered line astern, battle ensigns flying at the masthead.

These Fleet minesweepers look a little like corvettes to the unpractised eye. They are the retrieving spaniels of the Navy.

It was a night of second-by-second vigilance, and by the dim morning light when that incredible bombardment opened, the faces of these men were streaked and taut with weariness. As we neared the end of the sweep, tension crept up a notch higher. Would we be spotted from the shore? Would a searchlight suddenly glare out and fasten on us? Then there were the shore batteries. With this supposing, I began to wish that I could yell and jump up and down, or break something to cut that silent, taut wire of strain. If anyone else felt like that he didn't show it.

At last we turned aside and went back. Glows that waxed and waned like mechanical lungs in the direction of Le Havre, told of the all-night pounding the Allied air forces had been delivering. Interlaced flak beaded up from over Cherbourg way. The rumble of guns from the sea told us the fight was on.

When the long, marching rows and lines of landing craft had gone through, we "out sweeps" and started again to broaden that channel of safe water. All that day we swept until late in the evening, when we were back and found safe anchorage off France again. The men who were not on watch were taking naps wherever they could. But not for long. Action stations sounded and they all stood to. A criss-crossing eruption of tracer flak broke from the hundreds of ships around, like a sparse field of wheat.

This morning the Flotilla were out again sweeping, and now the Channel's finished. These hounds for punishment are headed for France again in line astern to see what the next job is.

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With the Paratroops

by Guy Byam for Combined
British Press.

Just after midnight I jumped into action with Allied paratroops, the first Allied correspondent to set foot on French soil.

It started on an airfield where the paratroops knelt round their padre in prayer before emplaning. With bent heads and on one knee the men with their equipment and camouflaged faces looked like some strange creatures from another world.

And darkness comes over the airfield and the men sling their explosives and weapons round them, get into their parachutes and emplane.

They were going to jump carrying heavier loads than any army has ever done. Every extra bullet, every extra grenade will count.

In the plane we stand pack to breast. I am jumping one but last of my stick. And as we stand in the plane, for there is no room to sit down, we feel the tremendous vibration of the four motors as we start down the runway.

Now the plane is airborne and in the crowded fuselage all you see in the pale light of an orange bulb is the man next to you. And you fly out over the channel and the minutes go by and the stick commander says that the pilot has told him we are over a great armada of naval ships. And then it is something else he says, something that gives you a dry felling in your mouth - flak - and the word is passed from man to man. The machine starts to rock and jump with it. Ahead of us a comforting thought. Lancasters are going for the flak and a coastal battery is one of our objectives.

We're over the coast now and the run in has started - 1 minute 30 seconds. Red light - green and out - get on out - out - out fast into the cool night air out over France - and we know that the dropping zone is obstructed. We're jumping into fields covered with poles! And then the ground comes up to hit me. And I find myself in the middle of a cornfield. I look around and even with a compass I can't be sure where I am - and overhead hundreds of parachutes and containers are coming down.

The whole sky is a fantastic chimera of lights and flak and one plane gets hit and disintegrates wholesale up there.

The job of the unit with which I jumped was to occupy the area and prepare the way for gliders. We were to rendez-vous near a copse, but I couldn't find it so I went to a farm-house. "We've come to drive the Boche away," I said. The farmer shrugged his shoulders in the dim light and said "I don't believe it! It's another German manoeuvre." But a fair amount of persuasion and reassurance on my part convinced him and he finally showed me the way.

Things are going well for our troops; at this early hour they have deployed and infested the whole area around the dropping zone; they have captured the bridges over the river and a canal that links our landing head with out left flank.

A tremendous bombardment has started now on the coast defences from the sky and hundreds of Lancasters are raining down on the coast behind their blockbusters. It's an awe-inspiring sight for in another few hours or so the Navy will bring men to the beaches.

Meanwhile on the dropping zone, shock paratroop engineers are finishing blowing the points that obstruct it, and the gliders come in, scores of them coming out of the sky like a sign.

And fresh men and weapons, some packing a real surprise for the Hun, are disgorged and rushed to take up defence positions.

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The Airborne Troops Surprise the Enemy

From our special correspondent,
David Woodward, formerly on the
editorial board of the "Messager
de la Liberté"

A British parachute unit formed part of the allied airborne force which was the spearhead of the second front.

I watched the unit go to war at dusk on D-1 (the day before D-day), parading with everybody from its brigadier downwards in blackened faces and wearing the camouflage smocks and rimless steel helmets of the airborne forces.

The brigadier and the lieutenant-colonel made brief speeches. "We are history", said the latter; there were three cheers, a short prayer, and in the gathering darkness they drove off to the aerodromes.

The weather was not ideal for an airborne operation, but it was nevertheless decided to carry it out. The Germans would be less likely to be on their guard on a night when the weather was unfavourable. First were parachutists whose duty it was to destroy so far as possible the enemy's defences. Then came the gliders with the troops to seize various points, and finally more gliders carrying equipment and weapons of all kinds. Out of the whole forces of aircraft which took the unit into action only one tug and one glider were shot down.

By the time the glider on board which I was had landed it was very nearly daylight, and the dawn sky was shot with the brilliant yellows, reds and greens from the explosions caused by the huge forces of allied bombers covering the seaborne attack which was about to begin. A force of Lancasters led by Wing Commander Gibson, V.C., of Möhne Dam fame, put out of action a German battery.

Meanwhile the parachutists had been busy and the inhabitants of the little French villages gathered at windows and at street corners and watched us. They were a little shy and a little reserved for the most part, probably because they remembered Mr. Churchill's statement that feint landings would take place.

As D-Day went on it was possible for us studying the maps at the headquarters of the airborne division, to see the very high degree of successful surprise which the unit had achieved. German officers were captured in their beds in several places, and it became clear that the anti-air landing precautions were not nearly as thorough as the Germans had been trying to make out. German prisoners proved a very mixed bag, but the generally poor quality of these troops was not unexpected, and it was realized that behind them lay some of the best units of the German Army. Later German tanks and Panzer Grenadiers in armoured lorries began their attack. When the fighting was at its most critical a large force of gliders carrying reinforcements and circling round landed their cargoes, in spite of continued German shelling of the landing zone. These gliders turned the tide.

The countryside looked empty, but it still looked like posters advertising summer holidays in Normandy. Small bodies of British troops moved along under cover of woods and hedges.

Mine-sweeping operations were going on through the streets of a typical small French seaside resort, with occasional actions between our patrols and German snipers In one corner of the village lay several German miniature tanks, all put out of action. Down on the narrow beach transport moved over wire netting shifting the stores. Up to their chests in the surf troops were wading ashore from the landing craft.

A beach dressing station was full of men, British and Germans, mostly lightly wounded.

The pilots of the gliders which had done so well the day before were embarking in an infantry landing craft for England to get more gliders to bring over. They landed at one of the ports used to receive men during the evacuation from Dunkirk. One of the glider lieutenants told me he had been brought there at that time. "The people cheered us then," he said, " and now they just watch us go by. Do you suppose the English ever cheer their victories?"

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The writer of the above dispatch, Mr. David Woodward, was one of the three British war correspondents who were landed in France from the air. He went by glider with a parachute unit. He was wounded, not seriously, and is now in England.

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How the Troops Landed on the Beaches.

by Howard Marshall, B.B.C.
war correspondent.

Tuesday, 6th June, 1944.

I've just come back from the beaches and as I've been in the sea twice, I'm sitting in my soaked through clothes with no notes at all, all my notes are sodden - they're at the bottom of the sea, so as it's only a matter of minutes since I stepped off a craft, I'm just going to try to tell you very briefly the story of what our boys had to do on the beaches to-day as I saw it myself.

We had breakfast early and we were, at first light, assembling into our landing craft. The landing crafts were lowered, and as the light broke and we really could see around us, we began to become aware of the formidable character of this invasion fleet of which we were a part. All over the blue-green water, water which was extremely choppy and wind-flecked, we saw the various types of craft which go to make up an invasion fleet. I was in a barge which was due to pick up the brigadier of an assault group, and we were going in with the first assault wave. So we circled round with the various types of vessels opening fire on the beach.

First of all the cruisers started with a rather loud bang, and soon the air grew heavy with the smell of cordite and loud with the sound of explosions, and looking along the beach, we could see the explosions of our artillery creating a great cloud and fog of smoke. Well, we in my particular craft picked up our Brigadier - not easily because as I say the sea was very rough - and we headed straight for our appointed portion of the beach. As we drove in we could see shell burst in the water along the beach, and just behind the beach, and we could see craft in a certain amount of difficulty because the wind was driving the sea in with long rollers and the enemy had prepared anti-invasion, anti-barge obstacles sticking out from the water - formidable prongs, many of them tipped with mines so that as your landing barge swung and swayed in the rollers, and they're not particularly manageable craft, it would come into contact with one of those mines and be sunk.

We drove into the beach, rather broadside on in the wind and waves, seeing the jets of smoke from bursting shells near us in the water and slightly further away on the beach itself. And suddenly as we tried to get between two of these tripartite defence system of the Germans, our craft swung, we touched a mine, there was a very loud explosion, a thundering shudder of the whole craft and water began pouring in.

Well, we were some way out from the beach at that point .... The ramp was lowered at once, and out of the barge drove the brengun carrier into about five feet of water, with the barge settling heavily in the meanwhile. Well, the brengun carrier somehow managed to get through it, and we followed, wading, ashore. That was one quite typical instance of how people got ashore, and when they got ashore, seemed to be in perfectly good order because the troops out of that barge immediately assembled and went to their appointed places and there was no semblacne of any kind of confusion. But the scene on the beach until one had sorted it out was at first rather depressing, because we did see a great many barges in difficulties with these anti-tank screens, and we noticed that a number of them had struck mines as ours had struck mines. But then we began to see that in fact the proportion that had got through was very much greater, and that troops were moving all along the roads, and that tanks were out already and going up the hills, that in fact we were dominating the situation.

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With the Small Landing Craft

Aboard U.S. Assault Transport
Thomas Jefferson - Delayed.

The coxwains of our small landing boats L.C.V.P.s are the toughest, hard workingest, most patient bunch of kids in the world.

They have been awake for two days and nights, they have faced terrific fire, shore batteries, machineguns, have taken their boats through minefields and underwater obstacles to land the first wave of soldiers attacking the Normandy coast on the beaches. This ship making its fourth successful invasion: Morocco, Sicily, Salerno and Normandy.

Twenty-four boats made the second trips to take soldiers from two other transports. All returned safely - frozen, soaking, wet and exhausted. They had to raise the boats at our ships, drain the water out of them, removed wounded and dead and then go ashore again. After the operation many had to stand regular sea watches and start repairing boats to get them into shape for immediate use.

Commander Joseph R. Barbaro, of Winchester Mass. our skipper, said "Our 39 boats laden with troops and equipment were off the ship ready to go in one hour, six minutes. The unloading was done in pitch black darkness."

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RESTRICTED.

Tanks are Landed.

by S.L. Solon

We are about to land. A few shore guns are firing at our school of landing ships, their shells dropping like lonely disinterested meteors into the sea.

The sea is friendly, and the waves are producing sea-sickness but no real interfearence with the operation. It is clear daylight with the sun diffused through the serrous clouds. The great warships on our portside- a famous battleship and a smaller but unique fighting ship - are pummelling the shore batteries, and already evidence that they have scored hits is visiable. Columns of smoke are rising like sombre black plumes from the hazy grey blue beaches.

Landing craft in long chains linked by the white ribbons of their wakes are making for the shore. Signals have come in. Good news. The airborne troops have landed successfully.

On the wireless we hear the first public information sent out by the German news agency that landings on the French coast are taking place. There is an amazing casualness on board, which almost but not quite conceals the trigger-sharp interest in the proceedings which everybody has. A few soldiers are retching with sea-sickness over the starboard side. Maps were issued last night and every unit and man has been briefed as to his exact task upon landing. In view of the vast complexity of the operation it is surprising that there have been so few hitches.

We are in a tank landing ship which is a veteran of every landing the Allied forces have made. In November we took part in the invasion of North Africa. Later we were at Sicily and then at Salerno. Our last job before this show was the Anzzio landings. Her task will not aim with the delivery of our lot of men, tanks and vehicles. It will return at once for another load, and for many days it will run a shuttle service between England and the Beachhead.

The enemy has resumed firing, and it appears they are getting a bit closer. The wardroom has been turned into a first aid room. Badly wounded men are being brought in. We shall have to stop typing now.

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The Navy Guards the Rear

Aboard H.M.S. Large,
From F.W. Perfect.
Wednesday, 7th June.

Today is perhaps the most critical day of all the days on which the invading armies must be built up with reinforcements, armour and supplies in readiness to meet the expected counter attack.

German tanks have been seen moving steadily towards Caen from various points by minor roads and the clash cannot be long delayed.

When dawn broke over the Bay de Seine this morning new and enormous convoys of landing ships transports and supply ships were just nosing into the anchorage.

The beach is lined with landing craft of all sorts. Barges of all sizes race continually about the Bay and every few moments another big landing ship from England comes round our stern heading for the shore, her decks packed with trucks Geeps and supplies.

Until four hours ago, there was much anxiety about the process of building up, for the strong wind and lively sea threatened seriously to hamper the discharging process on the beach. But the sea is falling . The sky has cleared sunshine floods the sea and gives it almost a carnival brilliance, and there is every prospect that the new units, the fresh tanks, guns and supplies will be landed according to a schedule which hitherto has gone with mathimatical precision.

As I write, H.M.S. Warspite is hurling big stuff at a German shore battery away towards Le Havre. A line of destroyers has just cruised slowly along the shore, plastering a German strong point which is holding up a junction between our own forces and those adjacent. H.M.S. Ramillies is here too and H.M.S. Rodney. Like all the Naval force, they stand by ready to turn there guns upon any point, far or near, which the army finds difficult. The rapid advance of the troops is due in **very large** measure to the magnificent co-operation it has received from the Navy throughout this operation. The Navy has not only brought the invasion armies to France, it is fighting with gusto and with devestating power as well.

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HITLER'S MAGINOT OBSESSION

FRENCH

"To our great surprise the senior staff officers of the 17th German Army, who for a long time had been in the Crimea, saw no reason to get alarmed. General Jenecke, commanding the engineers, considered the defensive in the Crimea impregnable. The German commander even considered, on the contrary, the possibility of going over to the offensive. Many officers were of the opinion that the defences in the Perekop and the Siba sections could resist any attack. All the same the Russian troops succeeded in piercing an crushing the defences at several points. The piercing of this defence line has caused complete disorder."

(This declaration was made by the Commander of the second Battalion of the 117th Regiment of the 3rd German Infantry Division: Captain Wolf Dietrich Lendeman, who was taken prisoner by the Red Army.)

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Impregnable defences!..... How many times has not the dragoman of the knaves of Radio Brussels dished up this 'yarn' for us!

On May 10th, 1940, the Germans invaded Holland, Belgium and France. They marched gaily towards the west ...."Wir fahren gegen England". Paris? That's nothing! Only a foretaste which will soon be followed by London, Moscow, the Urals, and India!

The German High Command had the invasion of France filmed and a film was made with the title "Victory in the West" in which the fury and the debauchery of the Teutons, and the dissolutenass with which the Hun wallows in the new "frische und froehliche" or, while carrying out what he calls a "surgical operation" in the west can be observed.

This film which was designed to frighten the then neutral countries can henceforth be used as irriputable evidence. But where is this exultation of old? Why, instead of wallowing in the luxurious palaces of the thousand and one nights on the banks of the Ganges, have the Nazis been reduced to cooling their heels in the ruins of their demolished cities? In his famous work "L'ile des Pingouins", Anatole France has given the following description of the conqueror:

"Trinco extended the Pingouins domination over the Turquoise Archipelago and the Green Continent, subdued the sombre Marsouinie, planted his flags on the ice of the Pole and in the burning desert sands of Africa. He called up troops in all countries he had conquered and when his armies marched past, one saw yellow warriers, all looking alike in their blue armour, with crayfishes tied in the cues, red men with parrot feathers in their hair, who made their poisonous arrows rattle in the quivers, pygmies mounted on cranes; Gorillas supporting themselves with tree trunks headed by an old male who wore on his hairy chest numerous decorations. And all these groups carried away under Trinco's banners by the breath of ardent patriotism, flew from victory to victory. During thirty years of war Trinco conquered half the known world.

"Equally great in his defeats as in his victories he 'ceded all he had conquered. He even gave up the two islands which we possessed before him; Ampelophere and La Machoire du Chien. He left "La Pingouinie" impoverished and depopulated. After his fall, none but cripples were left in his country."

Hitler has repeated the career of the remarkable Pingouin. He has planted his swastika banner on the ice of the Pole and in the burning sands of the African desert. His defeats are as striking as his victories. His reserves in Germany are reduced to invalids and good-for-nothings. After the fading-out of the illusion of the Maginot line, the Allies have had a rude awakening. But after his short-lived conquests, Hitler has become the victim of the same narcotic. What remains of the Eastern Wall? It has melted away like snow in the sun, like the snow on the Russian steppes. What remains of the Mareth line? Disappeared in the sands of Tunis. What remains of the stronghold of the Perekop Isthmus? With one push of their shoulders, the Russians have overthrown it. Where are the Gustav and the Adolph Hitler lines? The Germans found it convenient, after having lost them, to pretend that they had never existed! Mirages?... And the famous Atlantic Wall? What remains of it? (see our article on Page....)

FRENCH

FROM A BOMBER PILOT TO BELGIAN PATRIOTS

We left the airfield shortly after noon and were soon on our course to the target. This was a marshalling yard not far from Brussels, and we had been very carefully briefed for the operation. The Station Commander had stressed the necessity of visually identifying the target before attempting our bombing run, and we had definite instructions to return to base with our bombs if we were at all doubtful.

These yards were situated in flattish country and were close to several factories and houses, thus, as we glanced anxiously downwards to the sea and across to our horizon, we prayed for the clear skies and visibility to stay with us. Soon after making landfall, however, we observed large banks of clouds to the east and simultaneously a flak battery opened up at us. We were watching for enemy fighters and this sudden ground opposition shook us up. We were not hit and ran out of the effective range without having to take evasive action.

One of our main jobs was to avoid the many cunningly devised dummies which, as you know, the enemy construct to draw off our bombs with sometimes regrettable results to Belgian civilians. However, on this occasion we were able to find the target, despite 7/10 cloud at 2,000 ft. and after circling carefully we started our bombing run. Just as it was in the sights we got a whole packet of A.A. light flak, some of which struck our port main-plane at the second of releasing the bombs. We took violent evasive action but were still able to see the bursts which fortunately had straddled the target fair and square. We quickly made for cloud cover and with 17 holes in the main-plane got back to base to make our report. We had a good picture despite the difficulties. Later we exchanged news with other members of our squadron, all of whom had bombed except one. This aircraft made three attempted bombing runs, each through thick flak. These runs were not completed due to the concentration of fire, and the aircraft after being holed in the fuselage, returned with its bombs. It is easy to see how, at the moment of delivering your bombs, a hit can throw you off your aim - in fact, it has happened that aircraft have been hit in the bomb-bays and had their cargoes dislodged involuntarily. When, in the face of all possible difficulties, such as rapidly deteriorating weather conditions, presence of dummies, flak and fighters, bombs fall on your houses, it is hard to appreciate just how heavy a responsibility rests on the crew's shoulders and just how seriously we take on tasks. Yet it is encouraging for us to know - as we do know - how many of you acknowledge and try to understand our very real efforts to spare you any needless suffering.

FRENCH AND FLEMISH

CIVIL AFFAIRS MISSION

The liberation of Belgium by the allied armies is accompanied, as far as the administration of the liberated territory is concerned, by some problems to which an "accord" or agreement recently concluded between the Belgian, British and American governments brings a happy solution.

We will explain the mechanics briefly:

Aim of the Agreement: To help the Supreme Command of the Allied Armies in the accomplishment of its mission and to hasten to the liberation of the territory.

Object of the Agreement: To regulate the smooth functioning of the administration and of justice in liberated territory.

Limits of the Agreement: The Agreement only applies to the part of Belgian territory which the High Command regards as a 'zone of military operations' and within the strict limitations of military necessity.

Principles of the Agreement: Belgian sovereignty remains intact - The government - as long as the King and Parliament are not in a position to exercise their constitutional prerogatives - retains the power to legislate: it retains also executive powers; it will reorganise administrative and judiciary services.

But the C.-in-C. of the Expeditionary Forces is obliged to recognize de facto the authority necessary to remedy the situation which military events will produce, in the measure required by these circumstances of force majeure.

Mission of Civil Affairs.

A unit of officers has been created and a Mission of Civil Affairs which form part of the Belgian Military Mission attached to the Allied Command. These Civil Affairs Officers will accomplish a triple task:

a) They will act as advisers of the C.-in-C.
b) They will act as intermediaries between the C.-in-C. on one hand and the authorities and the Belgian people on the other.
c) They will receive from the Government a certain delegation of powers to take urgent measures.

Justice

Even during the phase of military operations in the course of which the Supreme Command will exercise, under the conditions and limits indicated above, a de facto authority the Belgians will be judged by Belgian tribunals. This will be so - except for strong reasons of military necessity - even in cases where Belgians are charged with breaches committed to the prejudice of the Allied Forces.

On the other hand, allied soldiers will be answerable to their military tribunals. Commissions will be entrusted with judging appeals for compensation for damage or wounds brought by Belgian civilians against allied soldiers.

Résumé

On the whole, the Agreement reconciles happily the fundamental principles maintained by Belgian law and the practical necessities born of the war.

The Convention, negotiated and signed in full independence, bears the mark of a mutual good will and of a mutual understanding.

It remains for us to hope fervently that events will soon lead to its being put into action.

FRENCH

THE CLANDESTINE PRESS IN OCCUPIED EUROPE by MICHAEL ROBERTS

In every occupied country in Europe there is an active and well-informed clandestine press, adapted to the needs and traditions of the country. But in all their occupied countries, it would be admitted that the Belgian achievement is outstanding, not only because of the number and variety of the Belgian papers, but also because of the continuity of tradition between this war and the war of 1914-1918. LA LIBRE BELGIQUE to-day preserves the heroic spirit as well as the proud name of LA LIBRE BELGIQUE of the other German occupation; and technically the achievements of the two hundred or more Belgian clandestine papers set a standard which clandestine editors in other countries are proud if they can equal. In circulation they surpass the German controlled papers; in printing, many of them reach a very high standard. But all of them, whether they are well-printed publications like LA VOIX DES BELGES or stencilled leaflets like the courageous CHURCHILL GAZETTE, whether they are written in French or Flemish, whether their general trend is Catholic or Liberal or Communist or Socialist, are doing valuable work. In the words of DE VRIJE BELGE, they say:

> "We declare, in the name of our loyal Belgian people, that resistance to the oppressor will go on unabated".

To anyone looking at the question impartially and with the eye of an historian, it is clear that the Belgian clandestine press, together with the B.B.C., has played the major part in sustaining the grim determination of the Belgian resistance morale and courageous endurance of enduring citizens. For example, the clandestine papers have fortified the determination of the Belgian workers to resist deportation. "A brave tramp in Belgium lives better than a deported worker in Germany" said LE PEUPLE. To-day, when the Allies are reaping their harvest of military successes, due credit must be given to those workers of occupied countries who refused to help to make weapons to be used against the cause of freedom. But these successes have not been won without casualties. The arrest last August of members of the staff of LE DRAPEAU ROUGE was one tragic example. There were others - V BOJ in Czechoslovakia, HET PAROOL in Holland, and many in Norway, France and Denmark - but in almost every case, new hands have taken on the work, and the voice of freedom has not been stifled. Recently, in its one hundredth number, a Polish clandestine paper, WOLNA POLSKA, reminded its readers of the conditions under which the paper is produced:

> "When in 1940 one of our editors was carried off to Oswiecim, another immediately took his place - and the paper appeared on time. In 1942, the family of one of the editors was arrested the day before his material was due at the printers. He sat up all night in new quarters, and the next morning the manuscript was with the printers."

The functions of the clandestine press vary from country to country. In Poland and in Norway, where the Germans confiscated the majority of radio-sets at an early stage of the war, there are many papers whose main purpose is to give the news, and each paper or groups of papers has its own staff of monitors to listen to the B.B.C. news. The Norwegian papers are very numerous, because the geographical conditions of the country make it difficult to distribute a single paper very widely; and the names of some of the papers; BULLETINEN, LONDON RADIO, LONDON NYTT, shows their purpose very clearly. But neither the Norwegian nor the Polish papers neglect the organisation of resistance: news of the outside world is important to them because it encourages resistance. Even the discussion of the post-war world must take a secondary place. As the Norwegian clandestine paper SVART PAA HVITT said in January:

> "It is pleasant to escape from hard reality into the world of post-war plans. The very fact that such discussions cannot be carried on openly gives them a certain air of illegality. But we should take note of the fact that the Germans do not arrest people who sit down quietly and discuss, let us say, Norway's future social organisation; but they do persecute will all their might those whose activities harm them and their war-effort".

Nevertheless, one very important function of the clandestine press in all countries has been the expression of public opinion and the free discussion of subjects forbidden by the Nazis. In this matter, the Dutch clandestine press has set a particularly high standard, and articles from TROUW, HET PAROOL, JE MAINTIENDRAI and other Dutch clandestine papers have frequently been quoted and discussed not only in Britain and America, but also in the French clandestine press. One issue of LE POPULAIRE, for example, contained quotations from Dutch, Norwegian and Polish clandestine papers on the future of Germany.

In France, an important function of the clandestine press, from the Communist HUMANITE to the Catholic CAHIERS DE TEMOIGNAGE CHRETIEN, has been the discussion of the problems of French liberation and reconstruction. The spirit of France, indeed, has lived in these four years of horror, through the pages of her brilliant clandestine press. In face of the heroic work of the COBAT-LIBERATION-RESISTANCE group it may seem invidious to single out one special paper for mention, but it is typical of the brave spirit of French resistance that apart from all the hundreds of 'serious' papers, the French resistance movement has found the time and wit and courage to produce a purely satirical paper LE GAULLOB which turns against the Germans and the traitors of Vichy all the inexhaustible resources of French satire.

One cannot complete a picture of the clandestine press without speaking of Jugoslavia and Greece. In these two countries, there is a real 'free' press, produced regularly by the guerrillas. Similar papers were produced by the Russian guerillas under German occupation.

One of the Greek papers is IPALLILIKI (The Civil Servants' Review) and in each country there are special papers for each profession - LE POLICIER LIBRE and MEDECINE LIBRE, for example, in Belgium, The Dutch DE VRIJE KUNSTENAAR for artists, KIRKENS FRONT for the Danish Churches. The Poles even have a special paper WZLOT (which means Flight) for boys interested in aeronautics.

And the circulation of all these papers? It is impossible to give complete figures, for there are innumerable small papers, doing first-class work, whose exact circulation is unknown. But here are a few figures. Early this year, the Dutch clandestine paper HET PAROOL said that the circulation of the clandestine papers in Holland was not less than, 150,000. But this figure may be an underestimate: a special number of one Dutch clandestine paper, TROUW, circulated 60,000 copies. In France the circulation of RESISTANCE is over 80,000; COMBAT is 120,000; LE FRANC-TIREUR, LE COURIER FRANCAIS and LE POPULAIRE are each over 50,000. (Over 300,000 copies of one special number of COMBAT were printed). In Denmark, the circulation of the clandestines, HJEMMEFRONTEN, recently reported that the total circulation of clandestine papers in Denmark had passed the half-million mark.

Throughout Europe - for clandestine papers have also appeared in Hungary, German-occupied Italy, and even in Germany itself - the dignity not only of journalists, but of literature itself, has been upheld by brave men who have insisted on writing the truth even at peril of their lives. And let us not for a moment forget that their courage and skill would have been worthless had it not been for the devoted support of their staff of correspondents, printers, secretaries and distributors.

LESSONS LEARNT IN SOUTHERN ITALY

FRENCH & FLEMISH

From the Times' Special Correspondent at Naples

The responsibility which the United Nations have accepted for rehabilitating the war-stricken countries of Europe grows vaster every day that the war goes on. The difficulty already experienced in organising an adequate food supply for the relatively small population of southern Italy has been instructive. Admittedly food shipments here had to take second place to war material, and this will not always be the case; what has happened in Italy provides a suggestion of what the rest of Europe will look like when the last shot is fired.

Widespread damage by allied bombing raids was succeeded by a campaign of deliberate destruction by the Germans which far exceeds anything done in the last war. Before giving it up the Germans denuded the country of everything that could be physically moved, from food stocks, machinery, and transport equipment to skilled workers. What they could not move they endeavoured systematically to damage or destroy. To render the port of Naples useless they sank dozens of deep sea steamers and scores of smaller vessels alongside the quays. They dynamited or placed cement in key parts of electrical, gas, and other essential plants. They blew up water mains, sewers, and every possible railway bridge and tunnel. Where they had not time to wreck every machine they were careful to remove the same part from each so that one could not be used to make good the defect of another. Hundreds of miles of railway were destroyed by an ingenious machine which as it ran over the track tore up each sleeper and simultaneously dropped explosive time charges to smash each rail. Every bridge and culvert, even on the remotest by-roads, was destroyed.

Army's Repair Work

This colossal damage has been made good in so far as the most urgent military needs have required. The Army cannot use a big city without water supply and electricity. Within a fortnight the water mains, drainage system, power plant, and telephones were working again. The port has been revived so that we face the miracle that there is at present a greater turnover of tonnage than Naples ever achieved in peace-time. Between here and the front bridges have been repaired, railway traffic is moving again, and the railhead regularly follows the advance of the front. It needs not merely imagination but some technical knowledge to appreciate what this effort of reconstruction represents in terms of shipping. One needs to know that one average cargo ship can carry only the material required to lay two to three miles of railway track.

But while the Army does rough-and-ready repairs for its own needs, it inevitably prevents a resumption of normal life. Transport for civilian needs is reduced to a minimum. There is hardly a factory in southern Italy which is not idle for lack of raw materials. In the few cases where material exists the premises have been requisitioned for military purposes. Military requirements are paramount. A revival of the economic life of Italy naturally takes second place to the needs of the armies; but it is part and parcel of the allied plan, for, apart from post-war considerations, Italian co-belligerency will be no more than a name unless the Italian people is helped to its feet and placed in a position to fend for itself as far as possible. Hence the allies are directly concerned in a revival of Italian agriculture, and to some extent of Italian industry.

This is the task of the economic section of the A.C.C. (Allied Control Commission). At its head is Mr. Henry Grady, formerly American Assistant Secretary of State. It is proper that that section should be directed by an American, since the greater part of the supplies that must be imported into Italy for this purpose will come from the United States. The first duty of the economic section was to see to the feeding of the Italian people; for not only is prevention of starvation and dire want among the objectives for which the United Nations are fighting, but hungry people cannot work and fight. Notable progress has been made in this direction since the section was organised on its present basis. Last December the allies were only able to import 30,000 tons of foodstuffs and medical stores for civilian needs. In January it was 70,000. By April it is scheduled to be 100,000 tons. The effect of these imports is already visible in a marked fall in the price of bread on the black market.

Stimulating Output

But it is desirable that Italy should provide for herself so far as possible, so allied experts are also studying the provision of fertilizers. Three chemical plants in southern Italy are to be put into production for this purpose, but they still await the raw material - phosphate rock from North Africa, pyrites from Spain, and sodium-nitrate from the United Kingdom or the United States. One noteworthy achievement of the A.C.C. has been a stimulation of production in the Sardinian coalmines, the output of which has been increased eithtfold under the direction of American experts. The coal, which is of poor quality, is being used largely to operate cement works, three of which are now in production. Their present output is entirely absorbed by the Army, but arrangements are being made to release a certain amount for civilian needs before long.

These few examples demonstrate how closely a revival of Italian industry is related to military requirements and at the same time how dependent it is on imported supplies, which have to be fitted in among the flow of purely military stores. Mr. Crady insists that the work of the economic section must be visualized as in support of the allied war effort at least as much as it is altruistic and humanitarian.

Regarding the problem of industrial rehabilitation he said:-

Reconstruction of Italian industry naturally falls outside the scope of the A.C.C. and can be initiated only after the war is over and when stable conditions prevail over most of the world. The rehabilitation of industrial enterprises serving either allied or essential civilian requirements must, however, be undertaken in the interests both of the United Nations and of Italy.

These are principles which will have to be applied on a far broader scale as the war recedes from other portions of the European continent. The resources of the United Nations will have to be drawn on to repair damaged factories and communications and to supply the needs of stricken populations in order that they in turn may play their part in reviving world economy.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE IN THE FAR EAST

FRENCH AND FLEMISH

First steps towards the liberation of the Dutch Empire and the end of the campaign in New Guinea - these are the outstanding events of recent weeks in the war in the Far East where the United Nations slowly but relentlessly tighten the circle around Japan. On April 25th, ninety-nine Dutch civil officials landed with

American troops at Hollandia in Dutch New Guinea. For the first time since February 1942 the Dutch flag was flown again over Dutch territory in the Far East and Dutch rule was resumed. Meanwhile, in the words of a spokesman of General MacArthur, the Allied landing at Biak "for strategic purposes, marks the practical end of the New Guinea campaign."

The story of Hollandia and other recently won points in Dutch New Guinea is that of every other move General MacArthur has made since the means of amphibious warfare were first put at his disposal last June. Selected positions have been attacked from the air. Convoys with strong naval support have taken in troops and material for the capture and reconstruction of strategic airfields. Step by step, in each case the Allies have proceeded to seize and operate from airfields which have constituted the bases from which has been provided air cover necessary for a further Allied advance.

This was true of Wake island off Dutch New Guinea, an operation made possible because of previous occupation of the Admiralty Islands, and true of Biak further west. Action at Biak again demonstrates the ability of the commanders and troops of the United Nations to plan and execute jumps of hundreds of miles, and to make landings on defended beaches.

As each new landing is effected all types of heavy construction equipment arrive in landing craft. Highways are carved out of mountains or thrown across swamps, airstrips are laid down with a facility and swiftness born along this island front, while a continuous stream of amphibious craft ply from ships to shore carrying supplies. Not only does each captured island provide a land base for our aircraft, but each captured island group is converted into an advance naval base.

The mastery of the seas, which has enabled such operations to be carried out, has also made it possible to link up activities in all the far eastern theatres.

For the first time in the history of the far eastern war, units of the three main Allied commands, South East Asia under Admiral Mountbatten, Central Pacific under Admiral Nimitz, and the Southwest Pacific under General MacArthur joined together in a combined operation, when on May 20th, British, American, Australian French and Dutch forces took part in a highly successful attack on Surabaya, principal Japanese naval base in the Dutch East Indies.

Thus, fighting in Burma, China and throughout the Pacific is now all part of one operation, directed towards one end, the ever-tightening encirclement of Japan.

On the Burmese front, British, American and Chinese forces are fighting the final phase of the battle for Myitkyina, focal point of the Japanese communications for the whole of Northern Burma. Here a Chinese-American column after a 20 days' forced march through formidable jungle country, attacked the Japanese garrison at Myitikyina. Capturing the airfield two miles outside the city, they put it to use only half an hour after capture. When this enemy base finally falls, an all-weather road will be in Allied hands.

A significant feature of the Allied capture of the outskirts of Myitkyina is the fact that the airfield was taken by surprise. Evidently the Japanese had no Burmese intelligence service working for them. If any element in the native population remained loyal to their conquerors, it would have been impossible for even a small body of men to penetrate the heart of Japanese occupied country without being rounded up. That Japanese money can no longer buy loyal native scouts to warn them of impending disaster is a further indication of Japan's political as well as military difficulties in the Far East.

In China, the Chinese Army's drive westward across the Salween river is believed to be the biggest offensive launched by the Chungking forces in seven years. War correspondents say that the exact size of the forces is not known, but for many years the Chinese have been training nearly 80,000 men in this year.

The Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs said at a press conference last month that if the Chinese in Yunnan province could "effect a junction with General Stilwell's Chinese-American forces in Burma, the Burma Road" would be reopened and a great deal done to relieve the economic situation of China.

The battle for this junction is on. The Chinese army which swept across the Salween under the command of Marshal Wei-Hi-Lung is now only 108 miles from the Chinese-American army of General Stilwell, and at one point is within 80 miles of the Burma road.

On May 25th, the Japanese home front had a sharp reminder that the war was getting nearer to their homeland. The air raid sirens were sounded throughout eastern Japan for the first time since the American bombing of the capital in 1942 when American carrier borne aircraft from the civinity of the Bonin Islands, only 900 miles from Yokohama, attacked the Japanese base on Marcus Island, some hundred miles to the east.

Allied carrier concentration in the Pacific have now taken on the nature of a strategic air force, and the 800 tons of bombs dropped on Truk in a single recent raid represents a greater tonnage than was ever dropped on London by the Luftwaffe in any 24 hours.

During eleven months of the offensive in the Southwest Pacific, the United Nations forces have already broken the Japanese stronghold on 344,780 square miles of territory. They have destroyed or isolated in small bodies unable to communicate with one another, some two hundred thousand enemy troops, and have taken an increasing toll of the enemy's ships and planes. The Allies now fight in the Southwest Pacific on a 1,300 miles front, stretching from Bougainville in the Solomon Islands to Biak, off New Guinea, as well as in the Central and Northern Pacific.

BOMBING OF RAILWAY TARGETS IN BELGIUM FLEMISH

(From a talk transmitted by RadionBelgique)

Today we shall deal with the air bombardment of the occupied territories and in particular of our own country. We speak without beating about the bush, we attempt to explain frankly, but we speak with reluctance. You are plunged in the depths of misery, in bloody calamity - you have already felt the savage lash of the enemy's whip - and now come your friends and your comrades to bring you disaster. The enemy murders your hostages, drags to the scaffold your heroes of the underground front...and now come the allies to add to the list of innocent victims that you already mourn. Words cannot help here, words can bring no consolation, no relief.

We shall not dwell upon the necessity for this military action - that must be obvious to everybody and is beyond dispute. Once agian our country, owing to its unfortunate geographical position, is forced to become a theatre of war. Where the great event of the liberation or even the feigned attacks will take place, we do not know for certain. That Belgium can lie within the frontline is, however, as clear as daylight. The Allies have demonstrated this in their bombing of the marshalling yards, the enemy airfields etc. The enemy demonstrate it by making our coast into a fortress, by rendering thousands of dwellings uninhabitable, by destroying the fertility of our fields to a depth of many kilometres, by mass evacuations which rendered tens of thousands of families homeless, by flooding our safe polders and changing them into numerous inland seas, even by flooding parts of towns, like the harbourside of our Antwerp trade centre and making them into no-man's-land.

We are merely stating these are the iron laws of the German war under which the western European countries are now suffering. It is no use moaning or regretting... but in our innermost hearts the hatred grows for our retribution and is stirred by the ravage of our goods and property: woe to the Hun Nazi brood which wantonly changed the wealthy world into a barren desert. The military preparations and the German administration, the intention to fight on our soil and use our Belgium as an advanced bastion for the defence of Germany does not only justify the necessary counter measures and allied attacks, but even provokes them and forces the Allies to take these actions.

It cannot escape you. Numerous attacks on railway installations brought remarkable military successes. Marshalling yards, depots, junctions, coaches and material were destroyed. It is said that already certain of the most important maintenance depots have been transferred to Germany. The Quisling press itself admits that during one single attack 11 ships were destroyed or sunk, 20 slightly damaged - the gradual crumbling process of the railway system is admitted by the Brussels Quisling radio itself.

The eternal truth is and remains: it is all Germany's fault. What have we Belgians put in Germany's way to be punished in this way? Leave our country, give up Belgium which you stole from us, and what you and your accomplices call "terror raids" will cease automatically. Obviously we are not acting against our own people... but we must destroy our own strategic railway system in order to deny it to you, Huns, for military misuse. We repeat misuse, as you are misusing our national property to deny us our freedom and to prevent us from liberating our own people. This is, in a few words, what weighs heavily on the heart, the mind and the spirit of our people - and this is why the entire Belgian people curse and despise you.

It is all a question of responsibility which, once and for all, must be determined. The Huns forced us to go to war in 1940 in a terrible and cowardly manner by the cruel invasion of our country, against law and right. They wallowed in their power and in their victories. They were the master-riders of the Apokalypsis. They brought us war, death, famine and disease. They lied when they promised us peace and order. And now in 1944, after the glory of their few victories has faded, they are making our small country into the advanced rampart of their own country and are using our people as a safety belt behind which they, the Huns, hide themselves and their devilish implements. Thus they are dragging our unhappy people into the war for the second time.

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In this total war it is "pull devil, pull baker". Our aim is total war: total defeat. It will be bloody and cruel. We are harassing the enemy and at the same time we are harassing our friends, our compatriots.

Yet we are assured day by day that the allied airmen are told to use the utmost care. We know that sometimes the orders are not carried out and the bombs are brought back to England. We have seen photos of extremely successful air attacks against targets which, as it were, were obliterated, and this nearly without losses amongst the civil population. We know, however, that unfortunately, in spite of all precautions, other raids have caused grim losses. We do not deny that in certain places horror and misery have been brought over our brothers and that the hard blows of fate are falling on our people.

We have repeatedly insisted on evacuation. The Germans were unwilling, the Quislings and the traitors did not move a finger; they in particular wanted victims and dead for the benefit of their own dirty policy.

Yet it is not too late. A spontaneous evacuation took place after the bombing of La Louvière. We ask ourselves: why only afterwards? Grauls, the Quisling mayor of Great Brussels, is giving children between 6 and 16 years of age living in the threatened areas between the railway yards from Schaerbeek to Evere, the opportunity to evacuate. We ask again: why only now, why not sooner? Why first awaiting possible disaster?

Central and local authorities are now taking urgent measures concerning passive air defence, fire fighting, shelters etc. Their responsibility is great and is shared with the enemy's occupying authorities. In somecases the Germans have refused to provide the material for the building of suitable shelters. What, however, will be the opinion of our entire population on the Quisling municipalities, like that of Kortrijk? In February the residing German families were urged to leave the threatened town as soon as possible. The enemy had to be saved. Through sheer indolence, however, they waited until the middle of April until this traitor-municipality decided to build shelters for the civil population. What however, did they do? They built 11 shelters which could hold 280 people, whereas the normal population of Kortrijk amounts to 40,000 inhabitants.

And this is not the only case we can mention. When last year Antwerp was attacked, "Volk en Staat" itself complained of the inadequate precautions and admitted that many lives would have been saved if the emergency services had known better how to deal with the situation. At that moment the " Pays Réel" itself admitted the shortage of shelters for schools and for the civilians. Very little was done in respect of this urgent matter of safety. The Quislings are bearing a terrible responsibility. "Le Soir" of March 17th of this year stated again that the authorities completely renounced their most elementary duties, as even now most schools still have no suitable shelters...All these local traitors, these hypocritic monsters, are indeed speculating on death and disaster.

The Germans do no less. Their propaganda in other occupied countries takes advantage of grossly exaggerated numbers of casualties, as if the true facts were not deplorable enough in themselves. This propaganda is also pursued in a shameless manner in our own provinces. The rogues wish to save their military targets by a campaign of hatred and condemnation against the Allies by obscence means.

This criminal propaganda should be suppressed. With what words should the "Climax van de Dag" be scourged which maintains that the number of civilian casualties already exceeds the number of dead in the 1940 campaign. The people of "Climax" are indeed preying upon the dead!

We conclude: we repeat urgently to the civil population: follow our warning and evacuate! Seek safety wherever you can. To those who need not fear danger: be charitable and open your homes for those in distress..Organisation...Solidarity! And one more word to the enemy: we hope to reckon as soon as possible with the German monsters who make our beautiful world suffer from these tragic disasters. The whole of oppressed Europe calls for retribution and punishment and all our dead demand justice!

THE BELGIAN UNDERGROUND PRESS FLEMISH

Women are speaking to women....
(Extract from"Le Peuple")

Dear Friends,

Socialist women are calling you.

We have been silent for months on end, as it seemed necessary to us first to resume work: silent, patient and determined in building up what seemed lost.

Today we declare solemnly that our socialist women's movement is reviving. We are resuming the struggle with you and hope at the same time to bring you moral consolation and courage.

We have often thought of you as we know from experience how heavy and difficult a woman's life in wartime is, how hard you have worked to feed your small family in these times of ersatz and make-shifts, unfortunately often without succeeding.

Our thoughts are in particular with the wives and mothers of our prisoners of war and of the deported. For these women every day that passes is one of suffering but also one of reviving hope. Their hearts are full of sorrow, alone, and their thoughts with their absent dear ones, they show unequalled courage. With deep admiration we observe their proud and courageous behaviour and their refusal to bend under their sorrow. They keep their heads up and go through to the end.

Their example will strengthen us in the trials which are awaiting us;

The day is already dawning. The hour of liberation is approaching. Shortly we will be able to turn the last page in the history of this ghastly war and close the book of this long road of the cross. At that moment the socialist women's movement, which has never ceased to exist, will assert itself. United, hand in hand, we will march forward and our ideal will be realised.

Let us therefore persist in our endeavours and let us courageously offer resistance. Strengthened, we will publicly continue the struggle and make those we love happier.

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WATCHWORDS

(Extract from Churchill's Gazette)

We are warning our compatriots against the last-minute recruitments.

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Belgians, you who for a long time have formed part of an organisation in which you have placed your confidence, be patient! Work and persist. This is the principle of every sensible human being.

Local recruiters: you are morally forbidden to admit to your group those who belong to another group than yours, even if they themselves ask for a transfer. He who has promised his collaboration must not withdraw without the permission of his superiors and he must keep the secrets of the group to which he belongs. Rest assured that the organisations have only one aim: to maintain themselves until shortly all Belgians will collaborate.

Beware of the ill-reputed ones who want to join your ranks to whitewash themselves.

Patriots, you who wish to serve, beware of the enemy's recruiting agents. Trust only those whom you know to be good patriots or whose acquaintance you have made through trustworthy friends. Section leaders, see that your effectives are complete.

FLEMISH

PROPAGANDA GEMS

ONE YEAR AGO

Dr. Otto Kriegk said on the German radio on May 18th:

"Our warfare must be one of movement... We know today that this kind of warfare demands length of time, and that time is working for us."

The Voelkischer Beobachter, May 19th. Dr. F. Zierke:

"The struggle of our Africa Corps has already today become a source of that lengendary strength, which forms one of the most valued possessions of a nation."

Radio Paris, May 19th, Military review:

"It is an illusion to think that the fall of Tunis has freed the sea-route to Egypt and the Near East."

Seyss Inquart over Radio Hilversum, addressing national socialists in a factory in East Holland:

"And then, by going to Tunis, he, the Fuehrer, deprived the enemy of the strategic initiative... The Fuehrer won a strategic gain of six months by first going to Tunis... In the meantime Europe has become invulnerable."

Dr. Kriegk over the German radio stations on May 21st:

"It is of decisive advantage in German-Italian warfare that the complete unity of the aims also guarantees the uniformity of the strategy."

Lt. General von Axthelm of A.A. over the German Home Stations, May 21st:

"But we can so increase the risk for the enemy that it will finally no longer pay him to come."

Freiherr von Steengracht, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, over the German Home Stations, on the occasion of the 4th anniversary of the Steel Pact on May 22nd:

"In the fifth year of the Steel Pact, Germany and Italy will continue inexorably along the heroic road of battle, until the security of their living space is achieved and European civilisation is finally saved. And then, at the end of the road will come victory."

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Quotation from the Voelkischer Beobachter over the German Home Stations. May 23rd:

"The Steel Pact between Berlin and Rome has become the fundamental law of the foreign policy of both nations. Its revolutionary spirit is the condition of victory".

Goebbels in "Das Reich". May 23rd:

"As long as our enemies have not the military strength to return to the Continent to contend with us for it, they are still beaten."

As above:

"The initiative is again passing slowly over to us."

As above:

"When we are standing and fighting on dry land, then we cannot be beaten."

As above:

"Our lines have been drawn closer by the course of the events. They now lie in zones where not only are our wishes law, but also where we command with our strength."

Heinrich Schwich on the U-boat war over the German Home Stations. May 23rd:

"The aim of the U-boat war remains, as always, the constant wearing down of the enemy merchant navy until its final defeat...."

Radio Calais in English on May 24th:

"Sicily has become one huge impregnable fortress... There are hundreds of thousands of possible "Dieppes" all along the European and Sicilian coasts."

Radio Kalundborg in Danish: Dr. Gudmund Hatt showing his particular wisdom and lively intuition:

"It is unlikely that the Allies will make their first invasion attempt in Sicily, because Sicily is probably the best defended of the islands."

TWO YEARS AGO:

German Home Stations sent out the following enormity on May 18th:

"The German Armies and the German leaders are overwhelmingly superior to the Soviets."

Radio Bordeaux in Spanish on May 18th:

"Germany has grain stores for many years and the Ukraine harvest can all be used not only in Germany, but also in other parts of Europe. It is to be hoped it will not be a long war, but even if it is, Germany is prepared."

Goering in Berlin, May 21st:

"At this moment German divisions stand before Moscow just as they did in the autumn. The most tremendous victory has been won by the strength and genius of one man and by the unspeakable energy of German men."

THE RAINBOW NO. 24.

Thursday. 17th August, 1944.

Distributed by the Allied Air Forces

ILLUSTRATIONS

1. Canadian snipers in a newly captured village on the road to Falaise.
2. General Eisenhower reviews the vast new combined Anglo-American Army.
3. Collaborators rounded up by the French Forces of the Interior go to prison by bus.
4. A captured "flying bomb" site in Normandy. During July (31 days) 2,441 people in England were killed by these indiscriminate missiles.
5. French civilians celebrate their liberation in the streets of Rennes.
6. A batch of German generals arrive in Moscow - under guard.
7. The cremation ovens in Lublin (Poland), the notorious concentration camp where the Germans tortured and then burned their victims.
8. Canadian tanks on their way to Falaise.
9. In Liberated Normandy. "I shall tell my childrens' children how I lit Mr. Churchill's cigar.."
10. Map - Normandy front: "The Three Phases of the Battle of Western France."
11. Map - Southern France.

French
Editorial.

A Round-up of Flemish cannon fodder

Nothing could be easier to explain than the nomination of Jungclaus the policeman as Commander in Chief of the forces of the Wehrmacht in Belgium.

Hitler must have cannon-fodder. And above all cannon-fodder in the shape of foot soldiers. Cannon fodder which can be made to march at the point of a revolver or a machine gun.

One of the principal fields for cannon-fodder in Europe is naturally the country with the greatest density of population in the whole world - the Flemish portion of Belgium.

There is a Boche who for years has interested himself especially in the Flemings and who has been in close contact with the worst extremists - the desperados - of rabid"Flemishism", that Flemishism which loathes any Fleming with a sense of Belgian nationality.

That Boche is Jungelaus. His closest Belgian collaborator is Van de Viele, Devlag's follower, the declared enemy of Elias and the V.N.V.

To succeed in terrorising Belgium and in forcibly conscripting young Flemings to be thrown into the battle for Hitler's sake, Jungelaus had need of help from the Commander in Chief of the Forces of the Wehrmacht in Belgium. In order to compromise him, Jungelaus began by executing 30 hostages. In an announcement signed by him and published in the "Brusseler Zeitung" of the 2nd August, 1944, he stated that these executions took place "in accordance with orders given by the Commander in Chief of the Wehrmacht in Belgium and in reprisal for the murder of several members of the Wehrmacht or auxiliary formations of the Wehrmacht".

The abrupt dismissal of this Commander in Chief, General Grase, and his replacement by Jungelaus, leads one to imagine that General Grase and his subordinates, real soldiers, are willing to fight, but not to assassinate hostages!

This is why Lieutenant General of Police Jungelaus became, from one day to another, a General of the Wehrmacht, without ever having been an officer of the Wehrmacht.

In future, Van de Wiele, in full agreement with Jungelaus, will give rein to the grudge he bears against the V.N.V. and its leaders. The V.N.V. ers on Van de Wiele's list will in future be faced with two alternatives: either to go with Devlag - which sooner or later will mean that their blood will be spilt for Hitler and Himmler - or else to allow themselves to be deported to Germany to one or other of those concentration camps from which the Wehrmacht dredges the prisoners to be sent to the front line to dig trenches under fire from Russian cannons and bombed by Russian planes until a rifle is put in their hands and a pistol in the small of their backs.

But at the same time the appointment of Jungelaus will mean an increase in the S.S. terror against all Belgian patriots. The Nazi drive for manpower will be accompanied by even more brutal tactics of repression than Belgium has so far known.

The answer to total mobilisation must be total resistance on the part of every section of the community. No class threatened with deportation must present itself at the Werbestellen. Every civil servant must do all in his power to sabotage the German measures. The whole population and especially the peasants must come to the aid of fugitives from Jungelaus' net. There can be no question of "la politique du moindre mal". Car le plus grand mal est déjà là.

There must be no general rising of the population. Discipline must be maintained during the next few weeks and resistance must remain covert. Belgium is playing her part nobly. Let her continue to do so.

French

FIELD MARSHAL PAULUS ADVISES THE GERMANS TO GIVE IN

The German Field Marshal Paulus, who in accordance with Hitler's orders, fought at Stalingrad until his forces and material were exhausted, had always kept apart from the group of German generals headed by General von Seydlits, who for a year have been advising the Germans to stop the war in order to avert a national catastrophe.

Paulus has decided to break his silence in view of the situation in which the German army finds itself. In his turn he has addressed a personal message to the German armies advising them to lay down their arms in order to avoid the worst, and above all to get rid of Hitler and his band as soon as possible.

One must remember: 1) that Hitler appointed Paulus to the rank of Field Marshal two days after the surrender in order to recompense him for the way in which he resisted. 2) that Marshal Paulus declared in his appeal to the German soldiers that the sacrifice of the 6th German Army at Stalingrad, ordered by Hitler, was utterly useless.

French

THE ALLIES LAND IN THE SOUTH.

During the morning of August 15th., 800 Allied vessels - British, Americans, French, Canadian, Dutch, Polish, Greek and Belgian - landed large numbers of American, British and French troops between Toulon and Nice. This new army is under the command of the American General Patch. The French force is commanded by General Delaitre de Tassigny.

On first sight the operation appeared more difficult than the one in Normandy.

In fact, the Allied bases nearest to the landing points, i.e. on Corsica, were situated twice as far away as Southern England is from Normandy. The ships with the troops had to be at sea for some hours.

Furthermore, the coast chosen for the landing is principally formed from a succession of massive mountains running right up to the sea. The German General von Blaskowits commanding this region has six divisions at his disposal. Heavy bombardments by the Anglo-American Air Forces preceded it for many days.

In spite of this, the Germans were taken completely by surprise. The landing was a full-scale one. The big guns of the battleships and cruisers carried out 70 minutes of devastating firing whilst thousands of Allied machines bombed the centre of the defences.

Fourteen thousand parachutists dropped some kilometres inland, followed by airborne troops, paralysed the enemy while the landing of other troops and heavy materials was being carried out at numerous other points along 190 kilometres of the coast.

The German reaction was reduced to a minimum. Practically no anti-aircraft fire and even less Luftwaffe.

Among the places reported to be in Allied hands are the neighbourhood of St. Raphael, the two banks of the l'Argens, the Gulf of St. Tropez, the Peninsula of Cape Negre and Cannes. The inlands of Port Cros and Levant which form part of the Hyeres groups are also occupied.

Immediately after the landing itself, the Allied troops were able to secure the heights commanding the Mediterranean. In quite a number of localities this second phase has already been passed and the allied forces are advancing, in columns, towards the interior.

Once more, it is mastery of the air and ideal weather which have enabled these operations to be carried out in a manner which has surpassed the most optimistic forecasts.

French.

A German Army is cut into pieces

It is for a long time now that the legend of German invincibility has been receiving its death-blow. Stalingrad....Tunisia....

It is now evident that the art of war as practised by the allied generals has plainly proved to be superior to the art of war of Hitler and his advisers if not of the German generals.

The landing of the anglo-american troops in Normandy, followed by the big encirclement movement carried out by the armoured and motorised right flank formed by the 3rd American Army will be cited as an example. For centuries it will be talked about in military circles - if there are any - as the battle of Cannac was talked about.

The amphibious operation of June 6th - that is the landing - is progressing favourably with relatively light losses. The Atlantic Wall has been extensively penetrated, the German submarines paralysed and the Luftwaffe reduced to powerlessness. The Allied left flank, formed by British and Canadian troops, is advancing upon Caen. It is this flank upon which the principal enemy counter-attacks are concentrated. But the German High Command has realised, to its cost, that the British and American battleships are in a position to protect this flank. Nevertheless, the Germans are pressing on furiously in this region; the more so because, judging by the artillery fire and air bombardments, the Allied High Command appears to intend to proceed in this region in an easterly direction.

Meanwhile, the Allied right flank, which appears to be less engaged in local battles than the left flank, is carrying out some brilliant moves towards the west. It fell upon Coutances and it fell upon Avranches. Then suddenly it set off still in the same direction - to reach the Loire near St. Nazaire and Nantes. Meanwhile the artillery and air-force are pounding the entry to Caen. But, on the face of things, the Canadian and British troops are scarcely succeeding in advancing.

598

RESTRICTED.

Suddenly it becomes evident that large sections of the american troops in the neighbourhood of Rennes have made a half-turn to the left and are now making for Le Mans.

Fighting continues to the south of Caen.

Two or three days after the arrival of american tanks and motorised units in Mans - the 3rd American Army reinforced by an armoured French division - a new "coup de theatre" was formed. These troops made a new half-turn to the left and pushed forward from Mans towards Alençon.

The broad lines of Allied strategy in France are developing from this move. Caen constitutes the pivot of a tremendous encircling movement carried out against the VIIth German Army which is holding on to the ground in an area of which the borders are approximately Falaise- Thury-Harcourt- Villers-Bocage-Vire-Mortain-Domfront. From three sides, the North, the East and the South, powerful allied forces - we have good reasons for using the adjective "allied" - are encircling the enemy. On Monday at midday the greater part of the VIIth. German Army found itself at the bottom of a pocket of which the opening was only 10-16 kilometres. Gradually as time went on, this opening became narrower. And thousands of Allied planes pounded and machine-gunned this passage of retreat unceasingly. The situation in this passage became such that on Tuesday morning it could be said that rather than attempt to withdraw while being ruthlessly bombed from the air, favoured by ideal weather - the German troops preferred to be smashed to atoms by the artillery. The big drama is not finished yet. Like the agonies of a savage beast, it will be lengthy.

But it is already possible to say that the Allied armies have now achieved a masterpiece of military art: first, they landed in face of the Atlantic Wall; then, swinging round a pivot of manoevre. They have carried out the encirclement of the army defending this Wall and its whole system of rear positions.

And the Allies have other surprises in reserve for them.........

French.

The Russians capture Ossowiec

One of the last strongholds defending the gates of East Prussia has just been captured, after fierce fighting, by the Russians: Ossowiec. Six forts, surrounded by a moat 25 metres wide and filled with water, protected the approaches. They were captured beforehand, by grenade and bayonet fighting.

In addition, in the North Russian forces have arrived half way to Pskov and the gulf of Riga. In fact the destruction of the 20 or 30 German divisions in the Baltic States is continuing methodically. In these countries, as in the course of the operations at the beginning of the year, the Russians first of all attacked the lines of communication.

According to information from a German source - which Moscow has not yet confirmed - Soviet troops have established a new bridgehead, to the north west of Warsaw this time, that is to say, between the Polish capital and Modlin.

The Germans are proceeding to erect enormous defences inside the borders of East Prussia, to the East and to the South. Tens of thousands of foreign workers have been put to work there in unbelievable conditions. There are, practically speaking, no organised food supplies, and these unhappy beings are obliged to work at least 12 hours a day. They are especially forbidden to stop working in order to take shelter when squadrons of Russians bombers are overhead. And if Soviet artillery comes within range the only measure taken is to accelerate work still further.

In short, the foreign workers are in exactly the same situation as soldiers guarding trenches, with the difference that they are forbidden to take cover when there is danger and that they have to continue to work until they are completely exhausted. Many of these unfortunates have already succumbed.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE

The division of French tanks in action in Normandy entered Alençon first.

x x x

The American Third Army, which carried out the pincer movement against the German VIIth army, is commanded by Lt. General Patton.

x x x

The Russians publish the monthly figures of the 1st Russian Army of the Ukraine, which captured Lvov and the oil fields of Galicia. The figures show: 140,000 Germans killed, 32,360 prisoners, 687 planes, 1,941 tanks or self-propelled guns and 3,615 other guns destroyed or captured, between 13th July and 12th August, 1944.

x x x

During the day of Tuesday, 15th August, in daylight, a thousand heavy bombers of the R.A.F. heavily bombed nine German fighter aerodromes situated near the coasts of Belgium and Holland, dropping about 5,000 tons of bombs. At the same time 1,100 heavy American bombers pounded eleven enemy aerodromes situated in Germany as well as aerodromes in Belgium and Holland where the German night-fighter squadrons are based.

x x x

The Allied Air Forces have a shuttle service around Germany. Nothing proves this better than the exploit just accomplished by a squadron of American Flying Fortresses. This squadron left Great Britain on Sunday, 6th August, and bombed a Focke-Wulff 190 components factory near Gdynia. They proceeded to Russia where they landed. The next day, 7th August, they bombed an oil refinery in Poland and returned to Russia. On August 8th they bombed aerodromes in Rumania and then landed in Italy. On August 12th the same squadron - belonging to the American 8th Army Air Force - attacked an aerodrome situated near Toulouse and then returned to Great Britain. Once only was this squadron attacked - with no result for the Luftwaffe. Not a single Fortress, not a single escorting Mustang, was lost over enemy territory.

x x x

FLEMISH

Pincers closing in on Wehrmacht
New landing in the Riviera.

Tuesday, August 15, 1944. "Today American, British and French troops, strongly supported by allied air forces, are being landed by American, British, and French Fleets on the southern coast of France."

First communiqué issued by General Sir
Henry Maitland Wilson, supreme allied
commander in the Mediterranean area.

"By mid-morning all landings were proceeding successfully according to schedule against only light ground opposition and no air opposition. A supporting airborne operation was also successfully executed."

Second communiqué of Tuesday, 15th August.

16th August.- It is naturally impossible at the moment to give a complete picture of yesterday's landings on the Azur Coast.

The beaches where American, British and French troops were landed extended over a considerable part of the coast between Nice and Marseilles. More than 800 ships of all types took part in these first operations. Besides those of Britain, America and France, they are flying the ensigns of Canada, the Netherlands, Poland, Greece and Belgium.

The first task was the clearing of the minefields and the silencing of the coastal batteries. When the first assault landing craft left the parent ship, every obstruction possible had been cleared.

The allied air forces in the Mediterranean brought to this operation a formidable striking power that seemed like a climax to the heavy pressure of air activity in recent days over southern France. More than 14,000 airmen were in action. An hour before the first troops were landed, the beaches were pounded with a cascade of bombs. Liberators and Flying Fortresses which early today attacked coastal batteries did not meet one enemy fighter. Some formations encountered anti-aircraft fire, but this was in no way heavy; others met none at all.

Yesterday evening it was stated that the islands of Port Cros and Levant, in the Bay of Hyères, were in allied hands, and Cap Nègre, four miles east of Bormes, had been captured. Patrols penetrated inland, some as far as 30 km., without encountering resistance worthy of mention. Air reconnaissance did not report any sign of German troop movements. It is, however, clear that the Germans have constructed defence positions somewhere. Where and when the battle is to be joined, remains to be seen.

In any case, while the German Seventh Army defended itself with the bitterness of despair, and tried to worm itself through the gap around Falaise in an endeavour to escape the allied pincers, about 800 km. to the south a giant pincer movement was being initiated which should change the battle of France into the battle of Western Europe.

As General Maitland Wilson has said; "Our objective is to drive out the Germans and join up with the allied armies advancing from Normandy."

FLEMISH

The Gothic Line in the Gutter?

August 16.- After the German evacuation of Florence following the British squeeze on the flanks and after the capture by the Poles, assisted by an Italian corps, of useful terrain along the Adriatic coast, an uncanny, pregnant quiet has descended the last couple of days upon the whole Italian front.

There was merely Allied patrol-activity; in Florence itself things were livelier owing to the Germans and the Fascists having left quite a number of snipers. They have been hunted constantly and successfully, while British sappers cleared mines and boobytraps from inside and outside the most famous buildings, and while British civil affairs officers assisted the population to their utmost. Americans, British, New-Zealanders, Indians, Poles, Italians, all are arrayed on the slopes of the much boasted Gothic Line.

The question arises whether the Allied landing in Southern France will not render the Gothic Line useless.

For a long time the Germans had prophesied that the Allies were going to land further to the North on the Italian coast. Have they once again been surprised in a masterly way by the Allies carrying out much more difficult landings at their French backdoor?

FLEMISH

A field-marshal hanged and a field-marshal captured.

Do you recall July 1940, when Hitler summoned the Reichstag to the Kroll Opera House in Berlin, to speak to them concerning the campaign in the West and his peace bargain for England? Do you remember how Hitler, to conclude his speech, distributed a whole row of decorations and promotions? Among those promoted was von Witzleben, at that time a general, commander of the army between the Rhine and the Moselle, who had captured the Maginot Line. Von Witzleben received the marshal's baton as recognition of his high military ability. It is this Field Marshal Von Witzleben who has been presented with the halter. He has been killed just like a Von Schleicher or a von Fritz.

Do you remember, too, January and February 1943 ? Of course: Stalingrad! It was General von Paulus who commanded the Sixth German Army and the Fourth Tank Army. He was especially summoned to Hitler's headquarters - and was instructed to return by plane to Stalingrad and hold out there to the last man. That was a mission of honor, a sign of the highest trust, so said Nazi-propaganda. That trust was well-placed in a man worthy of the Fuhrer and gallant defender of German honor and courage. When General von Paulus was beaten by the Red Army he was even promoted by Hitler to the rank of Field-Marshal. Never before had such a thing been seen, said the Nazis. Field-Marshal von Paulus was a hero, and so forth.

It is the same von Paulus, Field-Marshal by the grace of Hitler, and symbol of Nazi loyalty - we were told at that time - who now from his captivity calls upon the Wehrmacht and the German people to rid themselves of Hitler and form a new government with an eye to peace proposals.

Flemish

Short and Concise

President Roosevelt paid a visit to Hawaii, in the Pacific, and returned via the Aleutians and Alaska. He had discussions with American commanders and was able personally to judge of the gigantic operations under way in northern waters and in Alaska with a view to narrowing the encirclement of Japan.

Prime Minister Churchill is visiting Italy, and on the 12th and 13th. August consulted with Marshal Tito and the Prime Minister of Jugoslavia. Political and military questions were frankly discussed. The Jugoslavian representatives are continuing these discussions further, inspired by a joint wish to do all possible for the welfare of Jugoslavia.

On August 21 discussions will take place between the United States, Soviet Russia and Great Britain which will be devoted to inter-national security.

The object of one of these conferences is to arrange for consultations between the United States and Great Britain with the Chinese Republic.

Both conferences are held at the invitation of the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, and with the support of the Republican as well as the Democratic parties of America. Since Soviet Russia is at peace with Japan, the discussions proposed by the United States must be separate, as was the case in December when President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met Marshal Chiang Kai Shek in Cairo and afterwards went to Teheran to meet Marshal Stalin.

Not so much is now being said about air attacks on Germany. Attention is, of course, drawn elsewhere. The air-power of the United Nation is, nevertheless, so overwhelming that Germany is under even heavier air bombardment than she was a year ago, despite the exigencies of the fronts in France and Italy. Last Saturday the RAF made heavy attacks on the industrial centres of Brunswick and Russelsheim. This latter city is the home of the Opal works. More than 2,400 tons of bombs were dropped on these targets.

Flemish Editorial

The Time for Total Resistance

Total mobilisation for Germany is being extended to Belgium and backed by an administration totally in SS hands.

Now is the time for total resistance. However total it may be, it must still remain covert and must not be provoked by terror measures or encouraged by the news of Allied successes to come prematurely into the open.

When the time comes for open resistance, for a patriotic uprising, as it already has come for large sections of France, the Belgians will be told by General Eisenhower.

They should constantly bear this in mind while doing their utmost, covertly, cunningly, adroitly, to sabotage with even greater insistence the new regime which has been set up in Belgium.

When, following Hitler's decree of July 13, von Falkenhausen was relieved or discharged, it was pretended that the military administration was being replaced by a civil administration under a newly created Reichskommissar, Gauleiter Grohe, NSKK Obergruppenfuhrer and SS Gruppenfuhrer. The post of military commander had thus become redundant, it was said. Military sovereignty, as separate from the civil authority, was to be invested in Infantry General Grase.

This new arrangement lasted exactly one month. General Grase has been sent away, Jungklaus, another SS Gruppenfuhrer, has been appointed in his stead commander in chief of the Wehrmacht in Belgium and Northern France. Jungklaus had already played a sinister role in Belgium and was the SS and Police Chief in the new regime.

It is clear that General Grase has merely been used as a stop-gap to smooth over the friction and the difficulties with Das Militar, in consequence of von Falkenhausen's dismissal.

Now the military command, in a country that is already a communication area, and soon may become a combat-zone, has been entrusted to one who never was anything but an SS thug, who never played a part in the Wehrmacht and still less was ever in command in the army.

This is the blunt installation of the SS in Belgium, in the same way as the SS wields all power in Germany. It is a further stage in the destruction of all the influence of the officer corps and in the setting up of Nazi supremacy in all spheres.

For Belgium, it is a fateful time. Hitler took this step, we are told, as part of the total mobilisation for Germany and for the sake of fighting all elements that disturb order. One knows what this means.

Total mobilisation and total terror will reign in Belgium, just as they have spread their crushing, deadly weight over Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

This era of ruthless endeavour by the tottering enemy to wrest from stricken Belgium the last ounce of help and energy for his creaking war-machine - this era is also the time for total resistance.

The enemy should be provided with nothing at all. Nothing should remain to him. He should be allowed to take nothing away. Not a man, not a woman for Germany or for any kind of German war-industry or undertaking.

Total mobilisation should be countered by total resistance of the Belgian people, biding their time for the order of General Eisenhower's call to them for a more overt struggle, or to come out entirely into the open in their war against Germany.

Flemish

German Defeat in Normandy Completed.

August 16. In 18 days American armoured columns have travelled 500 km., mostly fighting their way against stubborn though scattered German resistance. The result has been the complete turning of the German Normandy front, which three weeks ago appeared stable and strong.

To the west of the River Vire a huge but steadily dwindling pocket was formed, more than 60 km. deep, gradually narrowing at the neck.

For all practical purposes of large scale movement, the pocket has now been sealed. The Canadians occupy Falaise. The road to Lisieux is controlled by Canadian tanks. The British Second Army advances between the Orne and the Laise. Conde is by-passed. Tinchebray is captured by the American First Army, and Domfront, Ger, la Ferte as well. This means that the pocket containing some 50,000 Germans is gradually being squeezed.

Von Kluge had obviously tried to withdraw the whole of his forces. He started doing so last Sunday. But allied airforces bestowed on them such terrific punishment that the attempt had to be given up, withdrawals being effected only at night and along the many meandering country lanes which honeycomb the front.

It has been impossible for the Germans to disengage their forces and bring them out of the welter of the Bocage. Parts of their armour have escaped, so have numerous troops, either on bicycles or on foot. It will, however, not be an army that has withdrawn. The Seventh German Army will have ceased to exist for the battle of France.

Where will the Wehrmacht try to make a stand ? When they do it is clear that they will give way only step by step. It looks as if the Germans intend to fight on the lines of the various rivers that run into the sea west of the Seine. One of these lines may already be deemed out of the picture. It is that of the Dives. An orderly withdrawal would have enabled the Seventh Army to make a stand there. Now that hope seems to have gone.

The obvious line of withdrawal of the beaten Germans was towards Paris, through what has been called the Orleans gap, between the Loire and the Seine. The American Third Army, in which the French Armoured Division under General Leclerc is playing a brilliant part, has spread far and wide. It may have impaired the German line of retreat. No details or particulars are given regarding its movements. The reason is obvious. German communications and intelligence are upside down. We may be sure that good news is being prepared there and elsewhere in France. What has come out of Normandy, Brittany, Maine and Anjou is good enough to make us rejoice and to bide our time.

TENSION IN THE EAST

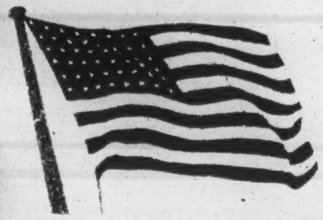
FLEMISH

August 16. - The Red Army carries on systematically with the destruction of the German force of 100,000 men out off in Latvia and Estonia. The noose round them becomes tighter and a wedge is now being driven between the 16th and the 18th German armies. The head has already penetrated as far as Antsu, 100 kms. beyond Pskov and only 50 km. from Valga or Valka, the only railway junction linking the two armies. The arc round East Prussia also draws closer. The most resounding success there was the capture of the ancient fortified town of Osowiec and the crossing of the river Biebrna, the last natural obstacle before this part of the German frontier. The interim stage continues along the whole further length of the front. The Germans are launching numerous, fruitless attacks. Their endeavours are mainly directed against the threats to Tilsit and Warsaw, against the bridgeheads over the San and the Vistula and against the Russian mountain troops in the Carpathians.

While beating off these German counter-attacks, the Red Army is busy advancing its bases, building up supplies and adjusting and strengthening its lines of communication. This stage had to come after six weeks of uninterrupted progress hundreds of kilometers deep. What was surprising was that the Russians were able to keep up their advances for so long a time without pausing.

The fact that the Russians hold already some places in East Prussia under gunfire has brought about total mobilization, not for war-production, but for frantic digging of trenches, tank-obstacles and other field work. Young and old, tradesmen and members of the professions, party-functionaries and army-shirkers, all have been called to the spades and shovels. It appears that Dutch, and presumably Belgian workers and forced labour have been sent there. This provides the latter with a golden opportunity for sapping sabotaging and escape.

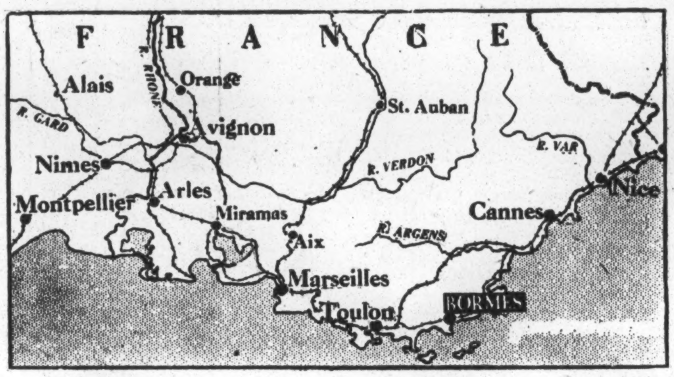
L'ARC EN CIEL



17 *AOUT* 1944 **Apporté au Peuple Belge par l'Aviation des Nations Unies** *No.* 24

Les Alliés débarquent dans le Midi

Le 15 août, au matin, 800 navires alliés, Britanniques, Américains, Français, Canadiens, Hollandais, Polonais, Grecs et Belges ont débarqué de nombreuses troupes américaines, britanniques et françaises entre Toulon et Nice. Cette nouvelle armée est sous les ordres du général américain Patch. Les forces françaises sont commandées par le général Délattre de Tassigny.


F R A N C E
Alais
Orange
R. RHONE
R. GARD
St. Auban
Avignon
Nimes
R. VERDON
R. VAR
Nice
Arles
Montpellier
Miramas
Cannes
Aix
R. ARGENS
Marseilles
Toulon
BORMES

L'opération se présentait, à première vue, dans des conditions plus difficiles que celle de Normandie. En effet les bases alliées les plus rapprochées des points de débarquement, à savoir celles de Corse, étaient situées deux fois plus loin que les ports de l'Angleterre méridionale ne le sont de la Normandie. Les navires chargés de troupes devaient tenir la mer pendant de longues heures.

Au surplus, les côtes choisies pour le débarquement étaient principalement formées d'une succession de massifs montagneux tombant directement dans la mer. Le général allemand Blaskowitz commandant cette région avait six divisions à sa disposition. Au surplus, l'attention des Allemands avait été attirée par les bombardements massifs auxquels l'aviation anglo-américaine procédait depuis plusieurs jours.

Malgré cela, les Allemands furent complètement surpris. Il est vrai que ce fut le débarquement du type "à grand orchestre" accéléré. Les gros canons des cuirassés et croiseurs procédèrent à un tir de démolition de 70 minutes, pendant que des milliers d'appareils alliés bombardaient les centres de défense.

Quatorze mille parachutistes lancés à quelques kilomètres à l'intérieur et suivis de troupes transportées en avion paralysaient l'ennemi tandis que s'opéraient, en plusieurs endroits, sur 190 kilomètres de littoral, le débarquement d'autres troupes et du matériel lourd.

La réaction allemande était réduite au minimum. Presque pas d'artillerie anti-aérienne et pas la moindre Luftwaffe.

Parmi les endroits cités déjà en possession des Alliés figurent les environs de St. Raphaël, les deux rives de l'Argens, le golfe de St. Tropez, la péninsule du Cap Nègre et même Cannes. Les îles de Port Cros et de Levant, qui font partie du groupe des Hyères, sont également occupées.

Immédiatement après le débarquement même, les troupes alliées devaient s'emparer des hauteurs dominant la Méditerranée. Cette seconde phase est, en de très nombreux endroits, déjà dépassée et les forces alliées s'avancent, en colonnes, vers l'intérieur.

Une fois de plus, c'est la maitrise du ciel et un temps idéal qui ont permis le déroulement des opérations d'une façon qui a depassé les prévisions les plus optimistes.

Une armée allemande taillée en pieces

Il y a longtemps que la légende de l'invincibilité allemande a reçu son coup mortel. Stalinegrade . . . Tunisie . . .

Voici maintenant que l'Art de la guerre, que pratiquent les généraux alliés, a prouvé sa nette supériorité sur l'Art de la guerre tel que le concoivent, sinon les généraux allemands, du moins Hitler et ses conseillers.

Le débarquement des troupes anglo-américaines en Normandie suivi de l'énorme mouvement d'encerclement exécuté par l'aile droite cuirassée et motorisée formée par la IIIme. armée américaine sera cité comme un exemple. Dans quelques siècles on en parlera dans les Écoles Militaires—s'il y en a encore—comme on parlait de la bataille de Cannes.

L'opération amphibie du 6 juin—à savoir le débarquement—réussit fort bien et au prix de pertes relativement légères. La Muraille Atlantique était largement ébréchée, les sous-marins allemands paralysés, la Luftwaffe réduite à l'impuissance. L'aile gauche alliée, formée de troupes britanniques et canadiennes, marche sur Caen. C'est sur cette aile que se porte les principales contre-attaques ennemies. Mais le Haut Commandement allemand s'aperçoit, à ses dépens, que les cuirassés anglais et américains sont en situation de protéger cette aile. Néanmoins les Allemands s'acharnent dans cette région et cela d'autant plus qu'à en juger par les tirs d'artillerie et les bombardements d'avions, l'Etat-Major allié parait vouloir progresser dans cette région en direction de l'Est.

Pendant ce temps l'aile droite alliée américaine exécute de brillants mouvements, en direction de l'Ouest. Elle bondit sur Coûtances. Elle bondit sur Avranches. Puis tout d'un coup elle part à fond, toujours dans la même direction pour atteindre la Loire près de St. Nazaire et à Nantes. Pendant ce temps l'artillerie et l'aviation donnent devant Caen.

Soudain on apprend que des troupes américaines nombreuses parties des environs de Rennes ont fait un demi-tour à gauche et se dirigent vers Le Mans.

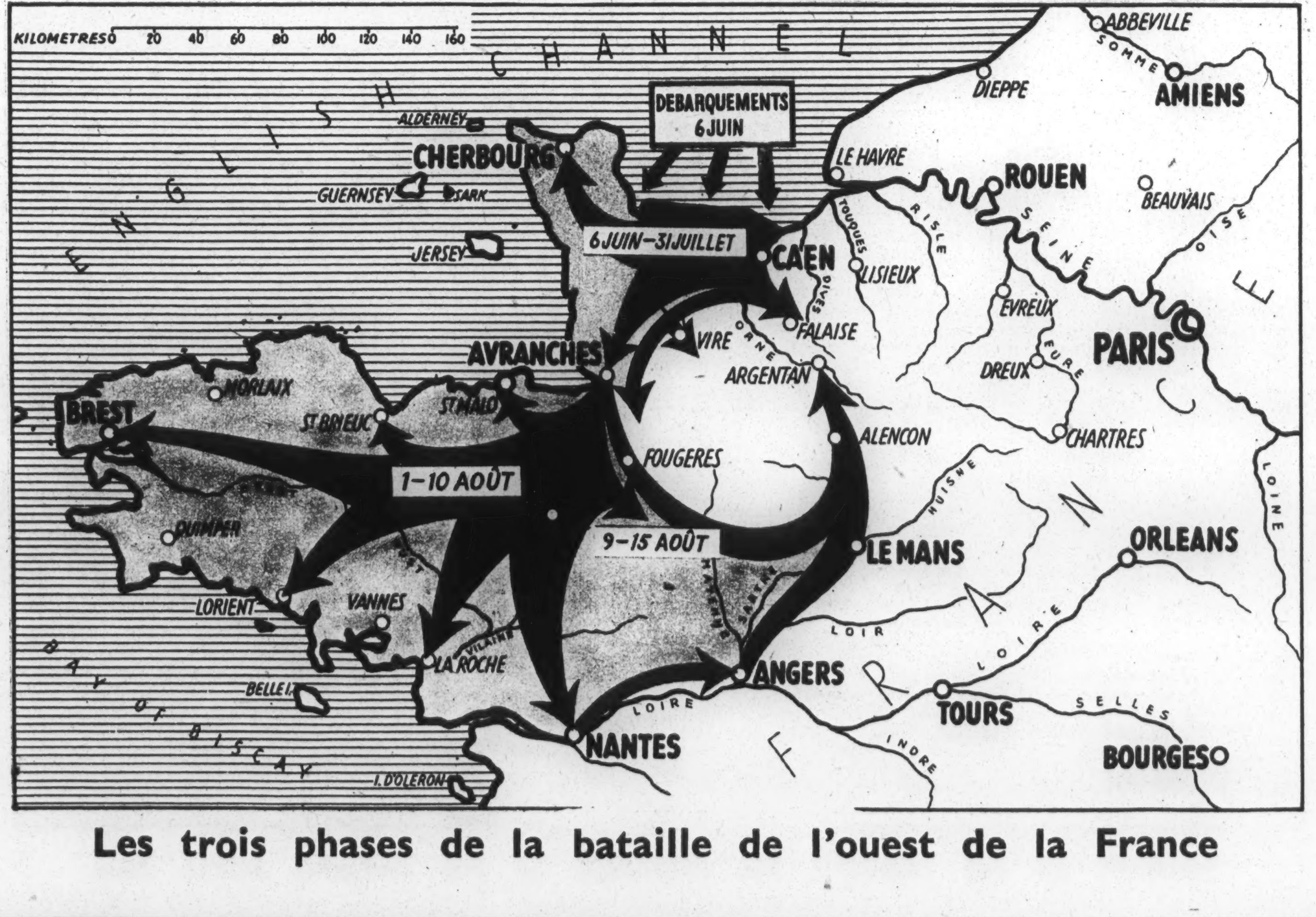
On se bat au Sud de Caen.

Deux ou trois jours après l'arrivée au Mans des tanks et des unités motorisées américaines—en fait il s'agit de la IIIme. armée américaine renforcée d'une division cuirassée francaise—nouveau coup de théâtre. Ces troupes font un second demi-tour à gauche vers Alençon.

Du coup se dessinent les grandes lignes de la stratégie alliée en France. Caen constituait le pivot de manœuvre d'un immense mouvement d'enveloppement exécuté contre la VIIme. armée allemande accrochée au terrain.

De trois côtés, du Nord, de l'Ouest, du Sud, de puissantes forces alliées—nous avons de bonnes raisons d'employer l'adjectif "allié"—encerclent l'ennemi. Mercredi à midi la plus grande partie de la VIIme. armée allemande se trouvait au fond d'une poche dont l'ouverture n'avait pas plus de 9 kilomètres. De jour et de nuit des milliers d'avions alliés pilonnaient et mitraillaient sans relâche ce couloir de retraite. Le grand drame n'est pas encore terminé. Nul ne peut encore fixer la date du dénouement. Les armées alliées viennent de réussir ce chef d'œuvre d'art militaire: débarquer au pied de la Muraille Atlantique puis, autour d'un pivot de manœuvre réussir à encercler l'armée défendant cette Muraille et ses multiples positions de repli.

Et les Alliés leur réservent d'autres surprises . . .


KILOMETRES 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160
ENGLISH CHANNEL
DEBARQUEMENTS 6 JUIN
ALDERNEY
CHERBOURG
GUERNSEY
SARK
JERSEY
6 JUIN—31 JUILLET
CAEN
LE HAVRE
DIEPPE
ABBEVILLE
SOMME
AMIENS
ROUEN
BEAUVAIS
SEINE
OISE
RISLE
TOUQUES
LISIEUX
DIVES
FALAISE
VIRE
ORNE
ARGENTAN
EVREUX
EURE
DREUX
PARIS
CHARTRES
AVRANCHES
ST MALO
ST BRIEUC
MORLAIX
BREST
1—10 AOUT
QUIMPER
LORIENT
VANNES
VILAINE
LA ROCHE
BELLE I.
BAY OF BISCAY
I. D'OLERON
FOUGERES
ALENCON
HUISNE
9—15 AOUT
LE MANS
MAYENNE
SARTHE
LOIR
ANGERS
LOIRE
NANTES
TOURS
INDRE
SELLES
BOURGES
ORLEANS
LOING
FRANCE

Les trois phases de la bataille de l'ouest de la France

Arc-en-Ciel

Vers la Razzi de la chair à canon

Rien de plus facile à expliquer que la nomination du policier Jungclaus comme commandant en chef des forces de la Wehrmacht en Belgique.

Il faut à Hitler de la chair à canon. Et surtout de la chair à canon-fantassin. De cette chair à canon qu'on peut faire marcher avec les pistolets automatiques et les mitrailleuses dans le dos.

Un des principaux parcs de chair à canon d'Europe, c'est évidemment le pays ayant le plus grande densité de population du monde entier, c'est-à-dire la partie flamande de la Belgique.

Il y avait un Boche, qui depuis des années s'occupait tout spécialement des Flamands et qui était en relations suivies avec les pires extrémistes—les desperados—du flamingantisme rabique, de ce flamingantisme qui en veut à mort aux Flamands qui ont le sens de la nationalité belge.

Ce Boche c'est Jungclaus. Son plus intime collaborateur belge, c'est Van de Wiele, l'homme de Devlag, d'ennemi déclaré d'Elias et des V.N.V.

Pour réussir à terroriser la Belgique et opérer la conscription forcée des jeunes flamands pour les jeter dans la bataille pour Hitler, Jungclaus avait besoin d'être aidé par le commandant des forces de la Wehrmacht en Belgique. Pour compromettre celui-ci, Jungclaus avait commencé par faire fusiller 30 otages, Et il avait dans un avis publié sous sa signature dans la "Brüsseler Zeitung" du 2 août 1944 affirmé que ces exécutions avaient en lieu "conformément avec ordres du commandant en chef de la Wehrmacht en Belgique et en représailles du meurtre de plusieurs membres de la Wehrmacht ou de formations auxiliaires de la Wehrmacht."

La brusque mise à pied de ce commandant en chef, le général d'infanterie Grase et son remplacement par Jungclaus fournit plus qu'une présomption que le général d'infanterie Grase et ses subordonnés, les vrais militaires, veulent bien combattre, mais pas assassiner des otages!

Voilà pourquoi le lieutenant-général de police Jungclaus est devenu du jour au lendemain, général de la Wehrmacht, sans avoir jamais été officier de la Wehrmacht.

Désormais Van de Wiele va, en plein accord avec Jungclaus donner libre cours à la rancune qu'il professe vis-à-vis des V.N.V. et de leur chef. Les V.N.V. dont Van de Wiele possède la liste auront désormais le choix entre deux alternatives: ou bien passer à Devlag—ce qui les amenera à devoir verser un jour le sang pour Hitler et Himmler ou bien se faire déporter en Allemagne vers l'un ou l'autre de ces camps de concentration où la Wehrmacht puise les prisonniers qui doivent aller en première ligne creuser des tranchées sous le feu des canons ou sous le bombardement des avions russes en attendant de se voir mettre un fusil au poing et de se sentir un pistolet dans le dos.

Mais en même temps, la nomination de Jungclaus va voir redoubler les mesures de terreur prises par les S.S. contre tous les Patriotes belges. La chasse à la main d'œuvre entreprise par les Nazis va s'accompagner d'actes de répression plus brutaux que tout ce que la Belgique a vu jusqu'à présent.

Dans toutes les classes de la société la riposte à la mobilisation totale, doit se faire sous forme de résistance totale. Aucune des catégories de citoyens menaces de deportation ne doit se présenter aux Werbestellen. Tous les fonctionnaires doivent s'appliquer, de tous leurs efforts, à saboter les mesures arretées par les Allemands. Toute la population—et tout spécialement les paysans—doit venir en aide à ceux qui essayent d'échapper aux filets de Jungclaus.

Il ne peut plus être question de la politique du moindre mal. Le plus grand mal est maintenant sur place.

Il ne peut pas être question non plus de soulèvement général des populations. La discipline nationale et patriotique est plus nécessaire que jamais durant les semaines qui vont venir. Pendant ces semaines la résistance doit continuer, mais sous sa forme souterraine et secrète. Sur ce terrain la Belgique accomplit magnifiquement son devoir. C'est ainsi qu'elle doit continuer jusqu'à nouvel ordre.

Les Russes á Ossowiec

Une des derniers places fortes défendant les approches de la Prusse Orientale vient d'être enlevée de haute lutte par les Russes: Ossowiec. Six forts, entourés d'un fossé de 25 mètres de largeur et rempli d'eau couvraient les abords. Ils ont été pris d'assaut, à la grenade et à la baïonnette.

Plus au Nord, les forces russes sont arrivées à mi-chemin de Pskov et du golfe de Riga. C'est réellement le dépeçage des 20 ou 30 divisions allemandes des Pays Baltes qui se continue méthodiquement. Dans ces pays là, comme au cours des opérations du début de l'année, c'est aux nœuds de communication que se sont tout d'abord attaqués les Russes.

Selon des renseignements de source allemande—que Moscou n'a pas encore confirmé—les troupes soviétiques auraient constitué une nouvelle tête de pont, au Nord-Ouest de Varsovie cette fois, c'est-à-dire entre la capitale polonaise et Modlin.

Les Allemands procèdent à l'érection de travaux défensifs énormes aux confins de la Prusse Orientale, tant à l'Est qu'au Sud. Des dizaines de milliers de travailleurs étrangers y ont été mis à l'œuvre dans des conditions inimaginables. Il n'y a autant dire pas de ravitaillement organisé et ces malheureux sont obligés de travailler, au moins douze heures par jour. Il leur est notamment défendu de cesser le travail pour s'abriter quand surviennent des escadrilles de bombardiers russes. Et si l'artillerie soviétique arrive à portée de tir, la seule mesure qu'on prend c'est de faire accélérer encore le travail.

Bref les ouvriers étrangers sont mis là exactement dans la même situation que les soldats qui gardent un système de tranchées, à cette différence près qu'il leur est interdit de se mettre à l'abri quand il y a danger et qu'ils doivent rester à l'ouvrage jusqu'à épuisement complet. De nombreux de ces bagnards ont déjà succombés.

Des tanks canadiens en route pour Falaise.

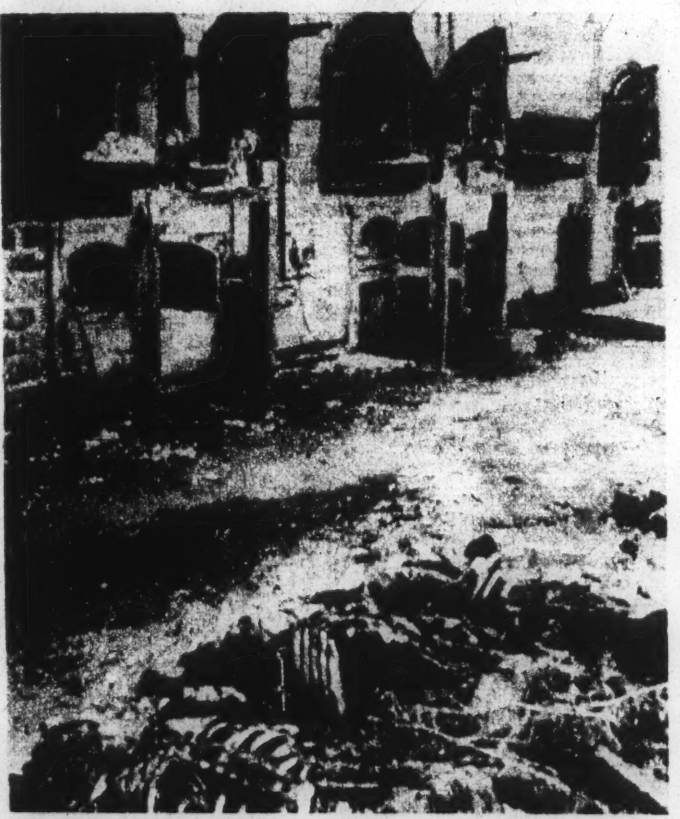
Canadeesche tanks op weg naar Falaise.

Le Feld-marechal Paulus invite les Allemands á se rendre

Le Feld-maréchal allemand Paulus qui se conformant aux ordres d'Hitler combattit jusqu'à épuisement des munitions et des forces devant Stalinegrade, s'était toujours tenu à l'écart du groupe de généraux allemands présidés par le général von Seydlitz, qui depuis un an invite les Allemands à cesser la guerre pour éviter une catastrophé nationale.

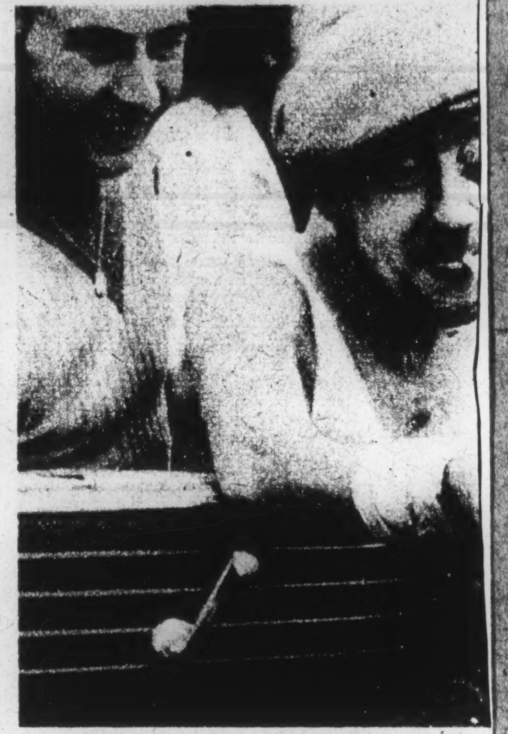
Paulus a jugé nécessaire de sortir de son silence. En son nom personnel, il a, à son tour, invité les armées allemandes à mettre bas les armes pour éviter le pire et surtout à se débarrasser au plus tôt d'Hitler et de sa bande.

Il est à rappeler: 1° qu'Hitler a nommé Paulus au grade de Feld-maréchal, deux jours après la reddition pour le récompenser de la façon dont il avait résisté. 2° que le maréchal Paulus a déclaré dans son appel aux soldats allemands que le sacrifice de la 6ème armée allemande devant Stalingrade, ordonné pare Hitler, était absolument inutile.



Les fours crématoires de Lublin (Pologne) où se trouvait le sinistre camp de concentration où les Allemands torturaient leurs victimes puis les brûlaient.

De lijkovens in Lublin, Polen, het beruchte concentratiekamp waar de Duitschers honderd duizenden van hun slachtoffers afmaakten en verbrandden.



En Normandie libérée.

"Je raconterai aux enfants de mes enfants comment j'ai allumé le cigare de M. Churchill."

NOUVELLES DE PARTOUT

C'est la division française de tanks à l'œuvre en Normandie qui est entrée la premiere à Alençon.

* * *

La 3ème armée américaine qui a exécuté le mouvement d'enveloppement contre la 7ème armée allemande est commandée par le lieutenant-général Patton.

* * *

Les Russes publient le bilan mensuel de la 1ère armée russe de l'Ukraine qui s'est emparée de Lvov et du bassin pétrolifère de Galicie. Le bilan comporte 140000 allemands tués, 32.360 prisonniers, 687 avions, 1941 tanks ou canons auto-tractés et 3.615 autres canons détruits ou capturés, entre le 13 juillet et le 12 août 1944.

* * *

Dans la journée du mardi 15 août, en plein midi, un millier de bombardiers lourds de la R.A.F. ont bombardé à fond neuf aérodromes de chasse allemands situés à proximité des côtes de Belgique et de Hollande, y lançant environ 5.000 tonnes de bombes. En même temps 1.100 bombardiers lourds américains pilonnaient onze aérodromes ennemis situés en Allemagne ainsi qu'en Belgique et en Hollande et sur lesquels sont basées les escadrilles de chasse nocturne allemandes.

* * *

L'aviation alliées tournoie autour de l'Allemagne. Bien ne le prouve mieux que l'exploit que vient de réaliser une escadre de Forteresses Volantes américaines. Cette escadre est partie de Grande-Bretagne le dimanche 6 août et a bombardé une usine de Fokke-Wulff 190 près de Gdynia. Elle est allée atterrir en Russie. Le lendermain 7 août, elle bombardait une raffinerie de pétrole en Pologne et rentrait en Russie. Le 8 août, elle bombardait des aérodromes de Roumanie et atterrissait ensuite en Italie. Le 12 août la même escadre—appartenant à la 8ème armée aérienne américaineattaquait un aerodrome situé pres de Toulouse et rentrait ensuite en Grande-Bretagne. Une seule fois cette escadre fut attaquée—sans résultat aucun-par la Luftwaffe. Pas une seule Forteresse, pas un seul des Mustangs d'escorte ne fut perdu par dessus territoire ennemi.

**Des "collab
par les F.F.I
prison en au**

**Des civils fr
ération dan**

In bevrijd Normandië. De kinderen van zijn kinderen zal hij vertellen hoe hij M. Churchill vuur gaf voor zijn n'gaar. De ontvangst van den Britschen Premier was ovesel even hartelijk.

rateurs" arrêtés . et amenés en tobus.

Door Fransche patriotten ingerekende collaborateurs op weg naar de gevangenis.

ançais fêtent leur lib- s les rues de Rennes.

Inwoners van Rennes vieren uitgelaten hunne bevrijding.

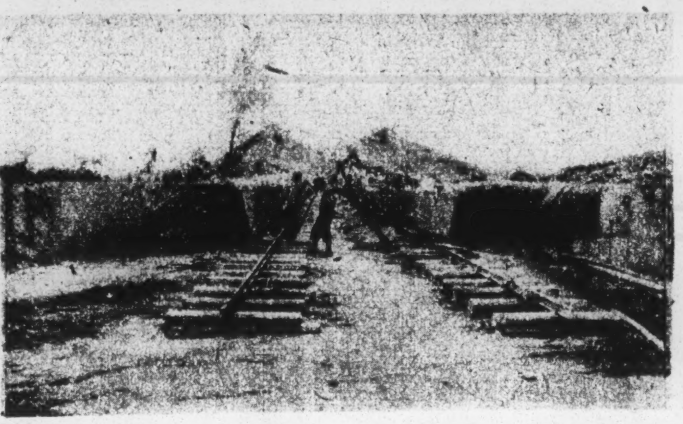
DE GOTHEN-LIJN IN DE GOOT?

16 Augustus.—Na de ontruiming van Florentië ingevolge Britische drukking aan de flanken, en nadat de Polen, bijgestaan door een Italiaansch Korps, zeer nuttigen vooruitgang hadden gemaakt langsheen de Adriatische kust, was de laatste twee dagen een vreemde, spannende stilte neergekomen over het front. Er was enkel geallieerde patrouilleactiviteit; in Florentië zelve was het levendiger, doordien de Duitschers en de fascisten op menig punt scherpschutters hadden achtergelaten. De jacht op die lui ging vruchtdragend haar gang, terwijl Britsche genisten mijnen en valstrikken opruimden in en rond de meest befaamde gebouwen, en terwijl Britsche officieren voor burgerlijke aangelegenheden de bevolking naar beste vermogen bijstonden.

Amerikanen, Britten, Nieuw-Zeelanders, Indiërs, Polen, Italianen staan in dichte slagorde aan den voet der fel-geroemde Gothen-lijn.

De vraag stelt zich nu of de landingen in Zuid-Frankrijk die Gothenlijn niet als onbruikbaar in de goot zullen doen terechtkomen.

Lang hadden de Duitschers voorspeld dat de Geallieerden hoogerop aan de Italiaansche kust gingen landen. Werden ze nog eens meesterlijk verrast door een veel moeilijker krijgsverrichting tegen hun Fransche achterdeur?



Un emplacement de départ de bombes volantes, situé en Normandie. En juillet 1944, 2.441 personnes ont été tués en Angleterre par ces bombardements.

Een veroverde geschutstelling voor vliegende bommen in Normandië. In Juli doodden zij in Engeland 79 personen per dag tegen 126 in Juni.

Van een gehangen en een gevangen Veldmaarschalk

Herinnert gij U Juli 1940, toen Hitler zijn Reichstag saamriep in de Kroll-Opera van Berlijn, om er te spreken over zijn veldtocht in het Westen en zijn vredeskoopje voor Engeland? Herinnert gij U, hoe Hitler als slot van zijn rede een heele reesem decoraties en bevorderingen uitdeelde? Onder die bevorderden was von Witzleben, tot dan toe generaal, bevelhebber van het leger tusschen Rijn en Moezel dat de Maginotlijn had veroverd. von Witzleben kreeg den maarschalkstaf als erkenning van zijn hooge krijgsmanschap.

Diezelfde Veldmaarschalk von Witzleben is het, die nu de strop kreeg. Hij werd ter dood gebracht, juist gelijk een von Schleicher of een von Fritz.

Herinnert gij U verder Januari en Februari 1943? Voorzeker: Stalingrad! Het was generaal von Paulus die er het bevel voerde over het Zesde Duitsche Leger en het Vierde Tankleger. Hij werd speciaal naar Hitler's Hoofdkwartier geroepen,—kreeg er opdracht per vliegtuig terug te gaan en Stalingrad te houden tot den laatsten man. Dat was een vereerende opdracht, een blijk van opperste vertrouwen, zei de nazi-propaganda. Dat vertrouwen was evenwel goed geplaatst in een man, waardig van den führer en dapper vertegenwoordiger van Duitsche eer en moed. Toen generaal von Paulus verslagen was door het Roode Leger werd hij door Hitler tot Veldmaarschalk bevorderd. Nooit was zoo iets tevoren gezien, zeiden de nazis. Veldmaarschalk von Paulus was een held, en wat weten we nog meer.

Het is ook diezelfde von Paulus, Veldmaarschalk bij Hitler's gratie en zinnebeeld van nazitrouw—naar ons destijds werd gezegd—die thans van uit de krijgsgevangenschap beroep heeft gedaan op de Wehrmacht en het Duitsche volk zich te ontdoen van Hitler en een nieuwe regeering te vormen met het oog op het sluiten van vrede.

KORT EN BONDIG

✱ President Roosevelt bracht een bezoek aan Hawaï, in vollen Grooten Oceaan, en keerde terug langs de Aleoeten en Alaska. Hij had besprekingen met Amerikaansche bevelhebbers en kon zich persoonlijk vergewissen van het reuzenwerk uitgevoerd in het noordelijke gedeelte van den oceaan en in Alaska.

✱ Eerste Minister Churchill bezocht Italië en had er op 12 en 13 Augustus besprekingen met Maarschalk Tito en den Joegoslavischen Eersten Minister. Politieke en militaire vraagstukken werden besproken in een volkomen vranken geest. Beide Joegoslavische persoonlijkheden bleven daarna in conferentie.

✱ Op 21 Augustus worden te Washington besprekingen ingezet tusschen de Vereenigde Staten, Sowjet-Rusland en Groot-Brittanje, gewijd aan het vraagstuk der internationale veiligheid.

Eens deze conferentie ten einde is het de beurt aan besprekingen van de Vereenigde Staten en Groot-Brittanje met de Chineesche Republiek.

Deze twee conferenties worden gehouden op uitnoodiging van Staatssecretaris Cordell Hull, en met steun van de Republikeinsche zoowel als van de Democratische Partij van Amerika. Doordien Sowjet-Rusland op voet van vrede leeft met Japan moesten de door de Vereenigde Staten voorgestelde besprekingen in twee worden ingedeeld, net zooals in December President Roosevelt en Eerste Minister Churchill eerst te Cairo met Maarschalk Chiang kai Shek vergaderden, en daarna te Teheran met Maarschalk Stalin.

✱ Er wordt nu niet zooveel gezegd over luchtaanvallen op Duitschland. De aandacht is natuurlijk elders. De luchtmacht der Vereenigde Natieën is evenwel zoo overweldigend dat Duitschland nog even zwaar onder vuur wordt genomen als een jaar geleden, trots de aanspraken van de fronten in Frankrijk en Italië. Verleden Zaterdag deed aldus de R.A.F. hevige aanvallen op de nijverheidscentra van Brunswijk en Russelsheim. Deze laatste stad is den zetel der Opel-Werke. Meer dan 2.400 ton bommen kwamen op die doelwitten neer.

Un "peloton de généraux" arrive à Moscou, sous bonne garde.

Een collectie Duitsche generalen komen toe in Moskou,—laat en ongevaarlijk.

De Regenboog
De tijd voor totalen weerstand

De totale mobilisatie voor Duitschland werd uitgebreid tot België met daar bovenop een volslagen SS beheer.

Dit is daarom de tijd voor totalen weerstand. Doch, hoe totaal die weerstand ook, hij moet verdoken blijven, zorg dragend niet door de Duitsche terreur te worden uitgedaagd zich voortijdig openlijk te vertoonen.

Wanneer de tijd is gekomen voor openlijken weerstand, voor vaderlandschen opstand, zooals die reeds is gekomen voor groote deelen van Frankrijk, zal daartoe bevel komen van Generaal Eisenhower.

Dat moet gij thans voor den geest houden, terwijl gij al het mogelijke doet, verdoken, handig, spitsvondig, om het nieuw in België ingestelde regime nog meer te saboteeren.

Toen von Falkenhausen op 13 Juli door Hitler werd afgesteld werd voorgewend dat het ambt van militair bevelhebber overbodig was geworden. De militaire administratie werd vervangen door een burgerlijke onder Gauleiter Grohé. Ht militaire gezag zou evenwel gescheiden van het burgerlijke en toevertrouwd aan generaal Grase.

Deze nieuwe regeling heeft juist een maand geduurd. Generaal Grase werd doorgezonden. Jungklaus, een andere SS Gruppenführer, werd Hoofd van de Wehrmacht in België en Noord-Frankrijk.

Het is duidelijk dat Grase enkel als stopgat had gediend om de wrijving en de moeilijkheden met das Militär na de afdanking van von Falkenhausen af te ronden.

Nu berust het militaire bevelhebberschap in een land dat thans reeds etappengebied is en weldra gevechtsgebied kan worden, in handen van iemand die nooit iets anders was dan een gangster van de SS en nooit eenige rol speelde in de Wehrmacht, en nooit eenig legerbevel uitoefende.

Het is de botte instelling van de SS in België, juist zooals de SS in Duitschland de macht in handen houdt. Het is een verder bedrijf in de uitroeiing van den invloed van het officierenkorps en de vestiging der nazi-suprematie op elk gebied.

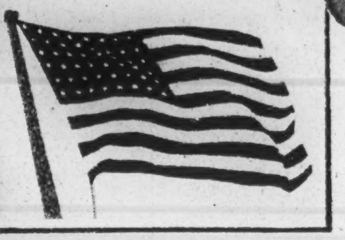
Voor bezet België is het tevens een lotsbepalende tijd. Hitler nam dit besluit, zoo luidt het, in het raam der totale mobilisatie voor Duitschland en ter bestrijding aller ordeverstorende elementen. Men weet wat dat beteekent.

Dit tijdperk van niets-ontziende inspanningen van den wankelenden vijand om uit het vertrapte België de laatste ons hulp of energie te halen voor zijn krakende oorlogsmachine—deze tijd is de tijd voor totalen weerstand.

Niets mag den vijand nog verstrekt. Niets mag hem gelaten. Niets mag hem nog toegelaten weg te nemen. Geen man of vrouw voor Duitschland of voor eenige de Duitschers dienende instelling.

Tegen de totale mobilisatie, den totalen weerstand der Belgen, in afwachting dat het ordewoord van Generaal Eisenhower kome, zich meer of heelemaal openlijk in den strijd te werpen.

DE REGENBOOG



7 *AUGUSTUS* 1944 **Aan het Belgische Volk gebracht door de Luchtmacht der Vereenigde Natieën** *No.* 24

De groote Tang op de Wehrmacht

Landing aan de Riviera

Dinsdag 15 Augustus 1944: Vandaag werden Amerikaansche, Britsche en Fransche troepen, sterk gesteund door geallieerde luchtmachten, op de zuidkust van Frankrijk aan land gezet door de Amerikaansche, Britsche en Fransche vloten.

Eerste communiqué van Generaal Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Geallieerd Opperbevelhebber in het Middellandsche Zee gebied.

Generaal Eisenhower inspecteert het nieuwe leger gevormd uit de versmolten Engelsche en Amerikaansche lucht-infanterie eenheden.

Le général Eisenhower passe en revue la nouvelle armée qui vient d'être constituée par la fusion des troupes aéroportées anglaises et américaines

In het midden van den morgen gingen alle landingen voorspoedig vooruit zooals ontworpen, enkel lichten weerstand ontmoetend te land en geen in de lucht. Een ondersteunende krijgs verrichting met langs de lucht aangevoerde troepen verliep even voorspoedig.

Tweede communiqué van Dinsdag 15 Augustus.

16 Augustus.—Het is natuurlijk onmogelijk reeds nu een samenhangend beeld te geven van de gister ingezette landingen op de Azurenkust.

De kusten waar Amerikaansche, Britsche en Fransche troepen werden geland beslaan een merkelijk deel van het strand tusschen Nice en Marseille. Meer dan 800 schepen van alle slach namen deel in de eerste verrichtingen. Zij voerden—buiten de Britsche, Amerikaansche en Fransche—de vlaggen van Canada, Nederland, Polen, Griekenland en België.

De eerste taak was het opruimen van zeemijnen en het tot zwijgen brengen van kustbatterijen. Toen de landingvaartuigen hun tros van de groote moederschepen losgooiden waren alle mogelijke hindernissen opgeruimd.

De Geallieerde Luchtmachten van het Middellandsche Zee gebied ontwikkelden een ontzagwekkende aanvalsmacht, die als de climax kwam op de zeer drukke luchtactiviteit der laatste dagen boven Zuid-Frankrijk. Meer dan 14.000 manschappen van het vliegend personeel waren in actie. Een uur vóór de eerste troepen aan land werden gezet, werden de kusten bestookt met een stortregen van bommen.

De Liberators en Vliegende Forten die heel vroeg in den morgen de kustbatterijen aanvielen, ontmoetten geen enkelen vijandelijken jager. Sommige formaties hadden lucht-afweer geschut te verduren, hoewel in geenen deele zwaar; andere werden zelfs aldus niet verontrust.

Naar gister avond werd gemeld waren de eilanden Port Cros en Levant, in de Baai van Hyères, in geallieerde handen, evenals Kaap Nègre, vier mijl ten Oosten van Bormes. Patrouilles drongen in land, sommige tot zelfs 30 km. diep, zonder noemenswaardigen tegenstand te ontmoeten. Luchtverkenningen konden nog geene groote Duitsche troepenbewegingen opmerken. Het is evenwel duidelijk, dat de Duitschers ergens vesting-verdedigingen hebben aangelegd. Waar en wanneer de slag komt, dàt is af te wachten.

In elk geval, terwijl het Duitsche Zevende Leger, met de bitterheid der wanhoop zich weerde en wrong om rond Falaise aan de geallieerde tang te ontkomen, werd ruim 800 km. vandaan de bazis gelegd voor een reusachtige tangbeweging die den slag om Frankrijk zal omzetten in den slag om West-Europa.

Zooals Generaal Wilson het zegde: "Ons doel is de Duitschers uit te drijven, en aan te sluiten op de Geallieerde Legers oprukkend van Normandië."

SPANNING in't Oosten

16 Augustus.—Het Roode Leger gaat stelselmatig voort met de vernietiging der 100.000 man Duitsche troepen afgesneden in Letland en Estland. De kring er rond wordt enger en van Pskov uit wordt een wig gedreven tusschen het 16e en het 18e Duitsche leger. De spits der wig bereikte Antsu, 100 km. voorbij Pskov en enkel 30 km. van het eenige spoorwegknooppunt tusschen beide legers.

Rond Oost-Pruisen wordt ook de Russisohe boog aangehaald. Het klinkendste succes was daarbij de inneming der van oudsher versterkte stad Osowiec en het oversteken der rivier Biebrza, laatste hindernis vóór de Duitsche grens.

Over de heele verdere lengte van het front duurt het tusschenstadium voort.

De Duitschers doen talrijke, vergeefsche anvallen. Hun pogingen waren vooral gericht op het afweren van de bedreiging tegen Tilsitt en Warschau, op de vernietiging der Russische bruggehoofden over de San en de Weichsel en op het terugwerpen van hun bergleger in de Karpathen.

Terwijl het die Duitsche tegen aanvallen afslaat, is het Roode Leger zijn bases aan 't vooruit brengen, voorraden aan 't opbouwen, zijn verbindingslijnen aan 't bijwerken. Dit stadium moest logischerwijze komen na zes weken.

Het feit dat de Russen er reeds aanvallen afslaat, is het Roode vuur houden, heeft in Oost-Pruisen de totale mobilisatie veroorzaakt, niet voor oorlogsproductie, maar voor het koortsig graven van tankgrachten, loopgraven en andere veldwerken. Jong en oud, handelaars en leden der vrije beroepen, partij-functionnarissen en embusqués, alle werden ze opgetrommeld. Naar het blijkt werden er ook Nederlandsche, en denkelijk Belgische arbeiders of dwangarbeiders naartoe gezonden. Voor deze laatsten komt er nu wellicht een gouden kans voor ondermijning en ontvluchting.

Duitsche Nederlaag in Normandië voltrokken

16 Augustus.—In achttien dagen tijds hebben sommige Amerikaansche gepantserde kolommen 500 km. afgelegd, meestendeels spijts bitteren, hoewel verspreiden Duitschen tegenstand. De uitslag is, dat het front in Normandië heelemaal onderst boven is gekeerd, hoe sterk en vast de Duitschers het drie weken geleden ook dachten.

Ten Westen van de Dives ligt een enorme, maar standvastig inkrimpende zak, eens 60 km. diep.

Zijn nek versmalde zienderoogen, tot hij nu volkomen werd toegesnoerd, ten minste voor wat betreft troepenbewegingen op groote schaal.

De Canadeezen veroverden Falaise, en sneden de baan naar Lisieux af. Het Britsche Tweede Leger rukt op tusschen Orne en Laise. Condé is voorbijgestoken. Tinchebray werd veroverd. De Amerikanen zijn voorbij Domfront, en Ger en La Ferte. Zulks toont aant dat de zak meer en meer wordt ingedrukt.

von Kluge heeft klaarblijkelijk getracht het geheel van zijn troepen terug te trekken. Hij begon daarmee verleden Zondag. De geallieerde luchtmachten dienden hen evenwel zoo'n geweldige afstraffing toe, dat de poging diende opgegeven. Broksgewijs gaat de Wehrmacht voort te redden wat nog te redden valt. Het zal nochtans geen leger zijn, dat aan den anderen kant toekomt. Het Zevende Duitsche Leger heeft opgehouden te bestaan voor den Slag van Frankrijk.

Waar zal de Wehrmacht probeeren opnieuw slag te leveren na deze nederlaag?

Dat ze besloten is enkel stap voor stap te wijken, is buiten kijf. Het lijkt ernaar of de Duitschers van plan zijn het uit te vechten langsheen de lijn der opeenvolgende rivieren die ten Westen van de Seine in de zee uitmonden. Die van de Dives kan denkelijk nu reeds afgeschreven.

De voor de hand liggende lijn voor den aftocht der verslagen Duitschers liep langs Parijs, doorheen wat wordt geheeten het gat aan Orléans, tusschen de Loire en de Seine. Het Amerikaansche Derde Leger, in hetwelk de Fransche Tank-Divisie onder Generaal Leclerc een schitterenden rol speelt, heeft zijn vangarmen naar wijd en zijd uitgestoken. Het is niet uitgesloten dat het die Duitsche aftocht-lijn heeft doorsneden of onmogelijk gemaakt. Geen bizonderheden of gegevens worden verstrekt nopens de bewegingen van dit Derde Leger. De reden is al te duidelijk. De Duitsche verbindings- en inlichtingsdiensten liggen overhoop. Die dienen niet te worden geholpen.

We mogen evenwel zeker zijn, dat goed nieuws in voorbereiding is daar en elders in Frankrijk. Het nieuws dat we kregen van Normandië, van Bretagne, Maine en Anjou—om van Zuid-Frankrijk te zwijgen—is goed genoeg om verheugd en vertrouwend verdere tijdingen af te wachten.

Canadeesche scherpschutters in een pas veroverd dorp nabij Falaise.

Des tireurs d'elite canadiens en embuscade.

608

LUFTPOST. G.26.

German women - German mothers!

The time has now come when the German women too must take a hand in making an end to the senseless shedding of blood at the fronts.

The war is irrevocably lost. The German Generals also were aware of this, thanks to their military experience and their exact knowledge of the situation. That is why they started a revolt on the 20th. July to give Germany what she now desperately needs:

Peace

Hitler and the party also know, but they do not want peace because for them and their accomplices it would definitely mean the end.

To postpone their own end for some weeks or so, they are sacrificing your husbands, sons, and brothers.

Write the truth to your menfolk in the field.

Write them that each one, who sacrifices himself now, is being killed for a lost cause.

Write them that each one, who now senselessly fights on, only prolongs the war and prevents the peace.

Write them that now the issue has been decided, there is only one duty left for them - to save themselves for you and your families so that sound of limb, they can begin one day the work of reconstruction which even so will be difficult enough.

Write to them
before it is too late !

Caption to first Photograph.

They died on the route to Cherbourg. . . .

(picture)

. . . but Cherbourg's fate was already decided. Their sacrifice was in vain, just as will be the sacrifice of those who are still being killed on all the battlefronts today. For the end of the war is already decided. too.

Caption to second photograph

He will come back

One day his mother will have him back in her arms, when he returns from the prison camp. And then, he too will be there when the work of reconstruction begins.

. . . . .

This is how German Prisoners of War are living

1. A street in the camp looks like this.

The barracks are simple but comfortable. They are constructed in a weatherproof way. Each hut has an entrance with a protection against the wind.

2. Each hut has its own garden.

Competitions in flower cultivation are the fashion.

3. A glimpse in the dining room.

Own cooking, own cooks provide plentiful and appetising food.

4. At work.

The camp work rooms are equipped with the most modern machinery.

5. Woodcutting is very popular.

Prisoners can be employed if they wish outside the camp for good payment in forestry and agriculture.

6. The camp hospital.

Careful treatment in modern wards is a matter of course.

7. Education is also taken care of.

There are examinations in languages, bookkeeping, engineering, handicraft, arts and science.

8. The football team is training.

The Red Cross provides sport outfits and equipment for games of all kinds. First-class performances are very frequent. Football takes first place.

9. How they live and sleep.

The barracks are scrupulously clean and practically furnished.

10. Walks outside the camp.

A A bugle call announces a walk outside the barbed wire. Their own sentries have the responsibility for everyone's safe return.

Nummer 42

[redacted]

Extra-blatt

Deutsche Frauen, deutsche Mütter!

Jetzt ist die Zeit gekommen, wo auch die deutsche Frau dazu beitragen muss, dem sinnlosen Blutvergiessen an den Fronten ein Ende zu bereiten.

Der Krieg ist unwiderruflich verloren. Das wussten auch dank ihrer militärischen Schulung und ihrer genauen Kenntnis der Lage die deutschen Generale. Darum unternahmen sie am 20. Juli einen Putsch, um Deutschland das zu bringen, was es jetzt am nötigsten braucht:

Frieden!

Das wissen auch Hitler und die Partei, die den Frieden nicht wollen, weil Frieden für sie und ihre Helfershelfer das sichere Ende bedeutet. Um ihr eigenes Ende ein paar Wochen hinauszuschieben, darum opfern sie jetzt Eure Männer, Söhne und Brüder.

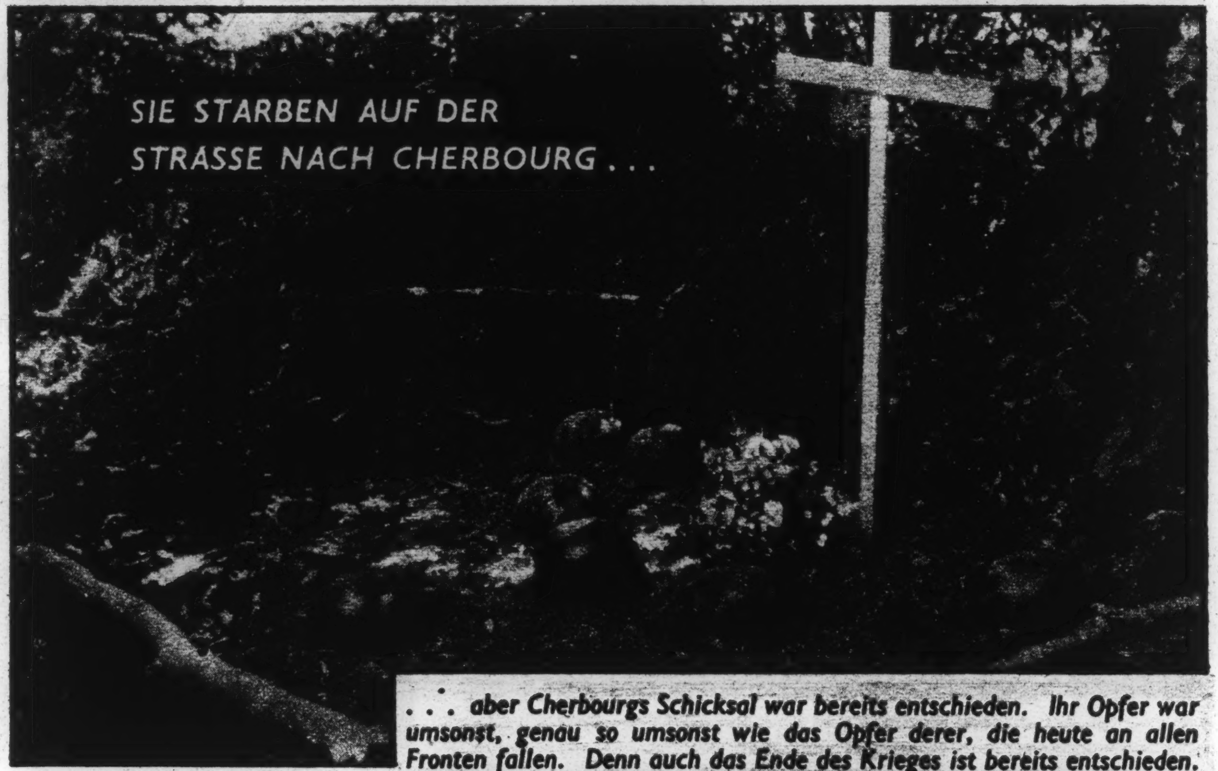
Schreibt Euren Männern die Wahrheit ins Feld!

Schreibt ihnen, dass jeder, der sich jetzt noch opfert, für eine verlorene Sache fällt.

Schreibt ihnen, dass jeder, der jetzt sinnlos weiterkämpft, nur den verlorenen Krieg verlängert und den Frieden verhindert.

Schreibt ihnen, dass sie jetzt, nachdem die Entscheidung gefallen ist, nur noch eine Pflicht haben : sich Euch und Eurer Familie zu erhalten, um dann mit heilen Gliedern an den Wiederaufbau heranzugehen, der ohnehin schwer genug sein wird.

Schreibt ihnen, bevor es zu spät ist!



SIE STARBEN AUF DER STRASSE NACH CHERBOURG . . .

. . . aber Cherbourgs Schicksal war bereits entschieden. Ihr Opfer war umsonst, genau so umsonst wie das Opfer derer, die heute an allen Fronten fallen. Denn auch das Ende des Krieges ist bereits entschieden.

ER WIRD ZURÜCKKEHREN

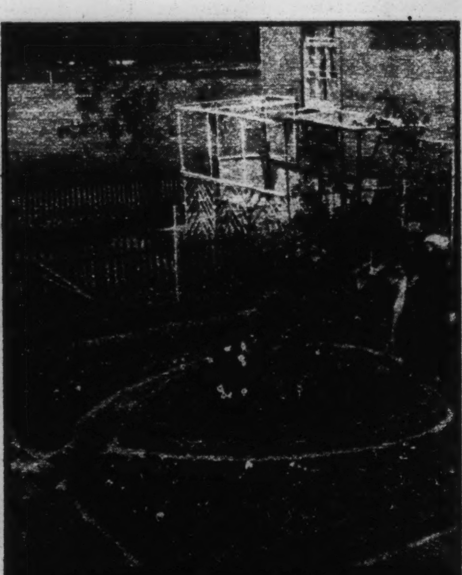
Ihn wird seine Mutter eines Tages wieder in die Arme schliessen können, wenn er aus der Kriegsgefangenschaft heimkehrt. Und dann wird auch er dabei sein, wenn es an den Wiederaufbau geht.

G.26

So leben deutsche Kriegsgefangene

SO SIEHT DIE LAGERSTRASSE AUS

Die Baracken sind einfach, aber gemütlich. Sie sind wetterfest gebaut. Jede Hütte hat ihren windgeschützten Eingang.


JEDE HÜTTE HAT IHREN GARTEN

Blumenzucht-„Wettbewerbe" sind die grosse Mode.

BLICK IN DEN SPEISERAUM

Eigene Küche, eigene Köche sorgen für reichliche und schmackhafte Mahlzeiten.

BEI DER ARBEIT

Die Werkstätten sind mit modernsten Werkzeugmaschinen ausgestattet.

HOLZFÄLLEN IST SEHR BELIEBT

Gefangene können auf Wunsch ausserhalb des Lagers gegen gute Bezahlung in der Forst- und Landwirtschaft beschäftigt werden.

DAS LAGERLAZARETT

Sorgfältige Pflege in modernen Räumen ist selbstverständlich.

FÜR FORTBILDUNG IST AUCH GESORGT

Es gibt Examenskurse für Sprachen, Buchführung, Technik, Handwerk, Kunst und Wissenschaften.

DIE FUSSBALLMANNSCHAFT BEIM TRAINING

Das Rote Kreuz sorgt für Sportkleidung und Sportgeräte aller Art. Erstklassige Leistungen sind an der Tagesordnung. Fussball steht an erster Stelle.

WIE MAN WOHNT UND SCHLÄFT

In den Baracken herrscht grösste Sauberkeit. Alles ist praktisch eingerichtet.

SPAZIERGANG IM FREIEN

Ein Hornsignal ladt zu einem Spaziergang ausserhalb des Stacheldrahtes ein. Eigene Schildwachen haben die Verantwortung, dass alle zurückkehren.

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LUFTPOST. G27.

Landing in South France

On the 15th August, strong American, British and French forces landed on a 160 Kilometer wide coastal strip between Nice and Marseilles in Southern France. The sea landings were preceded by air landings ingreat strength. The Allied parachutists and gliders met no German air defences. The resistance on land was negligible. Within 6 hours, the first 3 bridgeheads had been secured. The advance into France began according to plan.

Battle of encirclement in Normandy

Units of many German divisions are almost completely encircled in Normandy. Only between Falaise, where the main line of retreat runs, and Argentan is there still a narrow gap open which, however, is almost ceaselessly attacked by overwhelmingAllied Air Forces. At the moment of going to press it is reported that Canadian troops are entering Falaise. In a desperate attempt to prevent the pocket from being further narrowed, the German Command launched in the area of Mortain counter attacks with 4 German Panzer divisions without any air support. The attacks were smashed, the German tanks suffered high losses by rocket-firing planes. The whole of Brittany with the important U-Boat bases of Brest, Lorient and St. Nazaire is cut off.

Eastern Front.

In their advance on East Prussia, the Russians have stormed the fortress of Oswiec and crossed the river Bobr, the last natural defence before the frontier. In the Baltic provinces, approximately 30 German divisions are cut off and are in danger of being split into two groups owing to the Russian advance on Walka. In the central sector, the Russians are at the gates of Warsaw, i.e. they have in the 7 weeks of their summer offensive advanced by approximately 650 Kilometers. From Warsaw to Berlin it is still another 530 Kilometers. South of Warsaw, the Russians have crossed the river Vistula on a broad front and continue here as well as along the Carpathians their advance in the direction of Silesia.

356 000 Prisoners

The German Generals and high staff officers who on the 20th July started an unsuccessful putsch knew, thanks to their military training and their knowledge that Germany had lost the war and that further resistance was useless. The soldiers at the battle front too know it. In the last 2 months, 356 000 German soldiers have surrendered to the Allies, of these 100 000 in Normandy, 56 000 in Italy and 200 000 in Russia.

An end totthe war, says General Fieldmarshal Paulus.

The C.-in-C. of the 6th German Army annihilated in Stalingrad, General Fieldmarshal Paulus, on the 8th August, made the following appeal:

"At Stalingrad, the 6th German Army fought under my command on the order of Adolf Hitler until the very last moment in the hope of making it possible for the High Command to end the war with more favourable results for Germany by sacrificing themselves. This hope was not fulfilled.

By the events of recent times, the continuation of the war for Germany has become a senseless shedding of blood. The Red Army is advancing on a broad front and has already reached the East Prussian border. In France, the Anglo-American troops have broken through the German defence line and are pressing on into a wide area of operations.

Neither in the East nor in the West has Germany any reserves with which the situation can be restored. The enemy's superiority in the air and on the sea is so overwhelming that the position becomes even more hopeless. The war is lost for Germany.

613

That Germany has been brought into this position in spite of the heroism of her army and of the whole population is the fault of the political and military leadership of Adolf Hitler.

In addition to this, the methods which have been employed in the treatment of the people of occupied territories by many of Hitler's delegates calls forth loathing from every true soldier, from every honest German and must bring upon us the strongest censure from every nation of the world. If the German people do not detach themselves from such crimes, they must answer for them all.

In consideration of these circumstances, I regard it my duty to make the following clear to the whole German people and my comrades in prison camps. Germany must remove Adolf Hitler and set up a new government which will end the war and form conditions which guarantee the further existence of our people and re-establishment of peaceful friendly relations with our present opponents".

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(picture)

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CENTRAL

1944

F.O.
371

File No. 344

pp. 11686 - 12589

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C 11686
4 SEP 1944

1944

GERMANY

Registry Number } C 11686/344/18

FROM Major-General Brooks, to Mr. Loxley (communicated)

No.

Dated 31st Aug. 1944.

Received in Registry } 4th Sept. 1944

C: Germany.

Dissemination of Leaflets.

Communicates Leaflet Dissemination Report furnished by Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force 1) XH.31 disseminated over Amsterdam and Utrecht on August 28th/29th.

Last Paper.

C 11106

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

39109

(Action completed.)

B.H.Y. 12/9

(Index.)

22/9

Next Paper.

C 12056

(Minutes.)

1) Combined Anglo-American Leaflet Report of 29th August.

French Dept. 7/9.

6/9.

2) Combined Anglo-American Leaflet Report of 2nd. September.

3) WG.1. disseminated over various places on Sept. 3rd.

4) ZF.11. " " " Luxembourg on Sept. 3rd

5) T. 139 " " " various places on Sept. 3rd

26513 F.O.P.

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C / / - 4 SEP 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

C 11686

4 SEP 1944

Mr. P. N. Loxley

With the Compliments
of
Major-General R. A. D. Brooks.

P.B.A.TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

CONFIDENTIAL

33 4

COMBINED ANGLO AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT.

Date. 31.8.44

No.	Title	Date.	Pkgs. or Bombs	No. of Leaflets	No. of Units	Target
XH.29	Flying Dutchman	28/29 Aug.	2B	38,000	152,000	Amsterdam
			1B	20,000	80,000	Utrecht
			3B	58,000	232,000	
XH.31 +	Flying Dutchman	28/29 Aug.	2B	38,000	152,000	Amsterdam
			1B	20,000	80,000	Utrecht
			3B	58,000	232,000	
USA.3 +	Dutch Version	28/29 Aug.	2B	9,320	149,120	Amsterdam
			2B	9,320	149,120	Utrecht
			4B	18,640	298,240	
XB.28 +	L'Arc en Ciel No. 25	30/31 Aug.	6B	106,200	424,800	Brussels
			4B	70,800	283,200	Liege
			10B	177,000	708,000	
Y.30	Tous les Fronts	30/31 Aug.	2B	30,240	90,720	Lille
			2B	30,240	90,720	Valenciennes
			2B	30,240	90,720	Laon
			2B	30,240	90,720	Reims
			2B	30,240	90,720	Amiens
			10B	151,200	453,600	
XF 2	French Army in France	28/29 Aug.	2P	8,000	32,000	Gournay area
			2P	8,000	32,000	St. Just area
			2P	8,000	32,000	Cravant area
			12P	48,000	192,000	Sancerre area
			2P	8,000	32,000	Unknown
			20P	80,000	320,000	
		27/28 Aug.	6P	24,000	96,000	Dijon area
			4P	16,000	64,000	Loches area
			4P	16,000	64,000	Bourges area
			14P	56,000	224,000	
XF 2	French Army in France	28/29 Aug.	2P	8,000	32,000	Cravant to Sancerre
		29/30 Aug.	2P	8,000	32,000	Aiguillon area
				16,000	64,000	Angouleme and area
				24,000	96,000	
XD 1 +	Greetings to the Danes	29/30 Aug.	10P	80,000	160,000	Vejle
D 5 +	We will win	29/30 Aug.	10P	17,600	158,400	Vejle
F 177	B.B.C. Song Book	5 Aug.	32P	28,800	345,600	Bordeaux
XG 24	Message to Foreign Workers (German-Danish)	30 Aug.	5B	335,000	335,000	Kiel
G4a-4b	Prisoner of War Leaflet	30 Aug.	5B	200,000	400,000	Kiel
G 26	Luftpost	30 Aug.	10B	176,000	528,000	Kiel
			5B	88,000	246,000	Bremen
			15B	264,000	774,000	
Y 31	Tous les Fronts	Aug.31/ Sept.1	2B	30,240	90,720	Hazebrouck
			2B	30,240	90,720	Lens
			2B	30,240	90,720	Douai
			2B	30,240	90,720	Avesnes
			2B	30,240	90,720	Mezieres
			10B	151,200	453,600	
XG20	Message to Foreign Workers(German-Polish)	Aug.30	2B	112,000	112,000	Kiel
			5B	280,000	280,000	Bremen
			7B	392,000	392,000	
XG23	Message to Foreign Workers(German-Dutch)	30 Aug.	3B	180,000	180,000	Kiel
			5B	300,000	300,000	Bremen
			8B	480,000	480,000	
XG 25	This is it	30 Aug.	5B	360,000	360,000	Bremen
XG 26 +	Message to German Workers	30 Aug.	5B	200,000	400,000	Kiel
			5B	200,000	400,000	Bremen
			10B	400,000	800,000	
USG49	How the collapse came about	30 Aug.	5B	303,000	303,000	Bremen

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CONFIDENTIAL

We attach for your information a Leaflet Dissemination Report furnished by S.H.A.E.F.

With the compliments

of

Major General R. A. D. Brooks.

TR/S/1 CONFIDENTIAL 1 September 1944

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

No.	Title	Date	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
ZG 37	Safe Conduct	Aug.31/ Sept.1	1	60,000	60,000	Le Havre
ZG 52/56	Message to German		1	80,000	80,000	Lorient
	Officers and N.C.Os		1	80,000	80,000	St. Omer
	(each bomb contains 32,000		1	80,000	80,000	Arras
	of ZG 52 and 48,000 of ZG 56)		1	80,000	80,000	Le Havre
ZG 39	The Truth about the Peace Movement	Aug. 30	5	160,000	160,000	Bremen
ZG 54	This Is How Your	Aug.31/ Sept.1	2	120,000	160,000	Brest
	Comrades Fared (+)		1	60,000	80,000	Crozon
			1	60,000	80,000	Lorient
			1	60,000	80,000	Montbard
			1	60,000	80,000	Venarey
			1	60,000	80,000	Vitteaux
			1	60,000	80,000	Sombernon
			1	60,000	80,000	Dijon
			1	60,000	80,000	Le Havre
			1	60,000	80,000	Fecamp
ZG 57	Falaise		1	80,000	80,000	Calais
			1	80,000	80,000	Bethune
			1	80,000	80,000	Arras
			1	80,000	80,000	Le Havre
			1	80,000	80,000	Dieppe
T 130	Nachrichten	Aug. 30	10	100,000	600,000	Haut Mainil
			5	50,000	300,000	Kiel
			5	50,000	300,000	Bremen
T 137	Nachrichten (+)	Aug.31/ Sept.1	2	19,800	118,800	Brest
			1	9,900	59,400	Crozon
			1	19,900	59,400	Calais
			2	19,800	118,800	Lorient
			1	9,900	59,400	St. Omer
			1	9,900	59,400	Bethune
			2	19,800	118,800	Arras
			1	9,900	59,400	Montbard
			1	9,900	59,400	Venarey
			1	9,900	59,400	Vitteaux
			1	9,900	59,400	Sombernon
			1	9,900	59,400	Dijon
			2	19,800	118,800	Le Havre
			1	9,900	59,400	Fecamp
			1	9,900	59,400	Dieppe
	Total		65	1,983,100	4,148,600	

CONFIDENTIAL

+ = First Dissemination

DE VLIEGENDE HOLLANDER

WEEKBLAD VERSPREID DOOR DE GEALLIEERDE LUCHTMACHT No. 45. DONDERDAG 24 AUGUSTUS 1944

PARIJS BEVRIJD

Nieuwe omsingelingen bedreigen de Duitschers

Generaal Koenig, Opperbevelhebber der Fransche Binnenlandsche Strijdkrachten, heeft op 23 Augustus een communiqué uitgegeven, waarin werd gemeld:

"Parijs is in handen van de Fransche binnenlandsche strijdkrachten. Gisteren, den 22en Augustus, was de vijand, na vier dagen van strijd, overal in de stad geslagen. Fransche patriotten hebben alle openbare gebouwen in Parijs bezet. De vertegenwoordigers van Vichy zijn gearresteerd of gevlucht. Vijftigduizend man van de F.F.I. (Forces Françaises de l'Intérieur) en verscheidene honderdduizenden Fransche patriotten namen deel aan de bevrijding van de hoofdstad.

De Parijsche politie bezette het hoofd-commissariaat van Politie op het eiland van de Cité, in de Seine, en versterkte het tot een bastion, waarop alle Duitsche aanvallen te pletter liepen.

Zoo heeft het volk van Parijs dus een belangrijk aandeel gehad in de bevrijding van zijn stad.

Leve Frankrijk!"

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Londen, 23 Augustus. Het groote nieuws, waarop wij reeds enkele dagen in spanning hebben gewacht, is eindelijk gekomen. Parijs is verlost van den bezetter en onderdrukker. Parijs is weer de stad van het herrezen Fransche volk.

Het bericht is geen verrassing meer, daarvoor was de Geallieerde superioriteit te treffend aan den dag getreden, en toch, nu het tenslotte gekomen is, doet het een golf van vreugde en ontroering omhoog slaan.

Veelvuldig is de beteekenis van de Fransche hoofdstad. Een blik op de kaart doet zien hoe Parijs het centrum is van alle Fransche wegen en spoorwegen. Het offensief naar Duitschland zal met verdubbelde snelheid worden voortgezet. Maar grooter dan dit militaire belang is van dit nieuws de politieke en de moreele beteekenis. Een verpletterende slag voor het ten doode gedoemde Nazi-tuig—een heerlijke, opstuwende gebeurtenis voor allen die strijden voor de vrijheid.

Parijs is bevrijd. Parijs, de stad van Molière en Diderot, Victor Hugo en Zola, de stad van de schilders en de dichters—het beschavingscentrum van West-Europa, dat uit dezen nacht op zal rijzen tot grooter rijkdom en grooter bloei. Dit is het historisch oogenblik waarop, door de machtige offensieven van buiten en door een schitterenden volksopstand van binnen, de eerste hoofdstad wordt bevrijd van een onderdrukt land.

En de anderen zullen volgen—alle anderen: Warschau en Praag, Athene en Belgrado, Oslo en Kopenhagen, Brussel en ook ons geliefd, ons eigen Amsterdam.

Het geheele front in beweging

Het geheele front in Frankrijk is in beweging.

De macht van het Amerikaansche 3de leger van Generaal Patton wordt iederen dag opnieuw bewezen door de krachtige tankstooten die het uitvoert in steeds nieuwe richtingen. Terwijl gisteren het bericht kwam van het oprukken van een sterke tankformatie langs den Zuidelijken oever van de Seine in de richting van Rouen en de zee, met het doel de ten Zuiden van Caen ontsnapte overblijfselen van het 7de leger samen te drijven in een nieuwen zak tusschen de Seine en het Britsch-Canadeesche front in Normandië, wordt vandaag een andere geweldige sprong voorwaarts gemeld, van Orléans uit, voorbij Sens, in de richting van de hoofdwegen, die Parijs met Oost-Frankrijk verbinden.

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XH31

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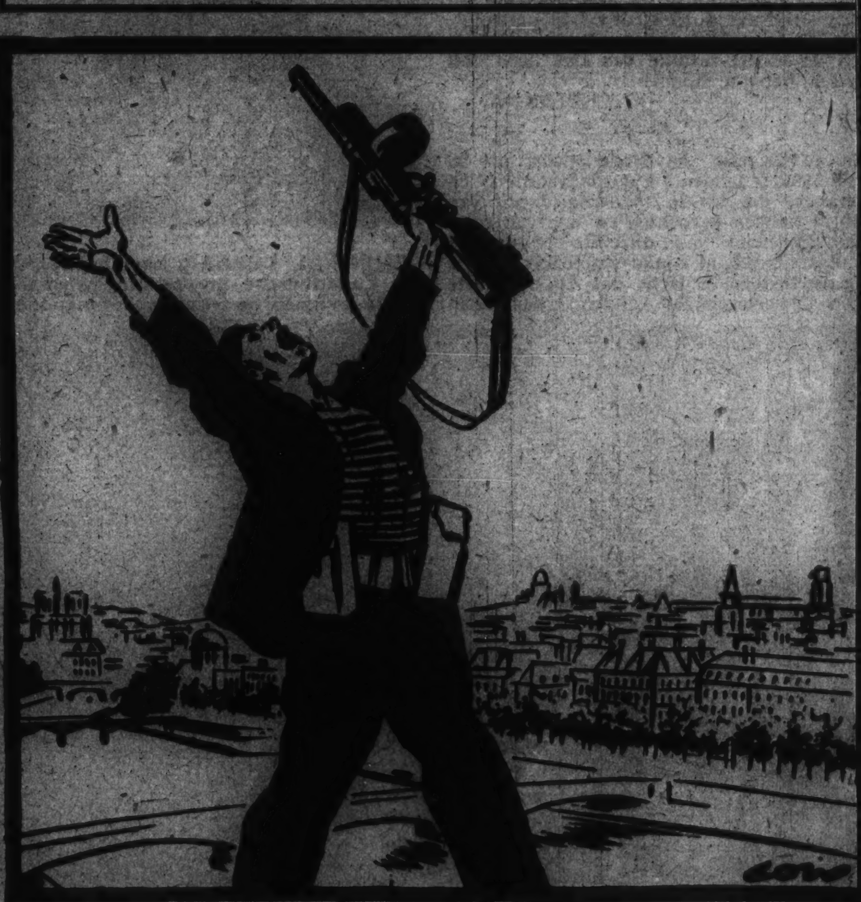

VIVE LA FRANCE!

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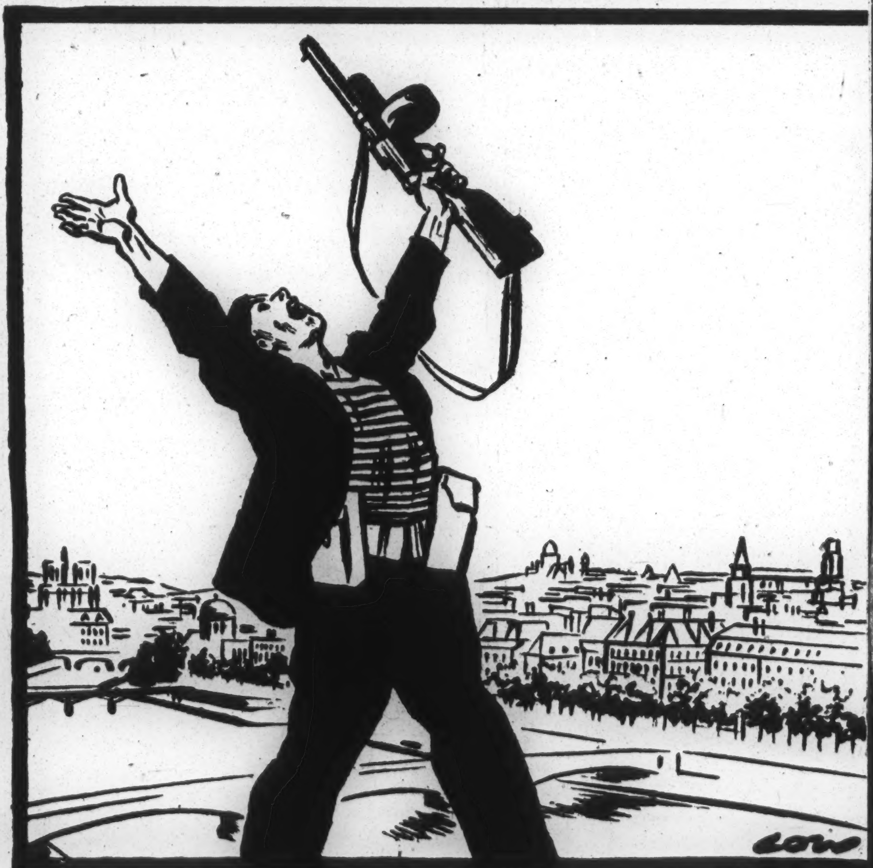


VIVE LA FRANCE!

XH31

8

ONZE NEDERLANDSCHE STRIJDKRACHTEN IN FRANKRIJK

onden, 22 Aug. Nederlandsche troepen van de Koninklijke Brigade rinses Irene" vechten in Normandië, ingedeeld bij het eerste Canadeesche er, dat onder bevel staat van Generaal Crerar.

nder den Nederlandschen Commandant de Brigade staan de majoors van der ck—Engelandvaarder—en Looringh van ck—uit Zuid Afrika—die over speciale achementen het bevel voeren. Hun sec- bevindt zich op het oogenblik dat wij schrijven in de frontlinie, tusschen laise en de zee.

ijdens den overtocht werd het convooi, arin onze troepen zich bevonden, niet en geëscorteerd door Geallieerde oorlogs- epen, maar ook door motortorpedo- oten en andere eenheden van de Konink- e Nederlandsche Marine, waarvan de nanningen weinig vermoedden, dat zij en landgenooten hielpen beschermen. alles gebeurde omstreeks den vijfden gustus, den verjaardag van Prinses Irene, Haar naam aan de Koninklijke Neder- dsche Brigade schonk.

p den dag dat de Nederlandsche troepen den strijd gingen—12 Augustus—werd , door de afdeelingscommandanten, de gende dagorder van Hare Majesteit de ningin voorgelezen:

" Nu gij op het punt staat, daadwerke- ijk aan den strijd voor de bevrijding van et Vaderland deel te nemen, wensch Ik en kort woord tot U te richten, Vier aren hebt gij dit groote oogenblik ver- eid. Bijna vier jaren hebt gij U voor- ereid tot de taak, die U te wachten taat—jaren, die niet alleen zullen blijken an nut te zijn geweest; zij hebben ook en geest van kameraadschap en van nderling vertrouwen gekweekt, die onont- eerlijk zijn in de moeilijke oogenblikken ie U wellicht te wachten staan. Schouder an schouder met onze bondgenooten aat gij het Vaderland bevrijden van verheersching en dwingelandij. Moge eze gedachte aan Uwe daden steeds e bezieling geven, die U tesamen met nze bondgenooten als overwinnaars uit en strijd zal doen treden. Ik vertrouw, at gij allen Uw plicht zult doen en dat ij de mooie traditie van ons leger zult eten hoog te houden.

WILHELMINA.".

* * *

n de Brigade zijn Nederlanders uit 29 schillende landen, Engelandvaarders en eranen, die in de tragische dagen van 0 al hebben gevochten en waarvan som- gen indertijd van ditzelfde Normandië , naar Engeland zijn overgestoken. Onze gens hadden gedacht dat ze de eerste en de gelegenheid zouden krijgen zich aan het werk in de frontlinie aan te passen, maar al direct werd in den Nederlandschen sector hard gevochten. Zij kwamen spoedig onder zwaar vijandelijk mortier- en kanonvuur en toen vielen ook de eerste gewonden. Gelukkig is het aantal gewonden tot nu toe klein en meest van lichten aard.

Een van de eerste nachten deed een Duitsche patrouille een poging onze linies binnen te dringen, maar deze werd beslissend afgeslagen. Daarop namen de Nederlanders wraak en het was bij die gelegenheid, dat de eerste gevangenen werden binnengebracht. Den volgenden dag wonnen onze troepen terrein. Patrouilles gingen uit om bosschen en boomgaarden van Duitschers te zuiveren en opnieuw werden gevangenen gemaakt. Bij die gevechten in de voorste linies werden onze troepen gesteund door hun eigen mortieren en artillerie.

Reeds gedurende de eerste dagen hebben de Nederlandsche formaties in hun sector eenige plaatsen bevrijd. De Duitsche tegenstand was bij deze operaties echter niet zeer krachtig. Doch hoe verder zij nu Oostwaarts dringen, hoe grooter de vijandelijke tegenstand wordt. De eerste successen hebben onze menschen echter zelfvertrouwen gegeven in dezen strijd op het vastcland van Europa, die de belofte inhoudt van de bevrijding van het Vaderland.

GENERAAL CRERAR, bevelhebber van het Canadeesche Eerste Leger, waarbij de Nederlandsche troepen zijn ingedeeld.

de landing rukken detachementen van de Kon. Ned. Brigade "Prinses Irene" op naar de frontlinie.

"PERMETTEZ-MOI M'SIEU..." Een Fransche arbeider en Minister Churchill bij zijn laatste bezoek aan bevrijd Normandië—of: de eene dienst is de andere waard.

Buitenlandsch Overzicht

Londen, Woensdag 23 *Augustus* 1944.— Parijs is bevrijd! Heerlijk nieuws, dat, sterker dan eenig ander bericht, de zekerheid der komende overwinning in zich draagt. En welk een voldoening voor het Fransche volk dat het de Fransche binnenlandsche strijdkrachten zijn geweest, die, gesteund door de gansche bevolking, de hoofdstad hebben gezuiverd van de bezoedeling van Duitschers en landverraders. Dit was een meesterlijk staaltje van samenwerking tusschen de Geallieerden die, van buiten af aanvallend, alle voorwaarden schiepen voor een geslaagden volksopstand, en de patriotten die, van binnen af toeslaand, van de historische kans gebruik maakten.

De overwinning nadert met rassche schreden. Sinds enkele weken is de strijd in het Westen getreden in de phase van den bewegingsoorlog — een bewegingsoorlog, die gevoerd wordt in een tempo dat een met tusschenpoozen verspreid weekblad niet bij kan houden. Plaatsnamen die wij hier zouden noemen, zouden alweer uit het gezicht verdwenen zijn op het oogenblik dat gij dit leest. Laat ons dus alleen letten op de hoofdlijnen van de waarlijk grootsche ontwikkeling der Geallieerde strategie.

Twee jaren waren noodig om de invasie van Frankrijk organisatorisch voor te bereiden, er het materiaal voor te vervaardigen en er de manschappen voor op te leiden. De landingen van den 6-en Juni vormden de gewaagdste onderneming uit wellicht de geheele krijgshistorie. Duitschland overviel in 1940 onvoldoend voorbereide tegenstanders; de Geallieerden moesten den Atlantischen Muur bestormen. De bestorming slaagde, mede dank zij de ervaring die in het Middellandsche Zeegebied en in den Pacific verworven was. Een bruggehoofd werd bevochten. In dat bruggehoofd moest de oorlogsvorm voorbereid worden waarin de Geallieerden — althans op dien schaal — *geen* ervaring hadden: den bewegingsstrijd, het opzetten en volhouden van grootsche offensieve acties, met duizenden tanks, duizenden vliegtuigen, tienduizenden voertuigen, honderdduizenden soldaten. Montgomery overhaastte zich niet. Met de rust van een superieur schaakspeler bouwde hij zijn stelling op, bracht zijn stukken in positie, deed den vijand verliezen lijden in vruchtelooze aanvalsacties — en zette toen den grooten aanval in. De Amerikanen braken door naar Bretagne en de Loire. De Britten hielden het Duitsche Zevende Leger vast bij Caen. De Amerikanen rukten aan hun rechterflank op naar Orleans en Parijs, en omsingelden met hun linker flank het Zevende Leger waarvan de achterhoede aan stukken werd gereten. Gedesorganiseerde resten trokken terug naar de Seine. Tusschen Rouaan en Parijs waren intusschen de Amerikanen al over die breede rivier. Cordon na cordon werd opgesteld tusschen de vluchtende Duitschers en hun *Heimat*.

De landingen in Zuid-Frankrijk

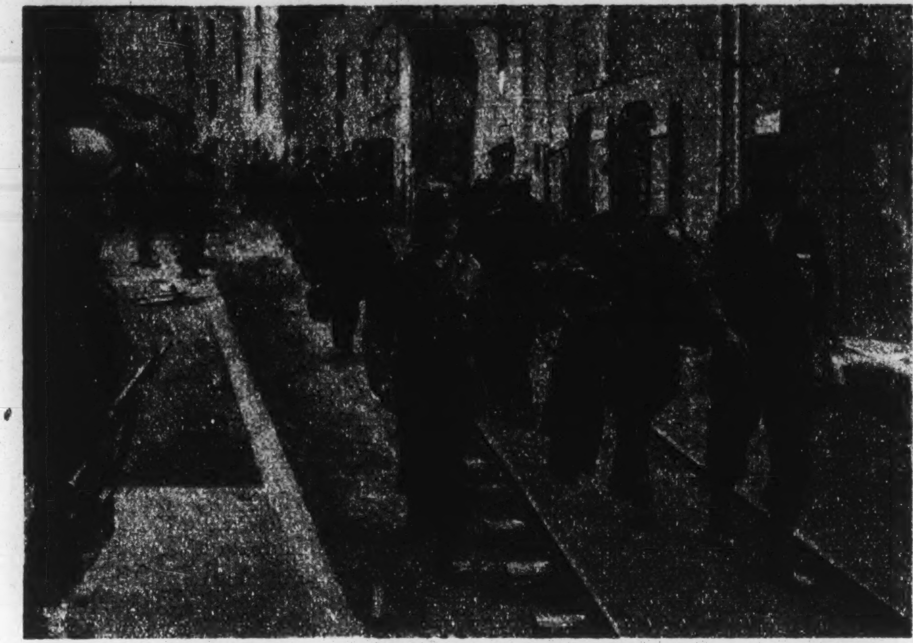
Toen volgde een nieuwe verrassing.

Op Dinsdag 15 Augustus landden Fransche, Amerikaansche en Britsche troepen aan de Fransche Riviera. Toulon en Marseille werden afgesneden. De Geallieerden vereenigden zich met de dappere strijders van het Fransche *maquis*. De opmarsch door het dal van de Rhone en de Saone werd voorbereid. Zoo viel gansch Zuid - West - Frankrijk droog. Fransche vrijheidsstrijders bezetten Toulouse en de Spaansche grensposten. De overgebleven Duitschers holden Spanje binnen of snelden in allerlei vehikels in de richting van Duitschland. Het minste wat men op het oogenblik zeggen kan, is dat geheel Frankrijk bezuiden een lijn van het Kanaal tot aan de Zwitsersche grens voor de Duitschers verloren is. Tientallen millioenen genieten de onbeschrijfelijke vreugde van de bevrijding uit meer dan vier jaar loodzwaren druk.

Wij spraken van een "lijn" van het Kanaal tot aan de Zwitsersche grens. Dat wil natuurlijk niet zeggen dat de strijd opeens het statische karakter van den eersten Wereldoorlog zal aannemen. Niets is minder waarschijnlijk. Met het Duitsche Zevende Leger is de Duitsche tankmacht die West-Europa moest verdedigen, goeddeels vernietigd. De Geallieerden kunnen en zullen den bewegingsoorlog met verdubbelde energie voorzetten in de richting van de Duitsche grens.

Nog een aspect van deze ontwikkeling verdient bijzondere aandacht.

Zie vervolg pag. 3



Kolonel von Auloch, die in de citadel van St. Malo zijn manschappen opofferde— en hen overleefde, om zich zelf over te geven.

KONINKLIJK BESLUIT INZAKE DE TIJDELIJKE BESTUURSVOORZIENING

Op 16 Augustus j.l. heeft de Minister van Binnenlandsche Zaken, Mr. J. A. W. Burger, voor Radio Oranje, nadere mededeelingen gedaan omtrent het nu door H.M. de Koningin bekrachtigde besluit inzake de tijdelijke Bestuursvoorziening in Nederland. Het besluit bevat slechts vier artikelen waarvan artikel I het belangrijkste is. Het luidt als volgt:

ART I:

1. *Door ons worden nadere regelen vastgesteld omtrent de voorloopige voorziening in de vertegenwoordigende lichamen van Rijk, Provincie en Gemeente en in het bestuur van Provincie en Gemeente, vanaf het tijdstip, waarop het grondgebied des Rijks geheel of gedeeltelijk door den vijand is ontruimd.*
2. *De in het vorig lid bedoelde regelen betreffen mede de wijze van samenstelling van de vertegenwoordigende lichamen en, met behoud van de daaromtrent geldende algemeene beginselen, voor zooveel noodig hunner taak en werkwijze.*

ART. II bepaalt dat deze regelingen, om terstond vertegenwoordigende lichamen te doen functioneeren, geldig kunnen zijn, ook zonder dat ze in het Staatsblad zijn afgekondigd. Het is dus mogelijk die regelingen toe te passen zonder dat de vijand van den inhoud heeft kunnen kennisnemen.

ART III bepaalt dat vroegere wettelijke regelingen tijdelijk voor deze nieuwe regeling moeten wijken en *ART. IV* zegt, dat Militair Gezag niet bevoegd is dit *Besluit Tijdelijke Bestuursvoorziening* te wijzigen, of op te schorten. Hieruit blijkt, dat de pijlers van ons staatsbestel, te weten de constitutioneele monarchie, de onschendbaarheid van den Koning en de ministerieele verantwoordelijkheid onaangetast blijven.

De Memorie van Toelichting op bovengenoemd Besluit vermeldt, dat hiermede in beginsel vastgelegd is, dat ten spoedigste na den terugkeer, dus reeds in de periode van den *Bijzonderen Staat van Beleg*, parlement, provinciale staten en gemeenteraden zullen functioneeren en hun oude bevoegdheden bezitten en tevens, dat, welke regeling ook wordt getroffen voor de samenstelling, de taak en de werkwijze van de vertegenwoordigende lichamen, in ieder geval niet mag worden afgeweken van de democratische grondslagen van ons staatsbestel.

In dit Besluit is niet vastgesteld, wie die volksvertegenwoordigers zullen zijn. Hoewel algemeene verkiezingen niet terstond gehouden zullen kunnen worden, dient er voor te worden zorggedragen, dat de Kamers worden samengesteld op een wijze waardoor verzekerd is, dat onze volksvertegenwoordiging onafhankelijk tegenover de Regeering zal staan. Het spreekt vanzelf, dat ook de stem van de groepen die hebben uitgemunt door hun verzet tegen den Duitschen bezetter, straks in de volksvertegenwoordiging moet kunnen worden gehoord. Op welke wijze een en ander in zijn werk zal gaan, zal het voorwerp van een nadere regeling vormen, die echter niet zal worden gepubliceerd, zoolang de betrokken personen gevaar loopen door Duitsche wraakmaatregelen te worden getroffen.

Wel zijn—in het Besluit op den Bijzonderen Staat van Beleg—waarborgen geschapen, opdat in het Parlement vrijelijk en in het openbaar door de volksvertegenwoordigers al datgene kan worden gezegd en verricht, wat zij nuttig en noodig achten.

BUITENLANDSCH OVERZICHT (Vervolg)

In de afgeloopen maanden hebben de Duitschers en hun handlangers consequent gepoogd, de energie der onderdrukte volkeren te verlammen door den bevrijdingsstrijd af te schilderen als een bestiale orgie van dood en verwoesting. Wat zien wij in Frankrijk? Er zijn streken met den grond gelijk gemaakt, vooral tusschen Normandië en de Seine. Maar tegenover iedere verwoeste kilometer staan ongeschonden departementen; tegenover elk gezin dat have en goed verloor, staan duizenden voor wie geen individueel, maar slechts een nationaal opbouwprobleem bestaat. En zoo zien wij in Londen op de films uit Frankrijk eindelooze rijen tanks voortsnellen door onbeschadigde steden, uitbundig toegejuicht door een bevolking die haar vreugde vertolkt in tranen. En dit ziende, zijn wij in den geest in Amsterdam en Den Haag, in Maastricht en Groningen. "*Sie kommen!*" riep een verschrikte Duitscher vorige week over Radio Parijs. Ja—zij komen, ook naar U!

Oostelijk front

De Russen hebben, sinds de eerste phase van hun zomeroffensief na vijfhonderd kilometer terreinwinst tot relatieven stilstand kwam, weken van harden strijd achter den rug. De Duitschers poogden een corridor open te beuken naar hun afgesneden legers in Estland en Letland. Hierbij hebben de Russen ten Zuidwesten van Riga terrein moeten prijsgeven. Het is den Duitschers echter niet gelukt, de Russen ter hoogte van Oost-Pruisen terug te dringen achter de Njemen. Integendeel — de Russen vermeden de fout van 1914 toen zij, oprukkend met onvoldoende-gedekte flanken, een catastrofalen nederlaag leden bij Tannenberg; van week tot week namen zij het gansche Oost-Pruisische grensgebied vaster in hun greep. Op dit oogenblik vallen hun granaten al op Duitschen bodem.

Verder Zuidelijk, bij Warschau, vergrooten de Russen methodisch hun bruggehoofden over de Weichsel en de San. Hun eerste stoot naar de Poolsche hoofdstad — die, volkomen begrijpelijk, den volksopstand had ontketend — werd afgeslagen. Veel winst boekten de Duitschers echter niet. Aan het gansche front trokken de Russen hun reserves naar voren, stelden ze op in formatie, verzamelden gigantische hoeveelheden materiaal — alles in afwachting van den dag waarop het sein zal worden gegeven om, zooals Stalin op 1 Mei reeds zei, "het Duitsche leger dat zich als een gewond dier in zijn hol terugtrekt, daarheen te achtervolgen en het te dooden."

Al deze voorbereidingen hebben de Russen niet verhinderd, ook nog een offensief te openen in Roemenië, waarbij zij op 22 Augustus Jassy veroverden. Eén dag later liep Roemenië over naar het Geallieerde kamp. Duitschland is den Balkan kwijt.

Voorbereiding van den vrede

Ons aller aandacht is gericht op de naderende overwinning. Wij mogen door deze overwinning echter niet overrompeld worden. Vóórdien moet de grondslag zijn gelegd voor de na-oorlogsche internationale samenwerking. De beginselen daarvan werden reeds vastgesteld op de conferentie te Moskou in October 1943. Over vaste organisatorische vormen was toen echter nog niet gesproken. Evenmin te Teheran. In den loop van dit jaar echter hebben de regeeringen van de Vereenigde Staten, Engeland en de Sowjet-Unie elkaar uitgebreide memoranda doen toekomen hoe zij zich de organisatie der collectieve veiligheid voorstelden. Nu gebleken is dat er een ruime mate van overeenstemming bestaat, zijn Amerikaansche, Engelsche en Russische delegaties in Dumbarton Oaks, bij Washington, bijeengekomen teneinde, zoo mogelijk, concretere plannen te ontwerpen. In geen geval zullen de drie grootste mogendheden die plannen aan de kleinere staten opdringen. Zij zullen aan hen worden voorgelegd, ter voorbereiding, naar het schijnt, van een conferentie van alle Vereenigde Volkeren. Daarbij bestaat dus de mogelijkheid dat — juist als in het geval van de UNRRA — in den opzet nog belangrijke wijzigingen zullen worden aangebracht als gevolg van de opmerkingen en de critiek der kleinere staten.

Zoo hoort het in een democratische samenleving. J.

GENERAAL PATTON, bevelhebber van het Amerikaansche tankleger dat door Frankrijk stormt.

HET LOGBOEK

Misschien is e menigeen onder ons die zich zelf op iet van jaloerschheid betrapt, wanneer hij leest of hoor over de wonderbaarlijke gebeurtenissen in Frankrijk. Het is inderdaad, voor alle onderdrukte volken, een inspireerend maar benijdenswaardig schouwspel tevens.

Hier is een land, dat zijn overweldigers tot gruis ziet vermorzelen op een wijze, als ook de grootste optimist nauwelijks had durven hopen. Maar het is daarvoor niet alleen dank verschuldigd aan de Geallieerde strijdkrachten, die op waarlijk geniale wijze een der grootste krijgsplannen der geschiedenis tot uitvoering brachten; het mag ook, met gerechtvaardigden trots, wijzen op het werk van eigen vrijkorpsen — gisteren nauwelijks meer dan een "schimmenleger", vandaag een goed geleide, goed georganiseerde en tot groote daden in staat zijnde militaire formatie, die alleen al door de bevrijding van Parijs onvergankelijk haar glorie vestigde.

Voorwaar, iets om jaloersch op te zijn!

Maar is niet Frankrijks herrijzenis ons tevens een zeker pand, dat ook onze beurt spoedig zal komen?

Benijden mogen we de Franschen wel, mits wij dan daarbij niet vergeten ook aan eigen toekomst te denken. Er valt nog veel te doen. Hoe groot de moreele en de militaire waarde van een juist gebruik der binnenlandsche krachten zijn kan, is nu in Frankrijk op overtuigende manier gebleken.

De tijd zal nu, met Gods hulp, spoedig komen, dat ook uit Nederland de indringer zal worden verjaagd. Ook in onze steden en dorpen bevinden zich militaire "schimmen", die morgen soldaten van vleesch en bloed worden. Zij hebben hun eigen taak, hun eigen leiding, hun eigen instructies.

Maar naast en achter hen staat de massa der burgers en boeren, zonder directe militaire opdracht, maar voorbestemd voor nauwelijks minder belangrijken arbeid. Het openbare leven, de voedselvoorziening moet zoo veel mogelijk ongestoord doorgaan, neen veel sterker, moet worden verbeterd en hersteld. Tallooze handen en hoofden zullen daarvoor noodig zijn; het vaderland kan er geen missen!

Men kent de Duitsche methoden, die op het oogenblik van nederlaag en smadelijke terugtocht plegen te worden toegepast. Niemand behoeft zich dan ook af te vragen, wat hem bij de bevrijding te doen zou kunnen staan. Het moge hier, om niet in de kaart van den vijand te spelen, bij vage aanduidingen blijven. Maar bij eenig nadenken, zal iedereen voor zich zelf kunnen uitmaken, wat van hem verwacht wordt. En hoe belangrijker zijn werk voor de gemeenschap is, zoo veel te meer gevaar hij ook, op het laatste oogenblik, van Duitsche zijde loopen zal, en zoo veel te meer recht hij dan ook heeft op de hulp en de bescherming van iederen bondgenoot op het kritieke oogenblik.

Wij weten, dat zij, die jaren lang in het geheim voor de vrijheid streden, ook op den grooten dag vooraan in de gelederen zullen staan. Dat beteekent, dat hun taak, in plaats van veelal negatief, afbrekend en bestrijdend, plotseling positief, helpend en opbouwend worden zal. Daarin ligt heel wat meer besloten dan met enkele woorden kan worden gezegd.

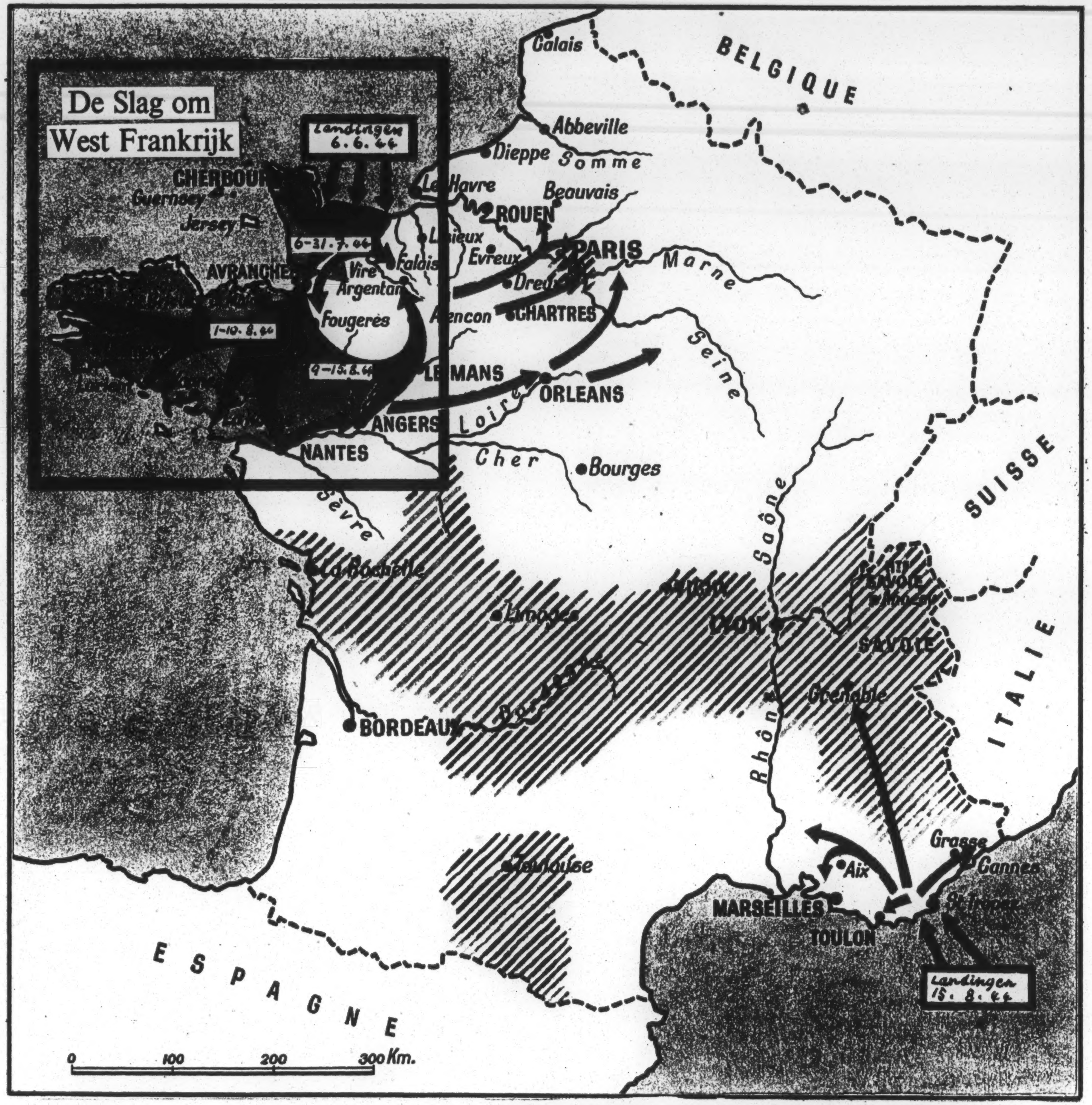
Zoo moge iedereen deze laatste periode van den strijd mede benutten om zich op zijn komend werk voor te bereiden.

Dit zou den Geallieerden bevrijdingslegers tot hulp en het vaderland tot heil zijn.

de Rotterdammer

De Bevrijding van Frankrijk

Na de landingen op den 6en Juni, rukten de Geallieerden op naar Caen, dat zij hadden voorbestemd als scharnier, waarop hun geheele linie kon draaien. Het plan lukte. Op de linkerflank beukten de Geallieerde legers zonder ophouden op de hoofdgrsep van Rommels tankdivisies en op zijn uitgelezen troepen. Op de rechterflank kwamen de sneldenkende en snelhandelende Amerikanen in beweging en drongen het schiereiland van Cherbourg binnen. Cherbourg viel. De Amerikanen namen Avranches, waaierden uit naar het Westen naar Brest, naar het Zuiden op Rennes aan en ten slotte naar Nantes. Het schiereiland van Bretagne was afgesloten — slechts enkele punten van weerstand in de havens bleven over, maar het opruimen daarvan baarde geen zorgen. Tezelfder tijd bleven de Amerikanen in beweging—ze sloegen hun slag naar Le Mans. Ondertusschen zaten de Britsche en Canadeesche legers niet stil; zij drongen op ten Zuiden van Caen met een speerpunt naar Falaise, terwijl de Amerikanen naar het Noorden zwenkten om hen te ontmoeten. Dit werd de befaamde zak, waarin het Duitsche 7e Leger gevangen en bestookt werd. Geschat wordt dat reeds 30.000 gevangenen zijn gemaakt. Zoo eindigde de slag van West-Frankrijk, waarin Rommel persoonlijk werd uitgeschakeld en zijn leger aan gruizels geslagen. Een gedeelte van zijn tanks en enkele troepenafdeelingen (in hoofdzaak S.S.-troepen) slaagden er in te ontsnappen. Intusschen waren de Geallieerden naar Lisieux doorgedrongen, hadden de Seine bij Mantes overgestoken en daar een bruggehoofd gevormd. In het Zuiden landden de Geallieerden op de Riviera en geholpen door de Fransche binnenlandsche strijdkrachten, ging het op de havens aan. Marseille is in hun handen, Toulon staat op het punt te vallen, zij rukken op voorbij Grenoble, het centrum van de Fransche vrijheidsstrijders, die reeds heer en meester zijn in Savoye.


De Slag om West Frankrijk
Landingen 6. 6. 44
CHERBOURG
Guernsey
Jersey
6-31. 7. 44
AVRANCHES
Vire
Falaise
Argentan
Fougeres
1-10. 8. 44
9-15. 8. 44
LE MANS
ANGERS
NANTES
Lorient
Calais
BELGIQUE
Abbeville
Dieppe
Somme
Le Havre
Beauvais
ROUEN
Lisieux
Evreux
PARIS
Marne
Dreux
Alencon
CHARTRES
Seine
ORLEANS
Loire
Cher
Bourges
Sèvre
SUISSE
La Rochelle
Limoges
Saône
DIJON
HTE SAVOIE
SAVOIE
ITALIE
Grenoble
BORDEAUX
Dordogne
Rhône
Toulouse
Grasse
Cannes
Aix
MARSEILLES
TOULON
St Tropez
Landingen 15. 8. 44
ESPAGNE
0
100
200
300 Km.

▨ FRANSCHE PATRIOTTEN LEGER

Ook Marseille vrij!

Enkele uren na de bevrijding van Parijs, rukten Fransche troepen van het Amerikaansche Zevende Leger Frankrijk's tweede stad binnen en in den avond van dezenzelfden glorierijken dag was ook de bevrijding van Marseille een voldongen feit.

In den morgen was reeds bekend geworden, dat Amerikaansche gepantserde eenheden in een verbluffenden stormloop dwars door de Alpen naar het Noorden, Grenoble hadden bereikt, en verder waren doorgestooten in de richting van Lyon. Terecht kon Generaal Patch, Geallieerd bevelhebber in het Zuiden van Frankrijk, reeds een week na de landingen in een dagorder tot zijn troepen verklaren: "Wij hebben in eersten aanleg de overwinning behaald. De vijand is op de vlucht. Wij zullen hem geen gelegenheid geven op adem te komen." De gebeurtenissen hadden zijn woorden niet krachtiger kunnen bevestigen.

In Lyon, een der belangrijkste Fransche industriesteden, zwaaien reeds Fransche patriotten den scepter. Ten Noorden van Grenoble ligt het departement Opper-Savoye, dat eveneens zoo goed als geheel in handen der patriotten is. Met reuzensteken rijgt de Geallieerde opmarsch de bevrijde gebieden aan elkaar. Van een "bruggehoofd" is in Zuid-Frankrijk niet langer sprake.

De Duitsche tegenstand is over het algemeen zwak. Slechts in Toulon, dat reeds gedeeltelijk in Geallieerde handen is, wordt nog hardnekkig verzet geboden door Duitsche mariniers en genie-troepen, wien het niet gelukt is uit den Geallieerden ring te ontsnappen.

Ook in Zuid-West-Frankrijk verliezen de Duitschers snel terrein. Het Fransch-Spaansche grensgebied is van Duitschers gezuiverd. De Fransche patriotten hebben Toulouse, en daarna ook Hendaye, Biarritz en Bayonne veroverd. Zij hebben de grensposten bezet en het bestuur in handen genomen.

In de lange jaren van ondergrondschen en deze dagen van open strijd heeft het Fransche volk zich verheven uit de nederlagen van 1940. Het heeft zijn ziel hervonden, zijn vrijheid heroverd, zijn ontsterfelijkheid bevestigd. Frankrijk gaat het herleefde Europa voor naar de zekere overwinning.

VIER DAPPERE FRANSCHE JONGENS. Zij hadden gezien dat de Duitschers een brug bij Le Mans hadden ondermijnd. Zij beklommen de brug, sneden de draden door die naar de lading leidden en trokken de lonten uit een stapel granaten. De Duitschers openden het vuur—toen schoot de oudste van de jongens er zes neer. Even later trokken Amerikaansche tanks over de brug.

RESTRICTED   **The Flying Dutchman No.45**   XH.31

Thursday, August 24th, 1944.

Distributed by the Allied Air Forces.

ILLUSTRATIONS

1. French women welcome the American liberators. A patrol of the Free French Forces can be seen on the left.

2. Four brave French boys. They had seen the Germans preparing to blow up a bridge at Le Mans. One cut the wires leading to the charges, the other pulled out the fuse. The eldest boy shot four Germans who had opened fire.

3. General Crerar, the Commander of the Canadian Army in France.

4. The Commander in Chief with his Army commanders. Left to right: General Bradley (U.S. Group Commander) General Montgomery, General Dempsey (British 2nd Army) General Hodges (U.S. 1st Army).

5. Truck loads of Germans captured by U.S. troops.

6. British infantry move up for the final assault at Falaise.

7. Symbolical of the Nazi Army in France. Machine and man lie battered in the field.

8. The Nazi Colonel who sacrificed his men at St. Malo - and survived them to surrender himself.

9. "Permettez moi, M'sieu". The French workman and the British Prime Minister - a study in democracy.

10. Map.

OUR DUTCH FORCES IN FRANCE

Dutch troops of the Royal "Princess Irene" Brigade are fighting in Normandy, and are detailed to the first Canadian Army, which is under the command of General Crerar.

The following majors are serving under the Dutch Commander of the Brigade: van der Wijck Engelandvaarder and Looringh van Beeck, from South Africa, who are commanding special detachments. At the moment of writing, their sector is in the front-line between Falaise and the sea.

During the crossing, the convoy in which our troops were travelling, was not only escorted by Allied destroyers but also by M.T.B.s and other units of the Royal Netherlands Navy. All this took place about August 5th. - Princess Irene's birthday - who gave her name to the Royal Dutch Brigade.

August 12th - the day on which the Dutch troops went into battle - the following Order of the Day from Her Majesty the Queen was read out by the section commanders.

"Now that you are at the point of actually participating in the battle for the liberation of the Fatherland, I wish to address a few words to you. For four years you have waited for this great moment. For nearly four years you have prepared yourselves for the task which awaits you - years which will not only prove to have been useful, but which have also fostered a spirit of comradeship and mutual confidence, which are indispensable in the difficult moments which are certainly awaiting you. Shoulder to shoulder with your Allies you are going to liberate the Fatherland from domination and tyranny. May these thoughts always imbue your actions with the inspiration which will result in you and your Allies emerging from the battle as victors. I trust that you will all do your duty and that you will uphold the great tradition of our army. Wilhelmina."

There are Dutchman from 29 countries in the Brigade; Engelandvaarders and veterans who already fought in the tragic days of 1940 and some of whom then crossed from this same Normandy to England. Our boys thought that during the first days they would have an opportunity of adapting themselves to work in the front-line but there was heavy fighting in the Dutch sector immediately. They soon got under heavy enemy mortar and gunfire and it was then too that the first wounded fell. Fortunately their numbers have been small and the nature of their wounds mostly slight, up till now.

During one of the first nights a German patrol tried to penetrate our lines, but this was decisively repelled. Dutch troops then took their revenge and it was then that their first prisoners were taken. The following day our troops gained ground. Patrols went out to clear woods and orchards of Germans and more prisoners were taken. One of the 1940 veterans had the satisfaction of putting one of the German snipers out of action with a well-aimed shot. During the fights in the front-line our troops were supported by their own mortars and artillery.

ROYAL DECREE CONCERNING THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

On August 16th., Mr. J.A.W. Burger, Minister of Home Affairs, gave further data on Radio Orange, about the decree on the temporary government in Holland, which has now been sanctioned by H.M. the Queen. The decree only contains four articles of which Art.1 is the most important. This is the text:

ART.1.
1. Further regulations are being laid down by us regarding the temporary provision in the representative bodies of the State, Province and Municipality and in the administration of Province and Municipality, from the time when State territory is either wholly or partial freed from the enemy.
2. The regulations referred to in the previous clause also concern the way in which the representative bodies are set up and, whilst they will retain the general principles applied to their duties and manner of work as far as is necessary.

ART.11. stipulates that these regulations, in order to get the representative bodies functioning immediately, can be made applicable even if they have not been published in the Staatsblad. It will therefore be possible to apply these regulations without the enemy having been able to take knowledge of their contents.

ART.111 stipulates that former legal regulations will temporarily have to give way to these regulations and Art.1V states that the Military Authority is not authorised either to modify this Decree on Temporary Form of Government, or to defer it. From this it is evident that in the basis of our form of Government, viz. the constitutional monarchy, the inviolability of the King and the ministerial responsibility remain unaffected.

The Memorie van Toelichting (Explanatory Notes) on the abovementioned Decree states that it has hereby been laid down in principle that as soon as possible after the return, i.e. already in the Special State of Emergency, Parliament, Provincial States and Municipal Councils will function and will have their old authority and at the same time that, whatever regulation may be drawn up for its set-up, the duties and manner of work of the representative bodies must, in any case, not deviate from the democratic bases of our form of government.

It has not been laid down in this decree who are to be the representatives of the people. Although it will not be possible to hold general elections immediately, it is necessary to provide for the set-up of the Kamers (two houses of parliament) in such a way that the assurance is given that the people's representation will be independent of the government. It goes without saying that the voice of those groups which have excelled in their resistance to the German Occupant, will, later on, have to be heard in the people's representation. The manner in which these matters are to be arranged will form the subject of a later decree which, however, will not be published so long as the people in question are in danger of being exposed to German revenge measures.

The Decree on the Special State of Emergency does, however, give the assurance that everything which is considered useful and necessary, can be voiced and carried out openly and publicly in parliament by the representative of the people.

THE LOGBOOK

Perhaps there is many a person among us who catches himself in the act of jealousy when he reads or hears of the wonderful events in France. It is, in fact, an ispiring and enviable spectacle for all the oppressed peoples.

Here is a country which sees its oppressors reduced to dust in a way which even the greatest optimist dared not hope. But it is not only indebted to the allied forces who have carried out one of the greates military events in a really clever way, but it may also be attributed with justifiable pride to the work of their own free army, which yesterday was scarcely more than a "shadow army" and today is a well led and well organised military force, capable of great deeds which through the liberation of Paris alone has for ever established its glory.

Verily, something to be jealous about.

But is France's resurrection not at the same time a certain pledge that our turn will also come soon?

We may well envy the French, provided we do not forget our own future. There is still much to be done. However great the moral and military value of the correct use of a home force may be, it has now become apparent in France in a convincing way. With God's help the time will now come soon when the intruder will also be chased from Holland. There are military "shadows" in our cities and villages too, which will tomorrow become flesh and blood soldiers. They have their own task, their own leadership and their own instructions.

But beside them and behind them are the masses of civilians and farmers, without a military mission, who are destined for hardly less important work. Public life and provision of food must continue as undisturbed as possible. No! Even further, it must be improved and restored. Numerous hands and heads will be needed for this task; the fatherland can spare none.

One knows German methods at a time of defeat and painful retreat. Therefore nobody need ask himself what he will have to do at the time of liberation. In order to avoid playing into the hands of the enemy, we have to be vague here. But with a little hard thinking everyone will be able to make out for himself what will be expected of him. And the more important his work is for the community, the more danger he will be in from the Germans at the last moment and the more right he will have then to aid and protection from every compatriot at the critical moment.

We know that those who fought for years in secret for freedom will stand in the front line on the big day. That means that their task instead of being a negative one of breaking down and combatting, will suddenly be positive, assisting and building up. There is much more in this than can be expressed in a few words. So everyone should utilise this last phase of the battle to prepare himself for the task which is approaching.

That will be to the advantage of the army of liberation and the fatherland.

FOREIGN REVIEW

London, Wednesday, August 23rd, 1944. Paris has been liberated! Grand news which, more than any other news item, bears the assurance of approaching victory. And what a satisfaction to the French people that the French home forces, supported by the whole population, have purged the capital of the contamination of Germans and traitors. This was a masterly sample of co-operation between the Allies, who, attacking from outside, created all the conditions for a successful revolt of the people, and the patriots who, striking from within, took advantage of this historic opportunity.

Victory is approaching with swift steps. For some weeks now the battle in the West has entered the phase of a war of movement - a war of movement which is being carried out at a speed with which a weekly paper cannot keep up. Place names which we might mention here will be out of sight again by the time you read this. Let us therefore only pay attention to the main tendency of the truly grandiose development of Allied strategy.

Two years were needed to organise the preparations for the invasion of France, to manufacture the necessary materials and to train the men. The landings on June 6th were the most daring undertaking of perhaps the whole history of war. In 1940 Germany attacked opponents who were insufficiently prepared; the Allies had to storm the Atlantic Wall. The assault was successful thanks also to the experience gained in the Mediterranean and Pacific. A bridgehead was fought for. In that bridgehead the form of war had to be prepared in which the Allies had no experience - at least not on such a scale - war of movement, the setting up and maintaining of large scale offensives with thousands of tanks, thousands of planes, tens of thousands of vehicles, hundreds of thousands of soldiers, Montgomery did not rush. With the calm of a superior chess player he built up his positions, put his guns in place, caused the enemy losses in abortive attacks - and then launched the big attack. The Americans broke through to Britanny and the Loire. The British held the German 7th Army at Caen. On their right flank the Americans pushed through to Orleans and Paris, and with their left flank they encircled the 7th Army, of which the rear was torn into pieces. Disorganised remains withdrew to the Seine. Meanwhile the Americans had already crossed this wide river between Rouen and Paris. Cordon upon cordon was set up between the fleeing Germans and their Heimat.

The landings in the South of France

On Tuesday, August 15th, French, American and British troops landed in the French Riviera. Toulon and Marseilles were cut off. The Allies joined forces with the brave fighters of the French maquis. The advance through the Rhone and Saone valley was prepared. French patriots occupied Toulouse and the Spanish frontier posts. The remaining Germans dashed into Spain or speeded towards Germany in all types of vehicles. The least one can say at the moment is that the whole of France south of the line of the Channel to the Swiss frontier is lost to the Germans. Tens of millions are enjoying the indescribable joy of liberation from more than four years of leaden oppression.

We spoke of a "line" from the Channel to the Swiss frontier. This does not mean of course that the battle is suddenly to take on the static character of the World War. Nothing is less likely. Having destroyed the best part of the German 7th Army, the German tank power which was to defend Western Europe has gone. The Allies can and will continue the war of movement with redoubled energy in the direction of the German frontier.

There is another aspect of this development which deserves special attention.

During the past months, the Germans and their accomplices have tried consistently to cripple the energy of the oppressed nations by painting the battle for liberation as a bestial orgy of death and destruction. What do we see in France? Some districts have been razed to the ground, particularly between Normandy and The Seine. But against every kilometre which has been destroyed, there are a number of departments which have not been affected; for every family which has lost its possessions, there are thousands for whom there is not a single personal problem, but only a national reconstruction problem. And so we see on the films in London how endless files of tanks in France speed on through undamaged cities, enthusiastically cheered by the population which expresses its joy in tears. And seeing this, we get into the spirit of Amsterdam, the Hague, Maastricht and Groningen. "Sie kommen" the frightened Germans cried last week over Radio Paris. Yes, - sie kommen - to you too! The liberation is on the march and nothing will stop it!

Usually I am as businesslike as possible, readers - but I couldn't keep this to myself.

Eastern Front

Since the first phase of their summer offensive and after having made five hundred kilometres in territorial gains, and having come to a comparative standstill, the Russians have weeks of hard fighting behind them. The Germans tried to batter a

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corridor through to their cut-off armies in Esthonia and Latvia. Here, the Russians were obliged to surrender territory south west of Riga. The Germans did not succeed, however, in driving the Russians back behind the Niemen on the East Prussian level. On the contrary, the Russians avoided the mistake which they made in 1914 when they suffered a catastrophic defeat at Tannenberg as a result of advancing with insufficient flank cover; from week to week they took their whole East-Prussian border more firmly into their grip. At this moment their shells are already falling on German territory.

Further South, near Warsaw, the Russians are methodically enlarging their bridge-head over the Weichsel and the San. Their first thrust towards the Polish capital which - quite understandably - unshackled the revolt of the inhabitants - was repelled. But the Germans did not score many gains. The Russians brought forward their reserves on the whole front, put them into formation, gathered colossal amount of materials -all in anticipation of the day on which the signal would be given - as Stalin said on May 1st "to follow the German army which would retreat to its hideout, and to kill it there".

All the preparations did not prevent the Russians from opening an offensive in Roumania and on August 22nd, they captured Jassy. This thrust towards the Balkans can but have important political results. The Bulgarian government is daily making declarations of her lilywhite innocence. What power have the Germans still to keep this sort of unwilling satellite in check? We shall soon know.

Preparation of the peace

All our attention is concentrated on the approaching victory. We, must not, however, be swept off our feet by this victory. Before that, the basis must be laid for post-war international co-operation. Its principles were already laid down at the Moscow Conference in October '43. But nothing was discussed then about the forms of organisation. Nor were they discussed at Teheran. During this year, however, the Governments of the United States, England and the Soviet Union, have sent each other detailed memoranda on how they visualised the organisation of collective security. Now that it has become evident that there is a good deal of agreement, the American, British and Russian delegates have met in Dumbarton Oaks, near Washington, to make more concrete plans if possible. On no account will the three biggest powers force these plans on the smaller states. It would appear that they will be put before them in preparation of a conference of all the United Nations. Therefore there is the possibility that important modifications will be made as a result of the remarks and criticism of the smaller states - just as in the case of UNRRA.

This is as it should be in a democratic society.

THE LIBERATION OF FRANCE

The Allies, having landed on June 6th, thrust forward towards Caen, which they had chosen as the hinge on which their line could swing. The plan worked. On the left flank the Armies battered stolidly at the main body of Rommel's armour, and his picked troops - progress was slow as Montgomery knew it would be, but steady. On the right the quick-thinking, quick-moving American Army swung into the Cherbourg peninsula, Cherbourg fell. The Americans dashed down to Avranches, swung west to Brest and south to Rennes and finally Nantes. The Breton peninsula was sealed, leaving some pockets of resistance in the ports to be mopped up at leisure. At the same time the Americans, still moving fast, struck east towards Le Mans.

The British and Canadian armies thrust a spearhead south from Caen towards Falaise, while the Americans swept north to meet them. This was the famous trap in which the German 7th Army was caught and hammered. It is estimated that 30,000 prisoners were taken. Thus ended the Battle of Western France, with Rommel knocked out personally, and his Army battered to pieces. Some armour and some troops with a large percentage of S.S. managed to escape. Meanwhile the Allies had thrust out towards Lisieux and successfully crossed the Marne at Nantes.

In the South, the Allies landed on the Cote d'Azur, and aided by the French Forces of the Interior set out to capture the ports. Toulon in their hands, they thrust north towards Grenoble, centre of partisan resistance and 25 miles from the Maquis-held province of Savoy.

PARIS LIBERATED

New encirclements threaten the Germans

General Koenig, Commander of the French Forces of the Interior issued the following communique on August 23rd:

"Paris is in the hands of the French Forces of the Interior. Yesterday, August 22nd, after four days of fighting, French patriots had succeeded in occupying all public buildings in Paris. Vichy representatives were arrested or fled. Fifty thousand men of the F.F.I. and several hundreds of thousands of French patriots took part in the liberation of the capital.

"The Paris Police occupied the Chief Commissariat of Police on the island of the Cite in the Seine and fortified it to a bastion on which all German attacks were smashed."

London, August 23rd.

The great news for which we have waited anxiously for several days, has come at last. Paris has been liberated from the corruption of Germans and traitors. Paris is again the city of the French people, who will rise once more.

The news is no longer a surprise; allied superiority preceding it was so strikingly obvious; nevertheless, now it has come, it causes a wave of joy and emotion.

The capture of the French capital is of manifold significance. One glance at the map shows that Paris is the centre of all French roads and railways. The offensive against Germany will be continued with doubled intensity. But greater than the military significance of this news is the moral and political significance. A smashing blow to the doomed Nazi scum and a wonderful and encouraging event for all who are fighting for freedom.

Paris has been liberated. Paris, the city of Moliere and Dideret, Victor Hugo and Zola, the city of painters and poets - the centre of civilisation in Western Europe and it will rise again from this night to greater riches and greater prosperity. This is the historical moment when the first capital of an oppressed country has been liberated by forceful offensives from outside and by a wonderful revolt of the people from within.

And the others will follow - all of them: Warsaw and Prague, Athens and Belgrade, Oslo and Copenhagen, Brussels and also our beloved, our own Amsterdam.

The Whole Front in Movement

The whole front in France is moving. The force of General Patton's 3rd. American Army is proved anew every day by the powerful tank thrusts which are carried out in new directions. While the news was received yesterday about the advance of a strong tank force along the southern bank of the Seine in the direction of Rouen and the sea - with the intention of driving the remains of the 7th Army which escaped south of Caen, into a new pocket between the Seine and the British-Canadian front in Normandy -, today a tremendous jump ahead is announced from Orleans, past Sens, in the direction of the mainroads which connect Paris with Eastern France.

Now that there is nothing left but dead Germans, prisoners and an amount of partly destroyed material in the encircled territory at Argen, the British 2nd. Army and the Canadian 1st. Army - to which the Dutch troops belong - are advancing over a 80 Km. wide front, pounding the enemy and driving them ahead towards Rouen and the mouth of the Seine.

The Germans are doing everything they can to get their soldiers over the Seine which, however, is no easy task as the Allied airforce has destroyed the bridges thoroughly. Ferry bridges are made from flat-bottomed barges and here and there pontoon bridges are set up, but the crossing cannot take place with

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RESTRICTED.

speed, and large congestions are caused on the roads leading to the river, making gratifying objectives for our fighters and bombers.

And everywhere in France the patriots have taken up arms against the oppressors. The liberation of Paris is calling them and you too:

Victory is on the march and nothing can stop it!

.........and Marseilles.

A few hours after the liberation of Paris, French troops of the American Seventh Army marched in to the second city of France and in the evening of the same glorious day the liberation of Marseilles was an accomplished fact.

In the morning it was announced already, that American panzer-divisions in a startling onslaught crossed the Alps to the North, - passed the"Voie Napoleon" - the famous road along which Napoleon once marched from Elba to the heart of France - had reached Grenoble and thrusted through in the direction of Lyon. Already a week after the landings General Patch, Allied Commander in the South of France, could rightly declare in an Order of the Day to his troops: "We have in the first instance gained the victory. The enemy is on the run. We shall not give him the opportunity to recover." The events could not have been more confirmed by his words.

In Lyon, one of the most important industrial French cities, French patriots sway already to sceptre. North of Grenoble the Department is situated of Upper-Savoy which is as good as in hands of the patriots. With giant's strides the allied advance tacks the freed provinces together. No longer mention is made of a "bridgehead" in the south of France.

In general the german resistance is weak. Only in Toulon, which is partly in Allied hands, the german Marines and genie-troops offer a persistent opposition as they did not succeed in escaping the allied ring.

Also in South-West France the germans lost ground quickly. The French-Spanish border has been cleared from germans. The French patriots have captured Toulouse, as well as Hendaye, Biarritz and Bayonne.. They have occupied the frontier-custom-houses and have taken over the administration.

During the long years of underground and these days of open struggle the French people have risen from its defeat of 1940. It has discovered its soul gains, recovered its freedom, and confirmed its morality. France proceeds reviving Europe to the certain victory.

August 23rd:

King Michael, broadcasting at 10.30 to-night, announced in the name of the Roumanian Government that Roumania accepts the Armistice conditions of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States. Hostilities with Russia will cease immediately, and the state of war with Great Britain and the United States ceases to exist.

Russia has promised Roumania Transylvania, the Roumanian territory transferred by Germany to Hungary in 1940.

A pro- Allied Government has been set up in the place of the Antonescu Government.

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DE REGENBOOG

25 AUGUSTUS 1944 Aan het Belgische Volk gebracht door de Luchtmacht der Vereenigde Natieën No

PARIJS — MARSEILLE

24 *Augustus.*—'t Volk van Parijs in opstand, terwijl het Derde Amerikaansche Leger de stad omsingelde. Fransche tank-divisie in de stad.

Een Duitsch Leger te pletter gedrukt tegen de Neder-Seine.

De Seine beneden en boven Parijs overschreden.

De Marne bereikt aan Meaux. Brussel op 200 km. Sens voorbij. Nancy geen 200 km. vandaan.

Marseille en Cannes veroverd. Gevechten in Toulon.

In Zuid-Frankrijk legden de Amerikanen 250 km. af, in een week tijds, veroverden Grenoble, 80 km. van den noordelijken pas naar Italië.

Een nieuwe landing te Arcachon, ten Zuiden van Bordeaux, in het hartje van wat veertien dagen geleden het sterkste Duitsche zeeroofersnest was.

Dit zijn enkel de hoofdgegevens van krijgsverrichtingen die de Wehrmacht en de heele Duitsche macht tot in den grond schokken, en de verbeelding van de grootste optimisten tarten.

En dit alles is de vrucht, de rijke, schitterende vrucht, van hard en lang en moeizaam werk van voorbereiding, van hard en lang en geduldig werk tot opbouw van die onvergelijkelijk machtige Bevrijdingslegers.

Alles is te wijten aan de geallieerde overmacht in manschappen en materiaal, zeggen de Duitschers Zulks te zeggen is geen verklaring, het is erkennen hopeloos verslagen te zijn. Want, wat is het geheim van overwinningen in den oorlog? Beter materiaal, betere krijgskunde en leiding en grootere gevechtskracht. Wat gaf Duitschland zijn voorloopige overwinningen van 1939-42? Het vermogen op de gepaste plaats het maximum van macht en drukking aan te wenden om den tegenstander te breken. Duitschland deed zulks, voorloopig, met een aantal kwart gewapende en half gemobiliseerde landen. De Vereenigde Natieën doen het met een tot het uiterste gewapende en gemobiliseerde Duitschland.

Wij hebben de manschappen. Wij hebben de wapenen en het materiaal en de krijgsheeren.

Het was geen gemakkelijke taak, maar de Atlantik-Wall werd zuiver gebroken, en een leger werd overzee gebracht en opgebouwd, en ruimte veroverd voor ontplooiïng.

De Duitschers spanden zich in om het havens te ontzeggen. Zij klampten zich vast aan de vliegende bommen om zijn achterhoede te ontredderen. Maar, het Bevrijdingsleger had om te beginnen geen havens noodig; het bracht zijn eigen havens over. Zijn achterhoede was onkwetsbaar, doordien de burgers dat blinde geweld trotseerden en hun spieren spanden. Heel het Duitsche veldleger werd, als door een magneet, aangetrokken naar het front van Caen tot Coutances. Het werd daar vastgehouden en onbeweeglijk gemaakt, terwijl aan Avranches een heel nieuw Amerikaansch leger doorbrak. In drie weken tijds bevrijdde het een kwart van Frankrijk, maakte verdere landingen mogelijk, en verzekerde een zegevierenden uitslag aan den opstand van het Fransche volk.

Dat is de ware zin van dezen thans gewonnen slag om Frankrijk, begonnen in Normandië.

Wat de Duitschers aan reserven in het land hadden werd aangetrokken, en is nu schier volledig vernietigd. De Geallieerde Legers gaven niet om Brest, of om Saint Nazaire of om Lorient. Ze lieten de Duitschers hun troepen daar opsluiten. Weldra komt de tijd om ze op te ruimen, gebroken, verslagen tegelijk met het Zevende en andere legers.

Het is een vernietigingsslag—dat geliefkoosde Duitsche woord—die werd begonnen aan Falaise, waar 50.000 omsingelde Duitschers gevangen werden genomen, een grooter aantal gedood, en onberekenbare hoeveelheden wapenen en materiaal vernietigd of veroverd. Die vernietigingsslag gaat nu voort tusschen Bernay, de Neder-Seine en de zee. Britten, Canadeezen, Belgen, Polen, Nederlanders, drukken de verslagen legers saam tegen de bruglooze Seine; een harde taak—de voltrekking van de harde, hoogstbelangrijke maar minder de verbeelding treffende taak, die door de Britsche legers aan den linkerflank sinds 6 Juni met zoo'n energie, bedrevenheid en moed wordt vervuld. Terwijl de Duitschers door frontdrukking worden saamgeperst, rukken de Amerikanen op in den flank, langsheen beide oevers van de Seine. Wat kan ontsnappen zal geen leger meer zijn. Het zal niet noodig hebben te vernemen dat Roemenië uit den oorlog is en Frankrijk voor vier vijfden bevrijd, om zijn moed en strijdlust in de schoenen te voelen zinken.

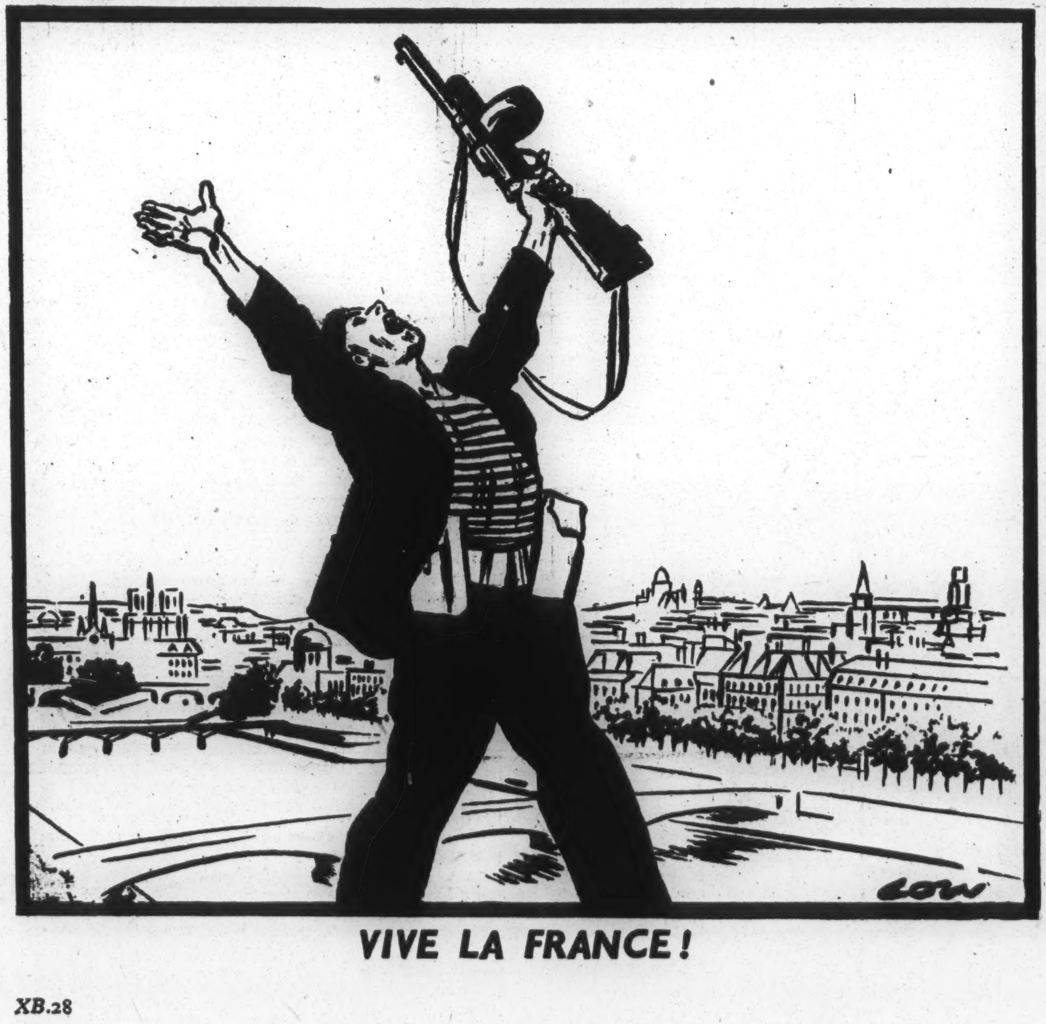
Vier vijfden van Fran
bevrijd. Zoo is het. En nie
zal het belang onderschatten
het feit dat het volk van
en dat mannen en vrouwen
het heele land zooveel to
bevrijding bijdroegen.

Er worden nog zware geve
geleverd, aan Toulon en in
tallen andere plaatsen. Maar
zijn de stuiptrekkingen van
geweldenaar. Vele dooden ku
nog vallen, de vijand of het k
geraas kunnen nog vele vernieli
veroorzaken. Maar dat het w
afgeloopen is, staat buiten tw

Wat dan? Laat ons niet gi
Eisenhower en Montgomery die
zoo ver brachten, zullen voo
rest wel zorg dragen. Het
naar Duitschland toe. Door
land? Bezuiden ons land? L
Nancy en Straatsburg? Elk
drie mogelijkheden is open,
wellicht alle drie tegelijk.

De Wehrmacht is versla
Haar front in het Westen ligt
stukken. Waar ze een nieuwe
kan opwerpen, hangt af van
ze nog kan opbrengen aan st
machten, en tot hoever
Duitsche volk zich laat drijve
dezen hopeloozen strijd.

In afwachting dat het bevel
U klinke—en gedenkt dat gij
openlijk moogt optreden zoo
dat bevel niet kwam—Bel
dwingt den Duitscher in de str
van Uw land, dwingt hem
werkelijkheid te zien. Dat is
der sterkste bijdragen tot de
vrijding die gij nu kunt levere



VIVE LA FRANCE!

BELGEN NEMEN TROUVILLE IN

**23 *Augustus.*—Belgische troepen, deelmakend va
het Canadeesche Eerste Leger, veroverden Cabou
en Deauville, zoo seinde oorlogs-correspondent Charl
Lynch aan de "Daily Herald" van Londen. Meer na
't Zuiden namen de Britten onderwijl Lisieux in. D
Belgische opmarsch langsheen de kust was zoo vlu
dat gemotoriseerde artillerie somtijds vooruit was o
de infanterie. In 36 uren legden de Belgen 20 km.
langs de zwaar verdedigde kust.**

Van het Belgische Hoofdkwartier schreef de oorlogscorrespondent S. L. Solon van de "News Chronicle" verder wat volgt:

"We hebben gekoerst om de naar het Noord-Oosten langsheen de kust vooruitstormende Belgische troepen te kunnen bijhouden.

"Zij zijn ver voorbij Cabourg, en Deauville is in hun bereik.

"We vonden Cabourg een stille, verlaten stad. De schade is vergelijkenderwijze licht, en die prachtig aangelegde badplaats, met hare breede straalsgewijs getrokken banen, ziet er uit alsof ze morgen kon openen.

"De Belgen zwiepten er doorheen.

"De Duitsche stellingen in heel deze streek zijn met de gekende zorg en kunde aangelegd. Aan de buitenwijken ligt een ingewikkeld stelsel van verbindingsloopgraven.

"Verschillende stukken geschut werden in den brand gelaten. Zij zien er onbeschadigd uit.

"Waar men zich ook begeve, ziet men teekenen van een haastigen aftocht, evenwel weinig teekenen van wanorde."

Dat is een eerste hoogtepunt in de Belgische deelneming in den kamp ter bevrijding van Europa.

Op 4 Augustus hadden
Belgen, deelmakend van een ko
vooi dat het Eerste Canadeesc
Leger ging versterken, voet a
land gezet binnen de onneemba
Festung Europa. Zij vervoegde
de lijn aan den uitersten Noord
lijken sector van Caen na
Sallenelles. In den nacht van
op 15 Augustus kwam hun eers
treffen: een patroelje botste
den vijand. De eerste Be
sneuvelde. Enkele anderen werde
gewond. Het was evenwel in de
nacht van 16 op 17 Augustus d
er voor goed beweging in kwam
Sallenelles werd de eerste door d
Belgen bevrijde plaats. Na d
succes was de geestdrift er in
De pantser-wagens vonden dat d
genie niet vlug genoeg de mijne
op hun weg kon verwijderen
Daar gingen ze, de "Onve
moeibare" gevolgd van d
"Namur-Mons-Charleroi". On
vermoeid zal het gaan tot die lij
is bereikt en overschreden!

25 *Augustus.*—Gister wer
Trouville door de Belgen ve
overd. De stad was door Britsch
lucht-infanterie voorbijgestoken
De afgesneden vijand werd doo
de Belgen opgeruimd.

e Regenboog
rlichting, dan
le van uw nood

dag van vandaag legt , aangepaste verplich- op, vooral met het oog voedselbevoorrading der ing.

eerste punt is: De hers doen al het moge- m uit België al weg te wat ze kunnen. Dat verhinderd worden. De boeren moeten het n boord leggen enkel kleine gedeelten hun en andere veldvruchten leveren. Groote voor- opstapelen in door den of zijn handlangers roleerde magazijnen is uitsch een al te gemak- kans tot plundering Elke maand moet vol- afgeleverd om de be- te voeden, en de rest verspreid in kleine voor- om gevaar van opeisch- van vernieling te ver- ren. De rest der bevolk- moet de boeren daarbij n. Wat een individueele ook op zijn kerfstok mag n,—geen korrel graan, aardappel, niets mag uit vernield. Al wat op 's grond werd gewon- s morgen noodig voor d België.

beter België zich zelf , hoe beter het door de nigde Natieën zal pen woorden.

boer moet uit den grond al wat maar kan en el mogelijk opsparen volledige aflevering na evrijding. Hij moet ook p zorg dragen dat niet meer van zijn paarden en ns en dat niets van zijn ouwwerktuigen door den sch worde weggesleept. wat hij niet dadelijk ig heeft maakt de boer dat het niet bollen kan niet licht weggenomen. de vijand terug moet, zal probeeren wegversperrin- te maken met alles wat onder handen valt.

rdewoord: Het maximum oogst en veldruchten in- n en opsparen voor den van morgen,—voor van- enkel afleveren al wat ig is voor's lands bevoor- ng.

et is thans op menige ts erbarmelijk gesteld de voedselbevoorrading. ontkennen niet, dat de t-bombardementen daar een deel tusschen zijn. ontwikkeling der krijgs- ichtingen bewijst echter die, hoe spijtig ook, ig waren. Verder: Waren spoorwegen niet groo- eels buiten gebruik, dan de vijand nog veel meer met enorm gemak voor- n en goederen, plus idskracht van allen aard, België naar Duitschland nen slepen. Hadde de nd aan den anderen kant zooveel paarden en ens aangeslagen, dan de de bevoorrading van len en gemeenten veel akkelijker, en in menig al normaal kunnen hieden trots de bescha- ing der spoorwegen.

elgen, stoffelijke moeilijk- en vervlechten zich met groote hoop. Houdt vol, de bevrijding komt eerst lichting, en dan het einde Uw nood.

Zijn manschappen te St. Malo beval hij het opperste offer te brengen. Maar kolonel von Auloch zelf verkoos zich toch maar over te geven.

Le colonel von Auloch qui a obligé ses troupes à faire le sacrifice suprême à St. Malo, mais qui, lui-même, a préféré se rendre.

De Duitsche Positie in den Balkan aan Spaanderen?

23 *Augustus.*—De jonge koning van Roemenië stelde de dictatoriale Antonescu-regeering af. Hij kondigde aan dat zijn land zich van Duitschland's zijde terugtrekt, wenscht vrede te sluiten met de Geallieerden, om met hen op te marcheeren ter herstelling van het onrecht Roemenië aangedaan toen Hitler heel Transylvanië aan Hongarije overmaakte.

Roemenië's terugtrekken uit den oorlog is een aardschok voor de nazi-positie in den Balkan. Deze kan daardoor onderste boven worden gekeerd, met een snelheid zoo groot als die waarmee de Duitschers uit Frankrijk worden gevaagd.

Zullen de Duitschers hun houvast in Roemenië lossen? Dat ware redelijkst van al, maar nazisme en redelijkheid staan met getrokken messen. Zoo zij Roemenië niet loslaten, keert zijn leger zich tegen hen, als bondgenoot der Russen. Het heele land wordt bovendien voor hen een super-wespennest. Laten ze Roemenië los, dan valt af te wachten of ze zich uit de voeten kunnen maken voor de aanstormende Russen.

De Duitschers verloren hun flank op den Balkan, zooals zij hun flank in Frankrijk verloren. Zullen zij hu leger in den Balkan verliezen, zooals zij dat in Frankrijk aan 't verliezen zijn?

Normandische visschers, weer vrij aan wal en vrij op zee.

Les pêcheurs normands repartent en mer, en toute liberté.

NIEUWE RUSSICHE OFFENSIEVEN

24 *Augustus.*—Na maandenlange stilte zijn de drie Oekrainsche Legers een nieuw offensief begonnen. Met één ruk werden groote stukken uit het Duitsche front geslagen. Het Tweede Leger veroverde Jassy, een groote Roemeensche stad, en Targul-Frumos, en sloeg een bres van 120 km. breed en tot 60 km. diep. Het Derde maakte een bres van 130 km. breed en tot 70 km. diep. Beide legers banen zich een weg naar Galatz, de groote poort doorheen Roemenië naar den Balkan.

Dit offensief begon in beloftevolle voorwaarden, zoowel op diplomatisch als op militair gebied. Roemenië vroeg voor een wapenstilstand. Zulks zal Bulgarije zeker aanzetten zich heel wat meer te spoeden met zijn poging zich van het nazi-wrak te redden.

Nu is ook een offensief losgebroken op het front van het Eerste Oekrainsche leger in de richting van Tsjecho-Slowakije en Hongarije. De stad Debica werd reeds veroverd.

Aan het noordelijke einde van het front is in de Baltische landen een gespannen partij aan gang. De spoorweg van Tartu naar Velga is doorgesneden; Velga zelf is sterk bedreigd, en daardoor de verbinding tusschen Estland en Letland. In de omgeving van Riga hebben de Russen integendeel hun greep gedeeltelijk moeten lossen, door de opgave van Tukum. De Baltische landen, daarover heeft Berlijn reeds een kruis gezet. Wat het enkel kan bereiken—doch het is niet gezegd dat het er in slaagt—is een deel zijner troepen te redden.

De gevechten nabij Warschau nemen een voor de Russen gunstige wending. Het is evenwel duidelijk, dat de Wehrmacht er terug op adem was gekomen. Voor hoelang?

Generaal Patton, bevelhebber van het 3e Amerikaansche leger.

Le général Patton, commandant la IIIme. armée américaine.

In Italië

24. *Aug.*—De Polen, bijgestaan door een Italiaansch Korps, zijn de Metauro overgestroken, naderen Pesaro en brengen aldus hun vleugel van het front vooruit op de rest. Op andere frontgedeelten begint het te roeren.

De Britten hebben nu Florentië in handen en zijn zoo ver aan de flanken opgedrongen, dat de Duitschers de stad niet meer onder het vuur kanonnen hebben liggen.

Aan het front van het Vijfde Leger is thans een Braziliaansch Expeditieleger in lijn gekomen. Het staat onder bevel van Majoorgeneraal Mascarenkas.

KORT EN BONDIG

★ De Bulgaarsche Eerste Minister Bagrianov verklaarde dat de meerderheid van het Bulgaarsche volk nooit wenschte betrokken te zijn in een conflict tusschen de Groot-Mogendheden. Zijn regeering, ging hij verder, erkent zulks ten volle en is besloten alle hinderpalen uit den weg te ruimen van de Bulgaarsche vredelievendheid.

In een latere rede zei Bagrianov dat Bulgarije's oorlogsverklaring tegen Groot-Brittanje en de Vereenigde Staten een fout was.

Zoo men zich herinnert hoe een Bulgaarsche regeering haar land dienstbaar maakte aan Duitschland, kan men enkel vol bewondering zijn voor de manier waarop geallieerde overwinningen een andere regeering kunnen doen inzien dat de belangen en de wenschen van het Bulgaarsche volk waren verraden geworden.

★ Feldmarschall Keitel bracht op 17 Augustus een bezoek aan Finland, onuitgenoodigd evenwel. Het is treffend hoe Duitschland nu boodschappers heeft te zenden naar kleine volkeren, na tevoren zoovele andere bij zich gedaagd en zijn wil gedicteerd te hebben. Duitschland is nu zeker vol vrees voor de groote gevolgen van één kleine oorzaak te meer.

★ Alle Grieksche ondergrondsche en guerilla-organisaties hebben nu besloten in Papandreou's regeering te treden. Eindelijk werd de langdurige politieke verdeeldheid overwonnen. Wat enkel ten goede kan komen aan dapper Griekenland.

★ Kapitein Ritter von Schramm is een vooraanstaand nazi krijgscommentator, die de heele Duitsche pers ééns per week met zijn proza bedenkt. Donderdag 17 Augustus publiceerden die bladen een artikel van hem, oogenschijnlijk geschreven voor de landigen in Zuid-Frankrijk, en bevestigend dat een landing—of op zijn minst elk opdringen in land—absoluut onmogelijk was. . . .

★ De Tsjeco-Slowaaksche Regeering en de Fransche Voorloopige Regeering hebben op 22 Augustus een gezamenlijke verklaring afgelegd, bevestigend dat Frankrijk al de akkoorden van Munchen verwerpt evenals al hunne uitvloeiselen.

★ De Zweedsche Regeering heeft aangekondigd dat haar Fonds voor Oorlogsverzekeringen voortaan geen enkel schip meer zal verzekeren, varend op Duitsche havens in de Baltische of in de Noordzee. Dit beteekent dat de Zweedsche schepen uit de vaart tusschen Duitschland en Zweden worden genomen en dat Duitschland zelf al de schepen moet verstrekken voor het vervoer van ijzererts en dies meer.

★ Gemeld werd dat Laval en leden van zijn bende op 22 Augustus verbleven in het buitengoed van senator Vieillard, langs de baan van Boncourt naar Belfort, op 10 km. van de Zwitsersche grens.

Een Duitsch woordvoerder heeft verklaard dat onlangs meeningsverschillen waren opgerezen tusschen Laval en sommige van zijn collaborateurs, maar dat gemeenschappelijk gevaar de eenheid had hersteld.

Natuurlijk konden ze niet voortgaan met krakeelen op den weg naar deze zoo gunstig gelegen plaats nabij de Duitsche of, naar keuze, de Zwitsersche grens.

Vier jonge Fran stelden zich blo komen dat een b daartoe het o

Hoogstbelangrij de baan naar Ar kanen en Cana den zak van Fa

Gallieerde Bev fereeren in het Bradley, Montgo en Hodges.

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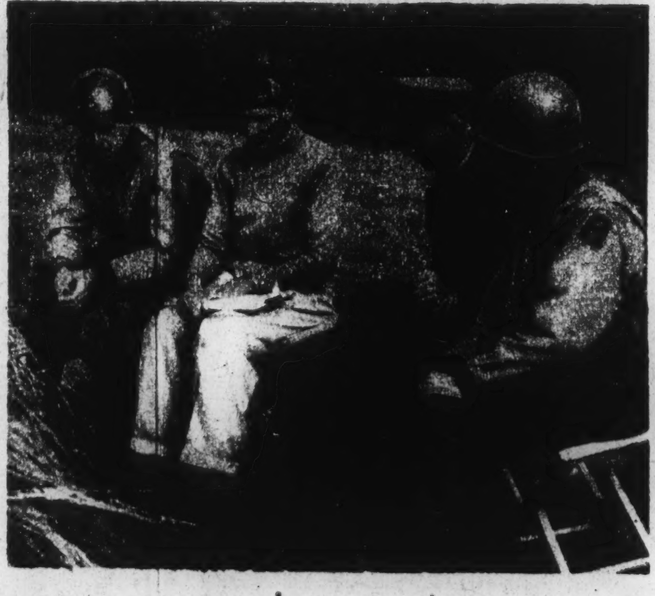
Vier jonge Franschen—de jongste is pas twaalf—stelden zich bloot aan 's vijands vuur om te voorkomen dat een brug werd opgeblazen. Zij sneden daartoe het ontstekingsmechanisme af.

Quatre jeunes Français—dont le plus jeune n'a que 12 ans—qui, sous le feu, ont empêché la destruction d'un pont en coupant le dispositif de mise à feu de la mine placée par l'ennemi.

Hoogstbelangrijk moment op de baan naar Argentan : Amerikanen en Canadeezen sluiten den zak van Falaise.

Les Alliés font leur jonction sur la route d'Argentan : des colonnes américaines et canadiennes ferment la poche de Falaise.



Gallieerde Bevehebbers confereeren in het veld: Generaals Bradley, Montgomery, Dempsey en Hodges.

Les généraux Bradley, Montgomery, Dempsey, et Hodges en conférence sur le champ de bataille.

En Italie

Les Allemands ont essayé de se décrocher devant Florence ainsi que sur toute la largeur de la péninsule. A Florence, les Alliés les ont laissé faire, mais ailleurs et surtout à proximité de la côte adriatique, ils se sont immédiatement mis en mouvement, notamment les troupes polonaises et italiennes qui occupaient ce secteur.

Les Allemands n'ont pas pu exécuter les mouvements qu'ils avaient projetés. C'est ainsi que tout près de l'Adriatique des tanks alliés ont pénétré jusque dans les avant-postes des nouvelles positions ennemies à une douzaine de kilomètres au Sud de Fano. Du coup les Alliés se trouvent en situation de tourner la partie orientale de la ligne gothique.

M. Churchill a rendu visite à la Vme. armée. S'adressant à la troupe, il a déclaré:

" Nous briserons la tyrannie qui pèse sur les pays opprimés. Nous l'écraserons à ce point que, pendant des siècles, personne n'osera même rêver d'instaurer un régime tyrannique."

SUR LE FRONT ORIENTAL

Les Allemands ont envoyé sur le front oriental la presque totalité des réserves dont ils disposaient dans le Reich. Il s'agit surtout, semble-t-il, de troupes très jeunes. Ces troupes formées surtout d'adolescents de 15 à 19 ans qui avaient déjà subi un entraînement prérégimentaire prolongé ont pu être prêtes en fort peu de temps. Il n'en est pas moins vrai que vis-à-vis des forces russes, ce sont là des " troupes vertes."

Aussi, malgré le nombre des formations allemandes nouvelles expédiées sur le front russe, nos alliés ont parfaitement bien soutenu le choc.

Si, à proximité de la Baltique, les Allemands sont parvenus à reprendre Tukum, ils ont éprouvé de nouvelle défaites en Estonie, à l'Est du lac Peipus.

Pour compenser le petit échec de Tukum, les Russes ont remporté une double et importante victoire en Roumanie. Attaquant à la fois au Nord et au Nord-Est des positions germano-roumaines de Galatz, ils ont avancé, au Nord, de 60 kilomètres sur un front de 130 et au Nord-Est de 70 kilomètres sur un front de 140. Premiers résultats: 25.000 Allemands tués, 13.000 prisonniers, Jassy enlevé et en route vers le Danube.

HOMMAGE ANGLAIS AUX MARINS BELGES

Le Ministre des transports de guerre anglais a fait parvenir le 1er juillet 1944, au Gouvernement belge, une lettre d'où nous extrayons ce passage:

" L'Amiral Sir Bertram Ramsay, commandant en chef des forces navales alliées dans la Manche, me demande de vous faire parvenir l'expression de la haute estime dans laquelle il tient les officiers et matelots de la marine marchande belge, pour les précieux services rendus à la cause alliée."

Ecoutez la voix des Nations Unies

(Les heures indiquées sont les heures belges)

EMISSIONS DE LA B.B.C. DESTINEES A LA BELGIQUE:
13.45 à 13.52 sur 1500, 373, 307, 267, 49, 41, 31, 25 m. en français.
19.15 à 19.30 sur 1500, 373, 49, 41, 31, 25 m. en français.
22.30 à 22.45 sur 1500, 373, 261 49, 41, 31 m. en français.

RADIODIFFUSION NATIONALE BELGE PAR LEOPOLDVILLE:
de 6h.45 à 8h. sur 25.73 m.
de 12h.30 à 14h. sur 19.78 m.
de 18h.45 à Minuit sur 25.73 m.

RADIO—AMERIQUE—EN—EUROPE
18.00 à 18.15 sur 307, 267, 49, 41, 31, 25 mètres.
19.00 à 19.15 sur 307, 267, 49, 41, 31, 25 mètres.
20.00 à 21.00 sur 307, 267, 49, 41, 31, 25, 19 mètres.
22.30 à 23.00 sur 307, 267, 49, 41, 31, 25 mètres.

Emissions américaines directes des Etats-Unis à la Belgique sur ondes courtes, en français, tous les jours de 9.45 à 10.15 sur 31 mètres de longueur d'ondes.

La Roumanie sollicite L'Armistice

La Radio de Bucarest a brusquement interrompu son émission mercredi soir un peu avant 10 heures et demie pour lire à plusieurs reprises une Proclamation du Roi Michel.

Dans cette Proclamation le Roi de Roumanie faisait savoir qu'il avait accepté une offre de paix faite par la Russie, la Grande-Bretagne et les Etats-Unis et que son pays se rangeait désormais du côté des Nations Unies.

Un nouveau Gouvernement a été constitué sous la présidence du général Senatescu. MM. Bratianu et Maniu en font partie.

Quelques-uns des 2,000 prisonniers allemands capturés à Avranches.

Een staal van de 2,000 krijgsgevangenen binnengehaald aan Avranches.

Arc-en-Ciel

La Résistanc
Paysanne

Pour la résistance
sanne la lutte est loin
finie.

Les récoltes sont, pl
jamais, en danger.

Déjà. l'an passé en
bre 1943, les Alle
avaient réquisitionné
l'intermédiaire de la C
tion 3.000 T. de lé
secs, 36.000 T. de lé
frais, 3.300 T. de conser
légumes, 20.000 T. de
150.000 Hl. de bière, 21.
de sucre, 40.000 T
pommes de terre; 20.0
d'avoine, 34.000 T. de f
380,000 T. de paille.
fres officiels).

Mais pour la récolte d
les Boches ne mettent p
limites à leurs exigence
volent, ils pillent comm
l'ont fait en Ukraine
d'abandonner ces "
noires " qu'ils croyaient
conquises pour toujour

Si les dernières rés
alimentaires de Belgique
pas encore été dirigées
le Reich c'est parce qu
aviations alliées ont d
les moyens de transport
mands et pour aucune
raison. Sinon c'eût ét
catastrophe. Tout aura
enlevé: cheptel, stocks,
mences, engrais, mach
agricole et aussi . . .
coup de main d'œuvre
cole.

Maintenant que les Bo
sentent échapper leur pro
se moquent de l'avenir
ravitaillement de la Belg
Ce qu'ils veulent c'est
rir leurs armées, éviter l
tour de la famine de 191
Allemagne et laisser der
eux le plus de ruines de f
à créer le plus de difficu
possibles aux Alliés et lib
teurs.

Devant ces menaces pré
la résistance paysanne
s'affirmer.

Pas un gramme de lin,
colza, de tabac, d'avoine,
foin, de légumes secs ou
fruits ne doit être livré.

La ration de pain de
population sera assurée pa
livraison du dixième des o
gations en matière de céré
panifiables. Le restant des
coltes sera conservé en
tites meules de façon à év
les risques de destruc
par les Allemands.

Autant que possible le ch
tel sera mis à l'abri. Tous
véhicules seront démontés
leurs pièces soigneusem
cachées. Il en sera de m
pour les machines agric
qui pourraient servir d'
stacles sur les routes.

Une surveillance active
exercée sur les camps, v
gers et bâtiments afin de
pérer, éventuellement,
mines terrestres que les A
mands pourraient y pla
Des centaines de pays
français ont déjà été tu
par ces engins que les Boc
enterrent partout.

Toutes les ruses et tous
moyens sont bons pour e
pêcher les Boches de piller
de détruire. Tous les ac
tendant à aider les b
Belges sont considérés com
patriotiques.

C'est de la résistance p
sanne que dépend la réco
de la Victoire.

L'ARC EN CIEL

AOUT 1944 **Apporté au Peuple Belge par l'Aviation des Nations Unies** No. 25

l'approche des Alliés PARIS ENTREPREND SA LIBERATION

Cinquante mille Patriotes Parisiens soutenus par s centaines de milliers d'autres Français érigeant s barricades de pavés et transformant certains timents en centres de résistance se sont soulevés samedi 19 août, au moment où les forces améri- ines encerclaient partiellement la capitale à une urnée de distance. L'armée des Forces Françaises l'Intérieur s'emparait de la plupart des bâtiments blics et de nombreux points stratégiques, si bien e, dans la journée de dimanche, le commandant de garnison allemande sollicitait un armistice dans but de pouvoir battre en retraite, à travers Paris, rs l'Est. Cet armistice qui venait à expiration udi à midi était accordé.

Brusquement, au moment où rmistice venait à expiration, les lemands, au lieu de se retirer, prenaient les hostilités, profitant la concentration de leurs forces 'ils avaient pu opérer sous le uvert de l'armistice.

Ils n'avaient pas regardé cet mistice comme le préambule une cessation des hostilités, mais utôt comme un sorte de Pacte Non-Agression destiné à dormir la vigilance des F.F.I.

Grâce à leur concentration de nks et l'artillerie moyenne et lourde, les Allemands reprenaient quelques-unes des positions principales occupées par les F.F.I. Mais celles-ci s'étaient, à leur tour, reformées et faisaient appel au général Bradley. La garnison allemade est maintenant attaquée de deux côtés et bien qu'elle résiste à outrance aux abords de la capitale tout en se livrant à l'intérieur de la ville à ces excés qui mettent l'Allemagne au ban de l'humanité, il y a de bonnes raisons de croire que la libération totale de Paris est proche. Les tanks de Leclerc sont déjà intervenus.

LES TROUPES BELGES EN NORMANDIE

Ils prennent Cabourg, Deauville et Trouville

par ESSEL, correspondant de guerre de l'agence Inbel.

Nos positions, sur le front de Normandie, sont situées dans une contrée boisée, propice aux tireurs isolés. Des marais bordent les bois. Les quelques routes qui permettent de les franchir sont minées.

L'infanterie a occupé son secteur avec la régularité l'une horloge. L'artillerie a installé et camouflé ses anons. Elle n'a pas tardé à exécuter des tirs d'accrochage. L'escadron blindé est à pied d'œuvre. Les emplacements de l'artillerie et des armes automatiques le l'ennemi ont été relevés.

Des éclaireurs à pied, de l'es- adron blindé, cnt occupé un avant-oste fortifié à quelque 250 mètres e l'ennemi. A la nuit tombante, eux sections d'éclaireurs d'infanterie vont relever leurs camarades es blindés. La relève ne sera pas isée: le passage est sous le feu e l'ennemi et les alentours de 'avant-poste sont infestés de ireurs isolés. Il faudra nettoyer e bois soigneusement.

En quelques heures, un changement profond s'est opéré chez nos ommes. L'ambiance a agi romptement. Ils rentrent dans a guerre résolument. On dirait qu'ils sont au front depuis des mois. Le cœur est chaud, mais a tête est froide.

Nous occupons le secteur extrême-nord du flanc gauche du front. Notre poste avancé se trouve aux environs de Sallenelles. Il y eut, pendant cinq jours, des duels d'artillerie et de l'activité de patrouilles. Nos canons tiraient particulièrement sur les emplacements des mortiers allemands. Nos hommes fouillent les bois, criblés de mines et infestés de tireurs.

Pendant la nuit nous avons occupé Sallenelles. Un de nos aumôniers y a été blessé.

L'ennemi exécute un mouvement de repli vers le Nord-Est. Il s'agit de lui couper la retraite. Nos blindés effectuent des reconnaissances, mais sont arrêtés par des champs de mines. Le génie, sous la protection d'un épais écran de fumée placé par l'artillerie, libère de mines un sentier. Les blindés s'avancent par cet étroit passage. Les Allemands qui ont repéré un carrefour par où doivent passer les blindés tirent avec leurs mortiers, à intervalles rapprochés, sur ce point. Les blindés y défilent comme à la parade. Les véhicles portent tous un nom. Voici "Onvermoeide" dans lequel un équipage flamand va au combat le visage calme et l'œil aux aguets. "Wallons" et "Namur-Mons-Charleroi" suivent "Onvermoeide." A l'arrière tout proche, nos canons achèvent un assourdissant tir de barrage.

En file indienne, l'infanterie passe au pas accéléré. Dans quelques actions locales de la veille, elle a montré de la bravoure et de l'ardeur. Nos fantassins vont au combat, come leurs pères en 1914.

Un petit groupe croise la colonne montante. Ce sont des prisonniers que trois soldats belges amènent au Q.G. Les Allemands marchant les mains croisées sur la tête. Ils sont mortellement pâles.

Le spectacle de ces prisonniers capturés par nos blindés et par notre infanterie nous remplit de joie. C'est la revanche.

Une heure s'est écoulée depuis que la colonne disparu. Elle s'est emparée d'une ferme transformée par les Allemands en fortin.

Nos troupes poussent de l'avant. L'attaque se développe et progresse favorablement.

Sept heures du soir. Nous avons infligé des pertes à l'ennemi et fait des prisonniers. Nos pertes sont légères Nos troupes ont atteint leurs objectifs

Les femmes de France accueillent des soldats américains à Rennes.

Vrouwelijk welkom voor de Amerikanen te Rennes.

Le Débarquement dans le Midi: Marseille et Grenoble libérées

Les opérations entreprises par les forces alliées dans le Midi de la France se poursuivent avec une telle viguer que le problème qu'a à résoudre le général allemand Blaskowitz, c'est de savoir comment il va s'y prendre pour rejoindre le territoire allemand.

Ce problème se complique de l'intervention des forces du Maquis qui ont pris solidement possession de la Haute-Savoie et du Massif Central et des Pyrénées et qu'on affirme maîtresse des environs de Lyon.

Blaskowitz avait déjà laissé le 24 août 20.000 prisonniers dont trois généraux aux mains des Alliés. Cela permet de conclure, qu'en tenant compte des tués et des blessés, il doit avoir perdu deux des six divisions qu'il commandait. En outre, il est sur le point de perdre Toulon, dont l'un des forts a été pris d'assaut. Les forces cuirassées et motorisées américaines et françaises sont à plus de 325 kilomètres à l'intérieur des terres: elles sont entrées mercredi à Grenoble! Puis elles continuaient vers Lyon. La même jour, à 4 heures et demi du matin, les troupes françaises entraient à Marseille, après de courts engagements. Les Allemands n'occupent plus que le fort Nicolas qui domine le port.

Blaskowitz est d'autant plus menacé qu'on voit s'esquisser, comme le Haut Commandement allié l'a déjà proclamé, une vaste opération en travers de toute la France, du Nord-Ouest au Sud-Est, en vue d'aboutir à une liaison entre les deux armées de débarquement.

A la lumière des événements de France on peut se rendre compte de la sagacité avec laquelle ont été menées, par le chef du Gouvernement britannique, les opérations militaires immédiatement après Dunkerque. On voit maintenant combien nécessaire était la défense de l'Egypte, la conquête de la côte nord d'Afrique, le débarquement au Maroc et en Algérie, la maîtrise de la Méditerranée, la possession de la Sicile, de la Sardaigne, de la Corse et de l'Italie méridionale et centrale, en un mot le refus de l'utilisation de la Méditerranée par les Allemands.

C'est cette grande stratégie à longue vue qui aura été, avec l'écrasante victoire de Normandie, à la base de la reprise aux Allemands en dix semaines, et aux moindres frais, de la plus grande partie des territoires occupés.

THE RAINBOW No. 25.

Friday, 25th August, 1944.

RESTRICTED. Distributed by the Allied Air Forces

ILLUSTRATIONS

1. The Generals Bradley, Montgomery, Dempsey and Hodges in conference on the battlef
2. Allies meet on the Argentan road. American and Canadian columns seal the Falais gap.
3. Colonel von Auloch, who allowed his troops to sacrifice themselves at St. Malo an then surrendered himself.
4. French women welcome American soldiers at Rennes.
5. The Normandy fishermen sail again - in freedom.
6. Four young French boys - the youngest is only 12 years old - who, under fire, prevented the destruction of a bridge by cutting the fuse of the mine placed there by the enemy.
7. Some of the 2,000 German prisoners captured at Avranches.
8. General Patton, Commander of the Third American Army.
9. Cartoon: "Vive la France!

French Editor

THE PEASANTS' PART IN THE RESISTANCE

The fight is far from finished for the peasants' resistance movement. Now, more than ever, the harvest is in danger. Last year, in December 1943, the Germans requisitioned through the medium of the Corporation: 3,000 tons of dried vegetables, 36,000 tons of fresh vegetables, 3,300 tons of canned vegetables, 20,000 tons of fruit, 150,000 hectalitres of beer, 21,000 tons of sugar, 40,000 tons of potatoes, 20,000 tons of oats, 34,000 tons of hay and 380,000 tons of straw. (official figures).

But there are no limits to the Boche demands on the 1944 harvest. They steal, they pillage as they did in the Ukraine before abandoning this "rich black earth", whic they thought they had conquered for ever.

If the last food reserves of Belgium have not already been despatched to the Reich it is because the Allied Air Forces have destroyed the German lines of transport, and for no other reason. If they had not done this, disaster would have followed. Everything would have been lifted: cattle, stocks, seeds, manure, agricultural machinery an also... agricultural manpower.

Now that the Boches see their prey escaping they care nothing for the future provisioning of Belgium. What they want is to feed their armies, to avoid the famine of 1918 in Germany and to leave behind them such devastation as will create as many difficulties as possible for the Allies and the liberators.

Faced with these particular threats the peasants' resistance movement must assert itself. Not an ounce of cotton, rape-seed, tobacco, oats, hay, dried vegetables or fruits should be released.

The bread ration of the population will be assured by the delivery of a tenth of the amount due of bread-making cereals. The rest of the harvest should be stored in little haystacks in such a way as to avoid the risk of destruction by the Germans.

As far as possible livestock should be kept sheltered. All vehicles should be taken down and their parts carefully hidden. Some of the parts of agricultural machines could serve as obstacles on the roads.

A lively watch should be kept on the fields, orchards and buildings to discover any land mines which the Germans might place there. Hundreds of French peasants have already been killed by these explosives which the Germans bury everywhere. Every trick and every method is good if it hinders the Boche from pillaging and destroying. Every act designed to help good Belgians is a patriotic act.

On the resistance of the peasants depends the harvest of Victory.

BELGIAN TROOPS FIGHTING IN NORMANDY

(Belgian forces have captured Cabourg and Deauville - official).
by Essel, Correspondent of the INBEL Agency.

Our positions on the Normandy front are situated in a wooded country, favourable to isolated snipers. The woods are bordered by swamps. The few passable roads have been mined.

The infantry occupied this sector with the precision of clockwork. The artillery installed and camouflaged its cannons. They lost no time in firing their first salvos. Armoured forces are in the neighbourhood. Enemy gun emplacements and automatic weapons have been removed.

Foot scouts, from the armoured force, have occupied fortified advance posts about 250 metres away from the enemy. At night-fall, two sections of infantry scouts are coming to relieve their friends of the armoured force. The relief will not be easy: the passage is under fire from the enemy, and the neighbourhood of the advance post is infected with snipers. The woods must be carefully and methodically cleaned up.

In a few hours, a profound change has taken place among our men. Their surroundings affect them quickly. They re-enter the war resolutely. One would think that they had been at the front for months. Blood is hot, but heads are cool.

+ + + + + +

We are occupying the sector to the extreme north, on the left flank of the front. Our advance post is in the neighbourhood of Sallenselles. For five days there have been artillery duels and patrol activities. Our cannons are firing particularly on enemy mortar emplacements. Our men search the woods, which are riddled with mines and infested with snipers in ambush.

During the night we occupied Sallenelles. One of our chaplains was wounded there, victim of his devotion.

The enemy is executing a withdrawal movement to the north east. What we have to do is to cut off his retreat. Our armoured vehicles carry out reconnaissances, but are stopped by minefields. Engineers, under the protection of a thick smoke screen thrown out by the artillery, clear a track free of mines. The armoured cars advance along this narrow passage. The Germans who marked a thoroughfare down which armoured cars have to pass, direct mortar fire at frequent intervals on this point. The cars proceed down it as if they were on parade. All the vehicles bear a name. Here is the "Indefatigable" in which a Flemish crew goes into battle with calm faces and watchful eyes. "Walloons" and "Namur-Mons-Charleroi" follow "Indefatigable". Our fellows are smiling. They smoke. Close behind, our cannons are finishing a deafending barrage.

In Indian file, the infantry passes at a heightened speed. They showed bravery and ardour yesterday in some local actions. Our foot soldiers go into battle, as their fathers did in 1914.

A small group crosses the mounting column. These are prisoners which three Belgian soldiers are bringing to H.Q. The Germans march with raised hands folded on their heads. They are afraid, mortally pale.

When questioned, the prisoners lie: none of them likes Hitler! None of them has goose-stepped in the ranks of the Hitler Youth! Sheep, indeed!

The sight of these prisoners captured by our armour and infantry fills us with joy. This is revenge.

An hour has passed since the column disappeared. It has captured a farm transformed by the Germans into a little fortress.

Our troops are pushing ahead. The attack is developing and progresses favourably.

Seven o'clock in the evening. We have inflicted losses on the enemy and taken prisoners. Our losses have been light. Our troops have attained their objective.

BRITISH TRIBUTE TO BELGIAN SAILORS

The British Minister of War Transport has sent a letter to the Belgian Government on the 1st July, 1944. We give you this extract:

"Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay, Commander-in-Chief of Allied Naval Forces in the English Channel, asks me to convey to you the high esteem in which he holds the offic and sailors of the Belgian Merchant Navy, for the great services rendered to the Allie cause."

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French
Front Page

AT THE APPROACH OF THE ALLIES...

PARIS UNDERTAKES HER LIBERATION

Fifty thousand Paris Patriots, supported by hundreds of thousands of other Frenchmen, after building barricades and converting certain buildings into centres of resistance, rose on Saturday, 19th August, at the moment when American forces partially encircled the capital only a day's distance away. The Army of the French Forces of the Interior took possession of most public buildings and many strategic points in such strength that on Sunday the Commander of the German garrison solicited an Armistic His aim was to be able to fight in retreat across Paris to the East. This Armistice which expired on Thursday at midday was agreed.

Suddenly, at the moment when the Armistice expired, the Germans, instead of withdrawing, resumed hostilities, profiting from the concentration of their forces which they had been able to bring about under cover of the Armistice.

They did not regard this Armistice as a preliminary to the cessation of hostilities but more as a sort of Non-Aggression Pact destined to deceive the vigilance of their adversaries.

Thanks to their concentration of tanks and medium and heavy artillery, the Germans recaptured some of the principal positions occupied by the F.F.I. But the F.F.I. in its turn had re-formed and was calling on General Bradley for help. The German garrison is now being attacked on two sides, and though it is resisting these attacks on the capital to the death - at the same time committing in the interior of the town the type of excess that has caused Germany to be ostracised by the rest of humanity - there is good reason to believe that the complete liberation of Paris is at hand.

French

THE LANDING IN THE SOUTH:

GRENOBLE AND MARSEILLES LIBERATED

The operations undertaken by Allied forces in the South of France follow one another with such force that the problem facing the German General Blaskowits is to know how to act in order to reach German territory.

This problem is complicated by the intervention of the Maquis forces, who have taken complete control of the Haute Savoie and of the Massif Central and the Pyrenees, and who are reported to be in control of the outskirts of Lyons.

On August 19th Blaskowits had already left in the hands of the Allies 14,000 prisoners, including three generals. Taking into account the killed and wounded, this allows one to conclude that he must have lost two out of the six divisions that he commanded. In addition, he is on the point of losing Toulon, one stronghold of which has been taken by assault. American and French armoured and mechanised forces are more than 200 km. inland: on Wednesday they entered Grenoble! On the same day, at 4.30 in the morning, French troops entered Marseilles after little opposition. The Germans only occupy Fort Nicolas dominating the port.

Blaskowitz is all the more menaced when one looks at the outline, as the Allied High Command has already announced, of a vast operation across the whole of France, from the North-West to the South-East, with the object of a meeting between the two armie who have landed.

In the light of events in France one is able to understand the wisdom with which he head of the British Government directed the military operations immediately after unkirk. One realises now how necessary was the defence of Egypt, the conquest of the orth African coast, the landing in Morocco and in Algeria, control of the Mediterranean, ossession of Sicily, of Sardinia, of Corsica and of Southern and Central Italy; to um up, to deny the Germans the use of the Mediterranean.

It is this broad strategy, based on a long view, that, with the brilliant victory n Normandy, will have been the foundation for the recapture from the Germans, in ten eeks and with small losses, of the largest part of the occupied territories.

N THE EASTERN FRONT

French

The Germans have sent to the Eastern front almost all their reserves from the eich. It appears that the troops are mostly very young.

Also, in spite of the number of new German formations sent to the Russian front, our Allies have shewn themselves perfectly able to withstand the shock. It appears that the Germans were counting on successes at numerous points, basing their hopes on the railway facilities at their disposal all along the front, while the Russians are literally at the end of their lines of communication and supplies, and have a much more serious task in bringing reinforcements and munitions to their divisions in the line. In a few weeks the Russian supply system will probably be working much more easily, thanks to the restoration of the railroads, and also the use of petroleum from Galicia. This petroleum will be an important factor in resolving the problem of supplies of fuel, at the least for the Russian armies in the Ukraine.

There is reason to believe that the Germans have thrown their reserves in on the Russian front because they hoped to bring off a big success on account of the destruction of the railway system of Eastern Europe, and the length of the Russian lines of communication.

In fact, neither in the bridgehead over the Vistula - where the Russians wiped out Sandomir's three divisions - nor in the outskirts of Warsaw, have they succeeded.

And though the German near the Baltic have succeeded in retaking Tukum, they have undergone new reverses in Esthonia, to the East of Lake Peipus.

The recapture of Tukum by the Germans enables them to use the road and railway bordering upon the little port of Ventspils, on the Baltic, but to go by rail and road from Latvia to East Prussia, they would have to capture Mitan. There they have suffered a severe check. In addition, it is worth noting that the Russians have just sunk four new German torpedo-boats, which were to have protected a retreat by sea.

ROUMANIA ASKS FOR AN ARMISTICE

French

A little before 10.30 p.m. on Wednesday night, the Bucharest radio broadcast was suddenly interrupted and a proclamation from King Michael was read with several repetitions.

In this Proclamation the King of Roumania announced that he had accepted the peace offer made by Russia, Great Britian and the United States and that his country would henceforth be on the side of the United Nations.

A new government has been formed under the presidency of General Senatescu.

THE ITALIAN FRONT

French

The Germans have tried to clear out of Florence as well as along the whole width of the peninsula. At Florence the Allies have let them do so, but elsewhere, and especially near the Adriatic coast, they were immediately followed up, in particular by Polish and Italian troops who occupied that sector.

The Germans were not able to carry out the movements that they had intended. In this way, quite close to the Adriatic, allied tanks penetrated right into the out-posts of new enemy positions a dozen kilometres to the south of Fano. Suddenly the Allies were able to turn the western part of the Gothic Line.

Mr. Churchill has visited the Vth Army. Addressing the troops, he said:

"We will break in pieces the tyranny which hangs over the occupied countries. We will crush it so completely that, for centuries, nobody will dare even to dream of setting up a tyrannical regime."

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Flemish
Editorial

Liberation draws nigh.

Each of you, therefore, is enjoined to undertake certain obligations adapted to the circumstances, especially with an eye to the supply of foodstuffs to the population.

A first point is: The Germans are doing everything possible to slip all they car out of Belgium. This must be prevented. How? The farmers must deliver their harvests and other crops in small portions. To heap up large stocks in supply stores controlled by the enemy and his accomplices is to give the Boche too easy a chance for plunder. Each month sufficient must be delivered to feed the population, and the rest must be spread in small quantities so as to lessen the risk of confiscation and destruction. The population generally must help the farmers in this matter. Whatever an individual farmer may have against his record - not a grain, not a potato, nothing at all must be destroyed out of revenge. Everything that Belgian soil yields today wi be necessary to liberated Belgium tomorrow.

The farmer must gain from the land everything he can and save as much as possible for ample deliveries after the liberation. We must avoid giving up any more of his horses and waggons and prevent his agricultural implements being taken away by the Germans. All that he does not actually need at the moment the farmer is advised not tc pile up in such a way that it may be easily transported. When the enemy clears out he will try to block the roads with everything he can lay his hands on. The mot d'ordre is: To gather in the maximum of harvests and crops and to store for tomorrow - deliver today merely what is necessary for the country's supplies.

In many districts food conditions are lamentable. We do not deny that the air bombardment has in part contributed to this situation. The development of war operatic however, is evidence that however regrettable, this bombing was necessary. Further, were our railways not to a large extent rendered unusable, the enemy could do a great deal more, and with such greater facility, to convey supplies and goods, as well as labour of all types, out of Belgium into Germany. On the other hand, if the enemy had not taken possession of so many horses and carts, towns and communities would be much more easily supplied, despite the damage to the railways.

Belgians: material difficulties are woven into the fabric of your hopes. Hold out. With liberation first will come relief and later on the end of your distressing problems.

Flemish

New Russian Offensives

August 24. - After months of quiet, the three Ukraine armies have commenced a new offensive. With one swoop they have cut great chunks out of the German front. The Second Army has captured the large town of Jassy and Tergul-Trumos, and has made a breach of 120 km. wide up to 60 km. deep. The Third army made a break of 130 km. wide, up to 70 km. deep. Both armies are carving a way to Galstz, the big gate through Rumania to the Balkans.

This offensive opened under very promising conditions, as well in the diplomatic as in the military field, Rumania having sued for an armistice. This will certainly cause Bulgaria to speed up her effort to save herself from the Nazi wreck.

At the same time came the news of an offensive by the First Ukrainian Army in the direction of Czechoslovakia and Hungary. In its first stride it took Debica.

At the northerly end of the front, in the Baltic countries, a very close game is eing played. The railway from Taru to Velga has been cut. Velga itself is strongly hreatened, and, consequently, communications between Estonia and Latvia. In the eighbourhood of Riga the Russians have had partially to loosen their hold by the elinquishing of Tukum. Berlin has already set a cross against the Baltic countries. ll they can achieve now - and this is not to say that they will manage it - is to save proportion of their troops.

The fighting near Warsaw is taking a favourable turn for the Russians. It is vident that the Wehrmacht had recovered its breath. For how long?

Flemish

IN ITALY

August 24. - On the Italian front the most notable military operations are to report along the Adriatic coast. The Poles, assisted as before by an Italian corps, have crossed the Netauro, and are nearing Pesaro, thus bringing their wing ahead of the rest of the front.

Florence is now entirely in British hands, who have thrust the German flank so far back that the city is no longer within range of enemy gun-fire.

On the 5th Army front, a Brazilian expeditionary force has come into the line. It is in command of Major-General Mascarenkas.

Flemish

Belgians capture Trouville

August 23. - Belgian troops, forming part of the Canadian First Army, captured Cabourg and Deauville, cabled war correspondent Charles Lynch to the Daily Herald London. To the south the British fought their way into Lisieux. The Belgian progress along the coast was made so swiftly that at times self-propelled artillery was in front of the infantry. In 36 hours they advanced 20 km. along the heavily defended coast.

S.L. Solon, News Chronicle war correspondent writes the following from Belgian headquarters regarding the operations which led to the capture of the famous French bathing-resort:

"We have raced to keep up with the sweep of the Belgian troops in the north-east along the coast.

"They are well beyond Cabourg and Deauville is in our grasp.

"We found Cabourg a silent and deserted city. The damage is comparatively slight and this beautifully-planned resort centre, with its broad radiating roads, looks as if it could open for business tomorrow.

"The Belgians have swept through the town.

"The German dug-outs throughout this area are built with their customary thoroughness. They have an intricate trench link up system on the outskirts.

"Several field pieces have been left behind. They look undamaged, as if the Germans fled without attempting to destroy them.

"Wherever we go there are the signs of a hasty retreat, but few signs of disorder.

That is the first outstanding event in Belgian participation in the battle to free Europe.

On August 4 the Belgians, forming part of a convoy of reinforcements for the First Canadian Army, set foot within what was once the European fortress. They joined the line at the most northerly sector from Caen to Sallensellos. During the night August 14-15 they experienced their first engagement: a patrol came into contact with the enemy. The first Belgian was killed. Others were wounded. It was, however, during the night of August 16-17 that they really engaged the enemy. Sallensellos was the first place to be freed by the Belgians. The armoured vehicles found that their engineers could not clear the way quickly enough of the mines blocking their way. There they went, the "Indefatigable", followed by the "Namur-Mons-Charleroi". They will continue to be indefatigable until that line is reached and crossed!

Flemish

PARIS - MARSEILLES

August 24. - The people of Paris rose, while the Third American Army was encircling the city.

The Seventh German Army, already half destroyed in Normandy, smashed to smithere against the Lower-Seine.

The Seine above and below Paris crossed.

The Marne reached at Meaux. Brussels at 200 km. Sens liberated. Nancy not 200 distant.

Marseilles liberated. Fighting oes on in Toulon.

In southern France the Americans covered a distance of 250 kms. in a week's time captured Grenoble, 80 km. from the northern boundary of Italy and 130 kms. from Genev

Spanish sources reports Allied troops to the south of Bordeaux, in the heart of what a fortnight ago was the German pirates' stronghold.

This is some of the principal data pertaining to military operations which have convulsed the Wehrmacht and German might, and beggar all optimistic hopes.

And all this is the fruit, the rich, splendid fruit, of long and difficult work o preparation, of hard, and long and patient work in building up the incomparable strength of the armies of liberation.

All must be attributed to allied superiority in men and weapons, say the Germans. To say this is no explanation, it is the recognition that they are hopelessly beaten. For what is the secret of victories in war? The combination of superior material with superior leadership and fighting qualities. What gave Germany her overwhelming victor in 1939-1942? The potentiality of bringing together at a suitable point the maximum of power and weight to break down the adversary. Germany fought against a number of partly-armed, partly mobilised countries. The United Nations have had as antagonist a completely armed and totally mobilised Germany.

We have the men. We have the weapons and the material. We have the armies.

Glance back to the 6th June and the difficult days which followed.

It was no easy task, but the Atlantic Wall was broken, and an army was brought across the sea and built up, and space was made to allow its unfolding.

The Germans expended all their energy in denying the use of harbours. They clung fast to the idea of the flying bombs to disorganise the allied rear. But the armies of liberation at the beginning had no need of harbours; they brought their harbours with them. Their rear was invulnerable, because the civil population dared to withstand this blind form of terror and strained every effort. All the German field army was drawn, as though by a magnet, towards the front stretching from Caen to Coutences. It was held there fast and made almost immobile, while at Avranches a new American army broke through. In the space of three weeks it liberated a quarter of French territory, made landings on the coast of the Mediterranean possible and assured a triumpha outcome to the uprising of the French people.

That is the true meaning of the victory of the Battle of France, begun in Normandy and won now.

Whatever reserves the Germans had in that country were brought up, and they are n almost entirely destroyed. The allied armies did not worry about Brest, about Saint-Nazaire or Lorient. They let the Germans lock up troops in those places. The time wo shortly come when they would clear them out, broken, and beaten all along with the Seventh and other German armies.

It is a battle of annihilation - this word so beloved of the Germans - which was begun at Falaise, where 50,000 encircled Germans were taken prisoner, a larger number killed, and innumerable quantities of weapons and material destroyed or captured. This battle of annihilation is now proceeding between Bernay, the Lower Seine and the sea. British, Canadians, Poles, Belgians, Dutch, are pressing the beaten armies together against the bridgeless Seine; a hard task - the completion of the hard, highly-important but less spectacular task, which the British armies have fulfilled on the left flank since 6th June with such energy, skill and courage. While the Germans were hemmed together by frontal pressure, the Americans tore at their flanks along both banks of the Seine. Whatever portion escapes it will no longer be an army. Even without knowing that Roumania is out of the war and that France is four-fifths free, it will feel its courage and fighting spirit sink in its shoes.

Four-fifths of France is liberated. That is the position. And none should underestimate the importance of the fact that the people of Paris have risen, and that men and women throughout the country are liberating France.

There are still hard battles to be fought, in Toulon and many other places. But they are the convulsions of the oppressor. Many may yet fall, the enemy or the turmoil of war may still bring about much destruction. But that it will soon be over cannot be doubted.

What then? Let us make no guesses. Eisenhower and Montgomery who have brought us so far will be able to take care of the rest. They are making for Germany. Through our country, south of it, via Nancy and Strassbourg? Each of these three possibilities is open, even all three together.

The Wehrmacht is beaten. Its western front is torn to tattors. Whether or not it can establish another line depends on what they still bring up in the way of new forces and upon how far the German people will allow themselves to be driven in this hopeless struggle.

Belgians, in waiting for the summons to come to you - and bearing in mind that you may not act openly until such time as the summons does come - compel the Germans in your country to see the truth. That is one of the most important contributions to your liberation that you can subscribe.

Flemish

Short and Concise.

The Bulgarian Prime Minister Bagrienov, speaking to the Bulgarian Parliament said that the majority of the Bulgarian people never wanted to interfere in a large-scale conflict between the Great Powers. The Government declares, he went on, that it fully recognises this and is determined to remove all obstacles standing in the way of the Bulgarian people's love of peace.

In a further speech Bagrienov said that Bulgaria's declaration of war against Great Britain and the USA was a mistake.

Bearing in mind the way in which one government of Bulgaria made their country subservient to Germany one can only marvel at the way in which the allied victories have made another Bulgarian government aware of the fact that their people's wishes and interests had been betrayed.

Field Marshall Keitel paid a visit to Finland on August 17, though uninvited. It is striking how Germany has now to send emissaries to so small a people, after having summoned and dictated to so many others before. She is certainly afraid that one more small cause might create a big effect.

All Greek underground and guerilla-forces have now decided to enter Mr. Papandreou's government. At last the long drawn political divisions have been overcome. Which can only turn to the good of that gallant country.

Captain Ritter von Schramm is a prominent Nazi military critic, who favours the whole of the German press with his writings once a week. On Thursday, August 17th, these papers published an article of Schramm's, evidently written before the landings in Southern France and asserting that a landing - or at least any progress inland - in Southern France was utterly impossible.

The Czechoslovak Government and the French Provisional Government on August 22nd signed a common declaration reaffirming the repudiation by France of the treaties of Munich with all their consequences.

The Swedish Government's war insurance committee has announced that in future it will cease to insure any ships engaged on traffic to and from German ports, Baltic as well as North Sea ports. This means that Swedish ships will cease to ply between Sweden and Germany, Germany having to supply all the ships for the iron ore and other trade with Scandinavia.

It has been reported that Laval and members of his gang were on August 22nd at the country house of Senator Vicillard, on the road between Bancourt and Belfort, 10 km. from the Swiss border.

A German spokesman has stated that there had recently been differences of opinion between Laval and some of his collaborators, but common danger has now strengthened their unanimity.

Obviously, they could not go on quarelling on their way to the German or the Swiss border......

Flemish

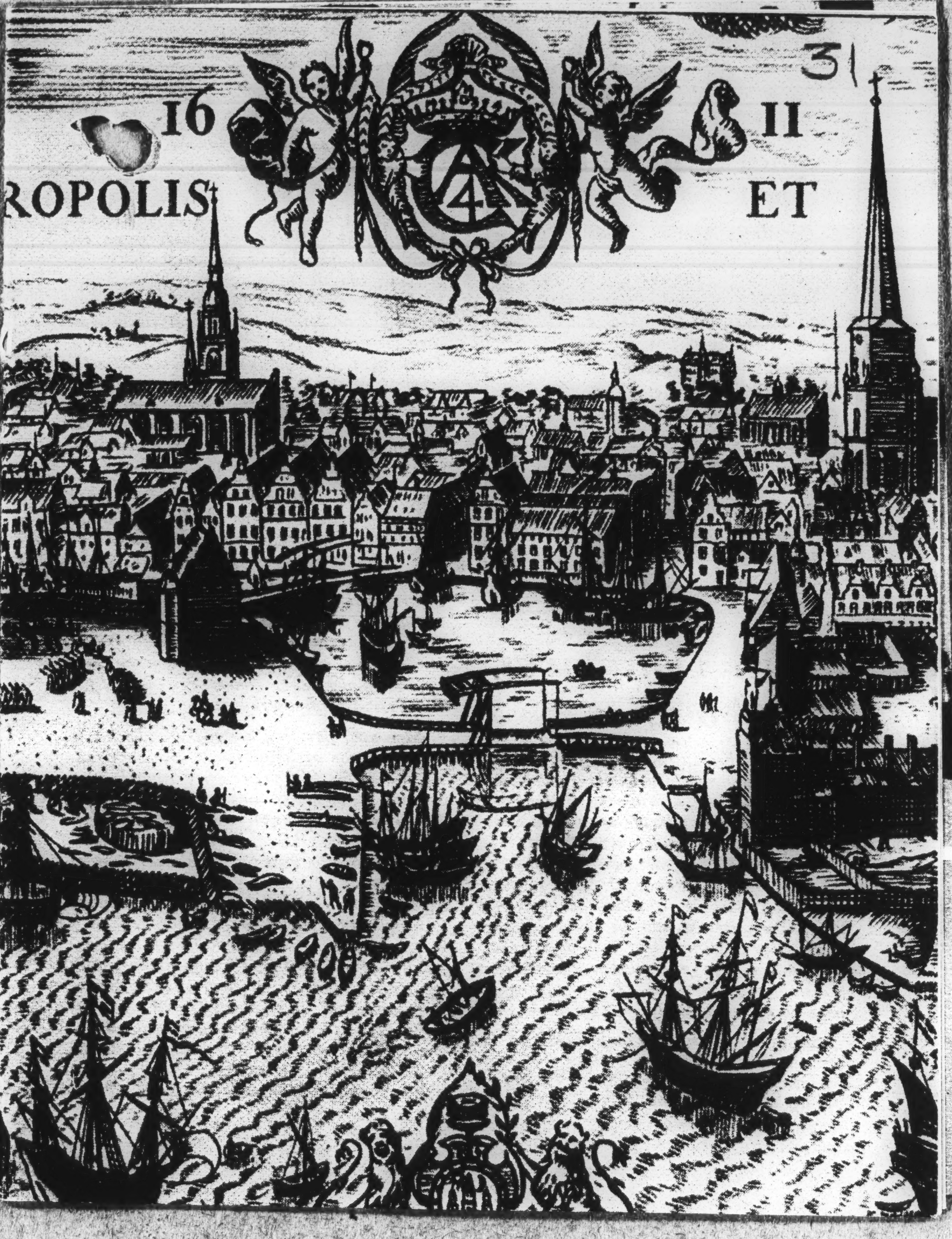
The German Position in the Balkans smashed?

August 23. - The young King of Roumania has discarded the dictatorial Antonescu government. He announced that his country withdraws from Germany's side, is desirous to come to terms with the Allies, and even to march along with them to right the wrong it had been done by the so-called Vienna award, tearing the whole of Transylvanis from Rumania and giving it to Hungary.

Rumania's withdrawal from the war will be a stunning blow to the Nazi position in the Balkans, which may be turned upside down with a speed equal to that which is driving the Germans from France.

Will the Germans relinquish their hold on Rumania? It is the most sensible thing to do, but Nazism and sensibility do not agree of their own accord. If they don't, the Rumanians will turn allies of the Russians in the field. Their whole country will become more than a hornets-nest. If they do, it remains to be seen whether they can make their getaway quickly enough to escape from the ensurging Russians.

The Germans have lost their Balkan flank, just the same as they lost their French flank. Will they lose their Balkan Army just the same as they lost their French Army?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Værn Danmarks Værdier

Danmarks Frihedsraad har fornylig besvaret et Spørgsmaal fra Undergrundsbladet De Frie Danske om, hvordan man i Danmark skal forholde sig i Tilfælde af et tysk Sammenbrud. Frihedsraadet svarede, at i et saadant Tilfælde, da de danske Resourcer ikke længere kan bruges til Gavn for den tyske Krigsmaskine, „gælder det om paa enhver tænkelig Maade at forsvare vort Lands store Værdier, idet man maa regne med, at Tyskerne i ren og skær Hævnfølelse vil sprænge store Dele af København og andre vigtige danske Byer i Luften“.

Man har i denne Krig haft Lejlighed til at se, hvorledes Tyskerne opfører sig, naar de tvinges til at trække sig tilbage. Tyskernes Vej fra Sydspidsen af Italien til Monte Casino kendetegnes af sprængte Fabriker, ødelagte Jernbanelinier og utallige Bygninger, jævnet med Jorden. Tyskernes [illegible]gelser i de Dele af Sovjet-Unionen, [illegible] har maattet rømme, trodser en[illegible] Beskrivelse.

Der er ingen Grund til at tro, at Nazisterne og de tyske Militarister skulde gøre en Undtagelse med Danmark, naar den Dag kommer, da de maa opgive ogsaa denne Erobring. Som Frihedsraadet saa rigtigt paapeger, vil det være en meget vigtig Opgave for den danske Befolkning at forhindre Tyskerne i at ødelægge det danske Landbrug ved at føre Besætningerne med sig og brænde Lagrene, og forhindre dem i at besværliggøre den danske Industris Efterkrigstidsopgaver ved at sprænge Fabrikerne i Luften, naar de ikke selv kan bruge dem.

Den danske Befolkning har hidtil sørget for at forhindre Tyskerne i at kunne udnytte den danske Industri fuldt ud. Dette nødvendige Arbejde til Skade for den tyske Krigsførelse og til Gavn for Danmark har været udført paa den eneste effektive Maade, nemlig ved at lægge Dele af Industrien øde. Tyskernes Udnyttelse af Danmark til Fordel for Krigsindustrien forhindredes — og forhindres stadig — for enhver Pris, ogsaa for den Pris, Fabrikerne koster.

Men naar den Dag kommer, da Tyskerne staar overfor et umiddelbart Sammenbrud, og hvis de før eller under dette Sammenbrud ser sig tvunget til at rømme Danmark, stiller Sagen sig anderledes. Befolkningen i Danmark maa da, som Frihedsraadet siger, gaa over tilnæste Fase i Frigørelseskrigen og i størst mulig Udstrækning forhindre Tyskerne og de danske Nazister i at paralysere Landets industrielle Kapacitet og Landbrugets Produktionsevne. Danmarks Rolle i Efterkrigstidens kæmpemæssige Genopbygningsplaner og Hjælpeaktioner i Europa vil blive meget betydningsfuld — betydningsfuld ikke blot for disse Planers Gennemførelse, men ogsaa for den Stilling, Danmark i Kraft af sin Andel i Hjælpearbejdet vil komme til at indtage sammen med de forenede Nationer.

Derfor: Værn Danmarks Værdier den Dag, Tyskerne vil lægge dem øde!

Vi vil vinde

MED R.A.F.

Nr. 12. APRIL - MAJ 1944

SIDSTE 9. APRIL!

Af J. Christmas Møller

SØNDAG 9. April har Danske ude over hele Verden mindedes den 9. April, den femte 9. April, og — det tror vi — Krigens sidste. Ogmed de Haab, som hele Situation og som de Allieredes baade militære og politiske Ledere giver os, har vi Lov til at tro derpaa.

Hjemme har man ikke haft samme Muligheder for at højtideligholde Dagen, som vi ude havde; men vi ved for ganske vist, at hele Hjemmefronten har haft Dagen i Tankerne, og at Hjemmefronten har givet sig selv det Løfte, at stod det til den, skal det blive den sidste 9. April.

Og tænk ogsaa hvilken Forskel mellem 1944 og de foregaaende Aar.

Husker De, hvor haabløst alt saa ud den 9. April 1940 og senere den 10. Maj, Frankrigs Fald og Blitzen mod England.

1941 — Tyskland havde næsten den hele Magt paa Fastlandet vest for Rusland.

1942 — vældige Slag var tilføjet Rusland ; i Afrika var Stillingen alvorlig, og Japan var i Offensiven.

1943 begyndte det at lysne — Kampen i Afrika endte. Rusland havde vist sin mægtige Magt og kolossale Udholdenhed.

Og i Dag synes vi at kunne se Afslutningen paa den europæiske Krig.

Og paa selve den 9. April kom Meddelelserne om, at de russiske Tropper staar paa tysk-kontrolleret (rumænsk) Jord og har overskredet Grænserne til det Czekoslovakiet, som staar vort Sind saa nært.

„Vi vil vinde" hedder denne Hilsen fra Storbritannien til Landsmænd hjemme. Begivenhedernes Udvikling svarer til Navnet.

Men naar denne 9. April blev saa helt anderledes for os alle, hvadenten vi var hjemme eller ude, saa skyldtes det dog mest den 29. August i Fjor.

Det Nej, som da lød fra alle Kredse hjemme, har ændret Danmarks Stilling totalt, og vi kan med Tryghed se Fremtiden i Møde, naar den der valgte Linie fastholdes. Jeg har søgt at forklare ude, og jeg tør maaske ogsaa sige, at jeg har vundet nogen Forstaaelse for det, at det var ikke nogen lille Ting, som da skete. Og jeg har sagt, at man maatte forstaa, at det var Danmark, som selv valgte at tage Kampen i Stedet for fortsat at give efter.

Og med den største Glæde og Tilfredshed har man ude hørt om den faste og stærke Holdning, som fortsat indtages, og fra hvilken ingen Ændring vil ske. Og enhver Dansk kan være overbevist om, at hvorledes end den juridiske Side af Danmarks Forhold til de Allierede vil blive ordnet eller maaske ikke ordnet, saa har Danmark og det danske Folk vundet sig en Plads nu, saaledes at vi føles som om vi var en af de Allierede.

Thi de ved alle, at det danske Folk er med i Kampen saavel som deres eget.

Og vi tror og haaber, at denne 9. April var den sidste. Det er jo rigtigt, hvad

Maskinfabrik i København. Her arbejdedes for Tyskerne.

Churchill sagde forleden, at det sidste Aar havde baade haft sin Medgang og sine Skuffelser. Og det er jo Krigens Vilkaar. Og urigtigt vilde det være at benægte, at det det ene og det andet Sted er gaaet langsommere end ventet.

Men ingen ude kan være i Tvivl om at Opmarchen til det endelige, store Slag er ved at blive afsluttet, og at vi staar foran at skulle opleve mægtige Begivenheder. Og naar jeg bliver spurgt om, hvorledes jeg nu tror, at Befolkningen hjemme vil reagere, saa svarer jeg, at der kan slet ikke være nogen Tvivl om, at Befolkningerne i alle de undertrykte Lande vil handle ens, saa sandt som de alle ser frem til den Tid, da Tyskerne kastes ud af Fædrelandets Jord. Vi har allerede oplevet, hvorledes det czekiske Folks Ledere med Benes i Spidsen har givet deres Folk Anvisning paa, hvorledes det skal handle, naar *Dagen* er der. Og disse Raad gives naturligvis i den nøjeste Overensstemmelse med den øverste militære Ledelse. Og man kan trygt gaa ud fra, at vi faar Meddelelse fra det ansvarlige Sted, om hvad der ventes af Danmark og det danske Folk. Og jeg har altid sagt, at naar Kaldet lød til os, vilde det ogsaa blive fulgt.

Aanden fra den 29. August lever videre og vil blive fulgt, naar Kravet er der.

Thi vi Danske længes lige saa hedt og lige saa inderligt efter Friheden og Freden som alle andre Folk.

Og naar dette Europas og Danmarks Mareridt er ovre, saa skal vi se, som det hedder herude, om vi kan vinde Freden, som Krigen bliver vundet.

Arbejderens Aarhundrede

Jeg tillod mig den 9. April ved et Møde af Norske og Danske her i London at henvise til en Tale, jeg holdt paa Købestævnet i 1940, hvor jeg sagde, at det vi længtes tilbage til, var det Frihedens og Ligelighedens Danmark vi kendte fra 1939. Ikke saaledes at forstaa, at der ikke var meget, som burde ændres, men vidt havde vi bragt det.

Saavidt jeg har kunnet følge med udefra, vil der være mere at rette og ændre i Dag, end [illegible] var for fem Aar siden. Og det er jo ikke saa underligt. Hvor Hunnerne træder, vokser intet Græs.

Men jeg tror, at der vil være en meget stor Forstaaelse for og Vilje til ikke blot at bygge videre paa det Samfund, vi, op til Tyskland overfaldt os, havde skabt, men virkelig skabe et Samfund med Plads for alle uden ødelæggende Arbejdsløshed, og hvor den store almindelige Befolkning faar tilfredsstillende Vilkaar at leve under.

Arbejderens Aarhundrede er det — Arbejder tages her i dette Ords videste Forstand.

Det maa ikke alene være vor Pligt at gøre alt, hvad vi kan, for at dette Vanvid ikke gentages 3. Gang i dette Aarhundrede, men ogsaa indadtil i Landene at skabe gode og menneskeværdige Vilkaar for alle.

Det er dette, som er vort Maal.

Det er det diametralt modsatte af Herrefolkteorien. Og derfor kan vi ogsaa sige, at uden Tysklands totale Nederlag kan intet godt komme i Verden.

Det er ikke underligt, at man overalt i Verden interesserer sig saa mægtigt for Tiden efter Sejren ; om den skal blive forspildt, som den forspildtes sidst. Og det bør være alles Vilje og Stræben, at dette ikke sker.

Men Sejren er Forudsætningen. Og derfor vil og skal alle Anstrengelser koncentreres om den sidste afgørende Kamp.

Helge Rodes Ord fra 1920 gælder ogsaa for os :

medens vi med trofast Sind
sætter al vor Gerning ind
Danmark, paa dit Alter.

Ja, gør vi alle det, saa vil denne 9. April ogsaa blive den sidste 9. April, i hvilken Danmark er i Fangenskab.

J. Christmas Møller.

HJEMMEFRONTENS ÆRESLISTE

Denne Liste over faldne danske Patrioter efter 1 Marts 1944 er ikke, og kan ikke være fuldstændig. Ikke blot har det været umuligt at faa Oplysninger om de talrige Jøder, Kommunister og andre gode danske Patrioter, der har mistet Livet i de tyske Koncentrationslejre og Ghettoer, men det har af mange og forstaaelige Grunde heller ikke været muligt at fremskaffe en fuldstændig Liste over de Danskere, der indenfor Landets Grænser er faldet som Ofre for Gestapos og de danske Nazisters Terror.

Gustav V. Mackeprang, Kaptajn.	Snigmyrdet 4.3.44.
Charles B. Johansen, Politibetjent.	Dræbt 6.3.44.
Erik Bunck Christensen, stud, theol.	Myrdet 20.3.44.
Sigurd Thomsen, Redaktør.	Snigmyrdet 24.3.44.
Ejner Larsen, Fisker.	Myrdet 8.4.44.
Jens Albert Ibsen, Lærer.	Snigmyrdet 9.4.44.
Oscar Thuesen.	Dræbt 17.4.44.
Niels Stenderup, Student.	Henrettet 24.4.44.
Stephan Jørgensen, Læge.	Snigmyrdet 25.4.44.
Paul Petersen, Skoleelev.	Dræbt 28.4.44.
Svend Otto Nielsen, Lærer.	Henrettet 28.4.44.

GENERALERNE mønstrer deres TROPPER

“INVASIONSGENERALERNE” er nu travlt beskæftiget med at gøre sig bekendt med deres Tropper. General Montgomery har været paa Rundrejse i Storbritanien i et Jernbanetog, fulgt af sine Stabsofficerere, og han har set og hilst paa de Tropper, som han skal lede under den kommende Invasion, dels for selv at gøre sig bekendt med dem — og ikke mindst for at Tropperne kan lære deres General at kende.

Det er en ejendommelig Oplevelse at se dette Møde mellem Soldaterne og Montgomery. Tropperne staar opstillet i stram Giv-Agt, medens Generalen og hans Stab— som er kommet kørende i “ Jeeps ”, de har med sig paa Toget — marscherer langs Geledderne. Efter Inspektionen gaar Generalen tilbage til sin “ Jeep ”, stiger op og siger gennem Mikrofonen, som er monteret paa Vognen : Jeg ønsker, at I samler jer omkring Bilen.

Virkningen af disse Ord er elektrisk. Hele Billedet af de stramme Geledder opløser sig i et Virvar af enkelte Prikker og som en Flodbølge vælter Soldaterne frem mod Bilen. Et Øjeblik ser det ud til, at de vil tage hele Bilen med sig i Hvirvlen . . .

Saa taler Montgomery et Kvarters Tid, dæmpet og roligt ind i Mikrofonen. Og nu er Scenen næsten forandret til et Blik ind i et Klasseværelse — Soldaterne siddende roligt i Græsset, idet de spændt følger Generalens Tale. Mange ventede sikkert en højstemt Appel eller maaske et lille Indblik i en eller anden betydningsfuld Del af selve Invasionsplanerne. I Stedet for hører de en venlig Stemme, som foretager Strejftog ind mellem Spørgsmaal om Soldaterne selv og Krigen, ofte afbrudt af en Spøg.

Det Indtryk, Generalen efterlader sig, er Enkelthed, Alvor og den inderste Overbevisning — Indtryk, som udtrykkes klart i Soldaternes Ansigter, efterhaanden som de lytter. Da Generalen stiger ned af Vognen, hilses han med Hurraraab. Saa opløser Billedet sig pludseligt igen, og som paa en omvendt Film ser man Flodbølgen af Soldater trække sig tilbage, indtil det hele atter er stivnet i et fast Billede af Soldater i Giv-Agt, medens Montgomery kører ud for at besøge andre Lejre — og andre Soldater. I den sidste Tid har han ogsaa omfattet disse Møder til at omfatte Mænd og Kvinder, som er udenfor Hæren. Saa taler han til Havnearbejdere, Minearbejdere, Jernbanemænd, Fabriksarbejdere af begge Køn — og saa fortæller han om, hvorledes Slaget ved Alamein blev udkæmpet, og Emnet er altid det samme : Lad os samarbejde. Saa vil vi vinde den anden Front.

En af sine mest entusiastiske Velkomster oplevede han for kort Tid siden, da han besøgte en Fabrik i Krigsindustrien og sagde :

“ Hvorfor er Floden vendt nu, saa vi er i Færd med at slaa Tyskland og marscherer frem mod Krigens endelige Klimaks ? Det er fordi vi har langt det bedste Udstyr — og langt de bedste Mænd og Kvinder. Denne Krig har varet længe. Der er mange Mennesker, der synes, den har varet altfor længe. Jeg er selv dødsens ked af den — fyldt med Afsky for den. Men der er sket en stor Forandring i Krigen : det er os, som skubber paa nu. Vi skubbede Tyskerne tværs gennem Afrika og ud i Havet. Vi hoppede over til Sicilien og skubbede dem ud i Havet der ogsaa. I det hele taget, hvis De skal gøre op med Tyskere, saa skal De begynde med at se Dem om efter et rigtigt godt Hav til at skubbe dem alle sammen ned i.

Vi har nu faaet virkelig godt Tag paa Krigen, og Fjenden kan ikke slippe fra os. Det eneste usikre er, *hvornaar* Krigen skal slutte. I kan vælge Jeres egen Dag og sætte Jeres sidste Øre paa den. Jeg er ikke det ringeste i Tvivl om, at dersom den kæmpende Front og Hjemmefronten virkelig tager ordentligt fat, saa kan vi næsten afslutte Krigen i Aar — og komme saa vidt, at vi til næste Aar kaster Fjenden omkuld. Ved

Montgomery, Eisenhower, Tedder.

Slutningen af dette Aar — om ikke tidligere, vil vi have naaet netop det Tidspunkt, hvor vi kan faa den hældende Vogn til at tippe over.''

Omtrent samtidig var den allierede Øverstkommanderende, General Eisenhower i Sandhurst for at overvære en Parade af Kadetter, som efter 21 Maaneders haard Oplæring havde kvalificeret sig som Officerer. I en Tale til dem sagde Generalen, at i denne Krig som aldrig tidligere i Historien var de onde Kræfter sat ind mod de gode og mod dem, der respekterede Menneskeslægten. Heldigvis har de gode Kræfter stærke Allierede.

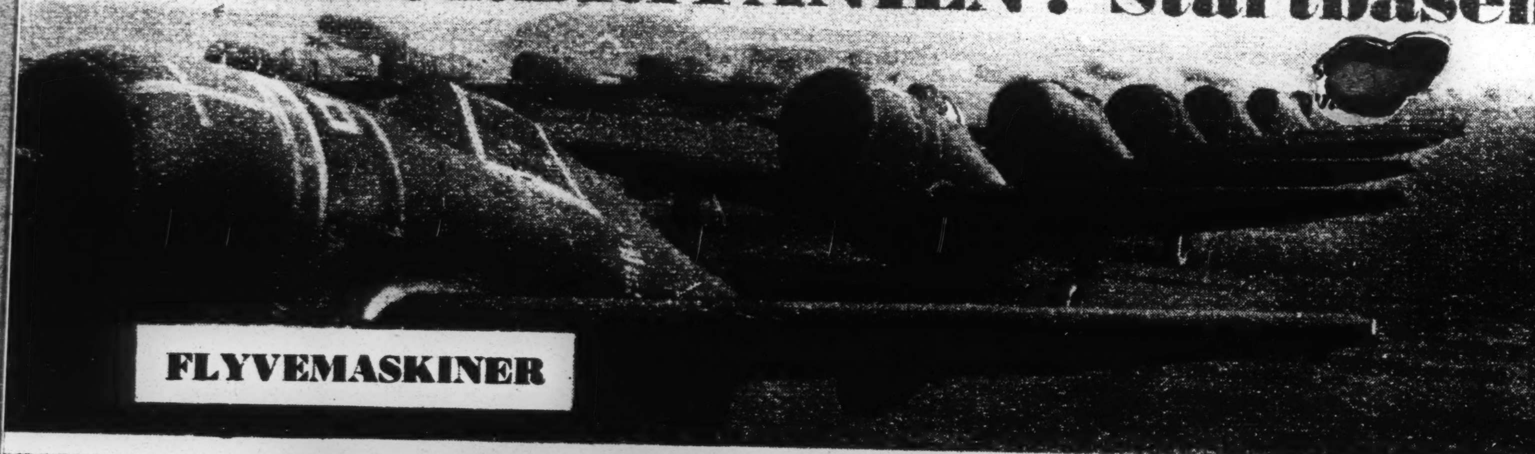
" Meget staar tilbage at gennemføre ", sagde han. " Vi kan og vi vil vinde denne Krig, men det betyder, at enhver maa gøre sin Pligt. Enhver — enten han gaar bag Ploven eller staar bag Geværet ved Fronten — som undlader at opfylde hele sin Pligt hver Dag, ja, hver Time paa Dagen, maa for altid nære Samvittighedsnag over, at han i et eller andet uberegneligt Omfang har medvirket til de Lidelser og Ofre, som Verden nu gennemlever. Alle Resourcer, Resourcer af Arbejdskraft, i Industrien, i Minerne og paa Marken, maa sættes ind for at paaføre Fjenden den største Afstraffelse og fuldende hans Nederlag.'' Det var Overkommandoens Pligt at se til, at disse Resourcer: i Luften, paa Havet og til Lands blev sat ind, blev rigtig ledet, organiseret og vedligeholdt. De havde, sagde Generalen videre, alle vist, at de kunde samarbejde som en Enhed.

Til de nye Officerer sagde Eisenhower, at de alle var Medlemmer af en stor Enhed til Lands, medens denne kun var en Del af det store Triumvirat til Lands, til Søs og i Luften. De Unge havde denne Krig at vinde. Det var Dygtigheden i Ledelsen af de smaa Enheder til Lands, som vilde vinde Landkrigen — " en Krig, som maa vindes, før Fjenden er endelig knust.''

* * *

Aabningen af den anden Front i Aar medføres ogsaa en betydelig Omlægning af Krigsproduktionen i U.S.A. og Storbritanien. Alle Kræfter koncentreres nu paa Bygning af Invasions- og andre nye Angrebsvaaben, som skal sættes ind i den afgørende Kamp i Vest-Europa. Samtidig trækkes Planerne op for forøget Produktion med Henblik paa Krigen mod Japan — Specialudstyr for Felttogene i Trope- og Jungel-Terrainet, som vil følge, naar Tyskland er definitivt slaaet . . .

STORBRITANIEN: Startbasen



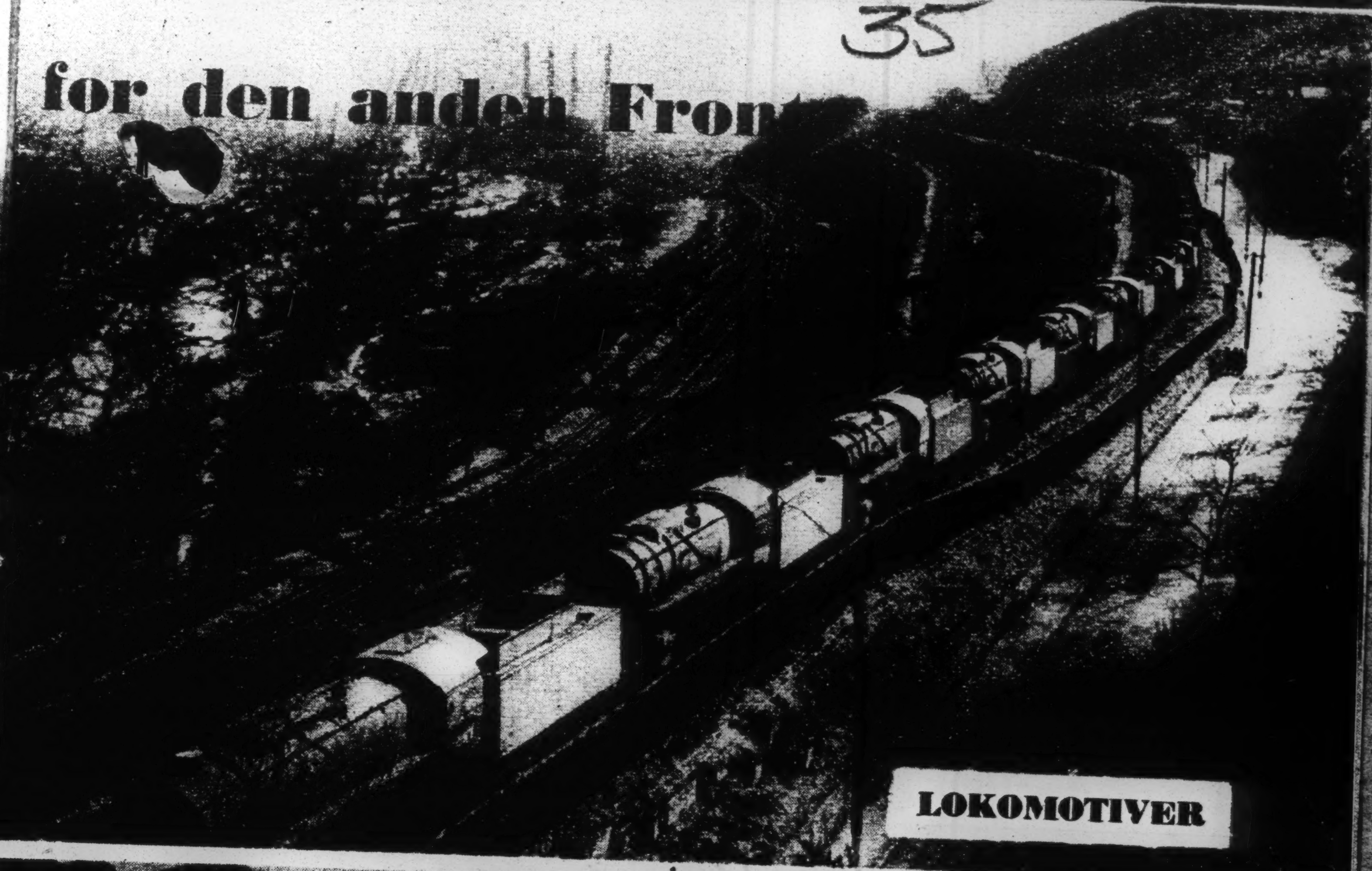
FLYVEMASKINER

KANONER

LASTBILER

35

n for den anden Front

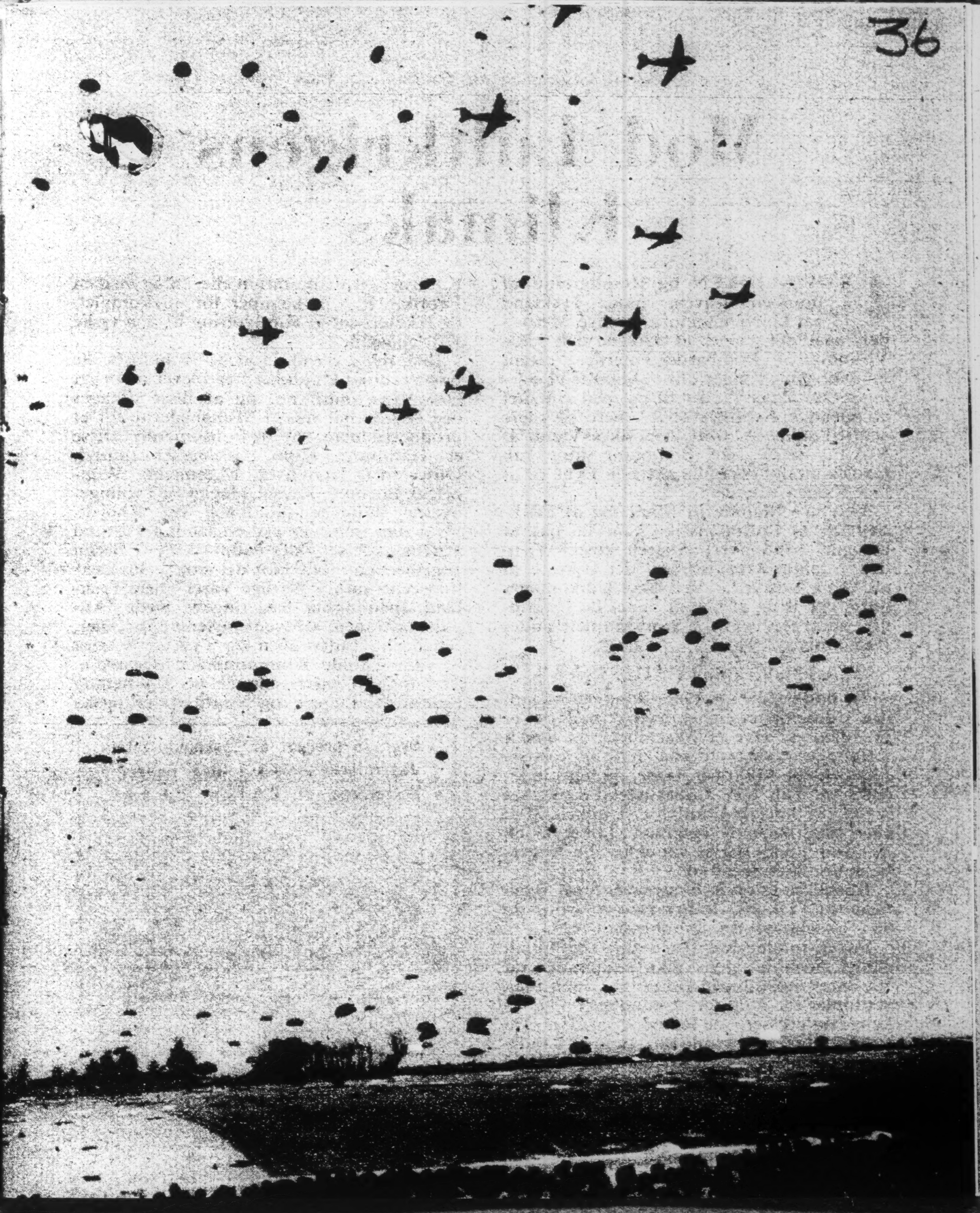


LOKOMOTIVER

TANKS

DET ER et almindeligt Syn i Storbritanien i Dag at se lange Kolonner af Flyvemaskiner, Kanoner og Tanks. Ogsaa ude paa Landet er mange Skove og Marker fyldt af K[illegible] og Landingsfartøjer, alt klart til det sidste og afgørende Knock-out-Slag.

TIL HØJRE ser man Træningen af Faldskærmssoldater i stor Skala.



Mod Luftkrigens Klimaks

UDVIKLINGEN og Resultaterne af Bombeoffensiven mod Tyskland har nødvendiggjort helt nye Metoder, naar det gælder at beregne den fulde Virkning af Bombardementerne. Rent faktiske Oplysninger om "Antallet af ødelagte Omraader" eller til og med Antallet af ødelagte Fabriker bliver mere og mere utilfredsstillende, fordi den sikre Værdi af R.A.F.s strategiske Bombning kun kan maales mod Tysklands aktuelle Evne til at føre Krigen videre.

Den nye Metode til Maalning af Effektiviteten af Luftoffensiven gaar ud paa at beregne, hvad hvert Angreb koster Fjenden i tabte Arbejdstimer, det dyreste af alt 'Krigsudstyr'. Ved disse Udregninger gøres der Brug af blandt andet de Erfaringer, som blev gjort i Storbritannien under Bombningen 1940-41.

R.A.F.'s Virkning i "Das Reich"

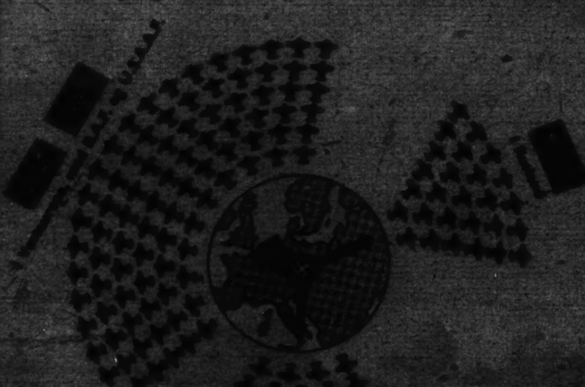
De fleste af den britiske Bombekommandos Udregninger er hemmelige, men det er nu tilladt at give et Eksempel: et enkelt 1.500 Tons Angreb paa Kassel kostede Fjenden 80 Millioner tabte Arbejdstimer, og dette Tab blev foraarsaget i Løbet af nogle faa korte Minutter i et enkelt af ti eller flere lignende Angreb i Løbet af en Maaned. Naturligvis var ikke alle Angrebene lige virkningsfulde.

Kassel er et godt Eksempel, fordi Byen med sine 250.000 Indbyggere er et af de 30 Hovedmaal for Bombeoffensiven.

For at forstaa Luftmarskal Harris' Plan rigtigt, maa Maalene ikke bedømmes ud fra deres individuelle Betydning, men maa ses under et. Kun for at imødegaa øjeblikkelige og presserende Behov — saadan som forrige Aars omfattende Blitz mod U-Baadebygningen eller dette Aars taktiske Offensiv mod Jagerproduktionen — søger R.A.F.'s Bombekommando lokale Sejre. Det virker maaske overraskende paa mange, at man sjældent vender sig særligt mod en enkelt Kaserne, Jernbanestation eller til og med en Fabrik. R.A.F. kæmper for en komplet, og ikke en delvis Paralysering af den tyske Krigsmaskine.

Ikke mindre end 25 af de 30 industrielle Nøglecentrer i Tyskland er blevet alvorligt beskadiget indtil nu, og af disse antages det, at tolv har mistet Mulighederne for at producere mere, end de konsumerer. Disse er Hamburg, Køln, Essen, Dortmund, Düsseldorf, Hannover, Mannheim, Wuppertal, Bochum, Kassel, Hagen og Tvillingebyerne München-Gladbach og Rheydt. Hvor nær Berlin er ved en saadan Tilstand af Ødelæggelse, vides endnu ikke. I Berlin angriber man ikke blot det største Produktionscentrum for færdige Varer i hele Tyskland, men ogsaa Regeringens Sæde, Administrationen, Hovedkvarteret for Hær, Flaade og Luftvaaben og Tysklands mest betydningsfulde Kommunikationscentrum. Tre andre Centrer blandt de 30, nemlig Frankfurt, Leipzig og Stuttgart, er ogsaa

Over 75 procent af Tysklands totale Jagerstyrke holdes i Dag bundet i Vesteuropa af R.A.F. og U.S.A.A.F.



nærved at blive et Passiv for Fjenden, hvis de ikke allerede er det.

Set paa samme Maade er ogsaa mange mindre Industricentrer slaaet ud, bl. a. Krefeld, Wilhelmshaven, Lübeck, Emden, Aachen, Rostock og Remscheid. Med disse 25 af 30 Industricentrer alvorligt beskadiget og 12 af dem helt ødelagt, er det ogsaa interessant at lægge Mærke til en geografisk Ejendommelighed, som har lagt Tyskland i Bombekommandoens Hænder. 25 af de 30 Hovedcentrer ligger vest og nord for en Linie, trukket fra Stettin gennem Leipzig, idet Linien passerer halvanden Kilometer øst for Berlin, medens Nürnberg ligger omtrent ligesaa langt øst for Linien. Og selv de to vigtigste Byer øst for denne "Let-at-naa"-Linie — München og Nürnberg — har allerede været udsat for ødelæggende Angreb. Det totale Maalomraade, som den store Masse af Tysklands Krigsindustri er absolut afhængig af, er kun 130 Kvadratmiles i Omfang.

Bortset fra sjældne Tilfælde kan Industrien ikke flyttes bort fra dette denne Maalomraade. Men de individuelle Nøglefabriker kan deles, spredes over flere Steder og relativt snart genopbygges. Dette er endnu en Grund til, at det ikke er R.A.F.'s Bombepolitik at gennemføre store Luftslag om enkelte Fabriker.

Indtil Februar 1943 havde R.A.F. angrebet noget over 60% af det totale Maalomraade i Tyskland, der er Opmærksomheden værd ved strategisk Bombning. En Tredjedel af disse 60% var ødelagt omkring Slutningen af Februar 1943. Allerede ved Udgangen af Oktober 1943 var Tallet 70%, hvor en Fjerdedel var fuldstændig ødelagt. Denne Balancekonto omfatter ikke de vældige Luftangreb paa Berlin og heller ikke en lang Række andre Angreb. Den Omstændighed, at R.A.F. netop paany har paabegyndt sine 1.000 Maskiners Angreb, efter at dets Afdelinger atter er blevet udstyret med fire-Motorers Maskiner, giver Grund til at tro, at denne økonomiske Ødelæggelsesproces vil blive endnu hurtigere.

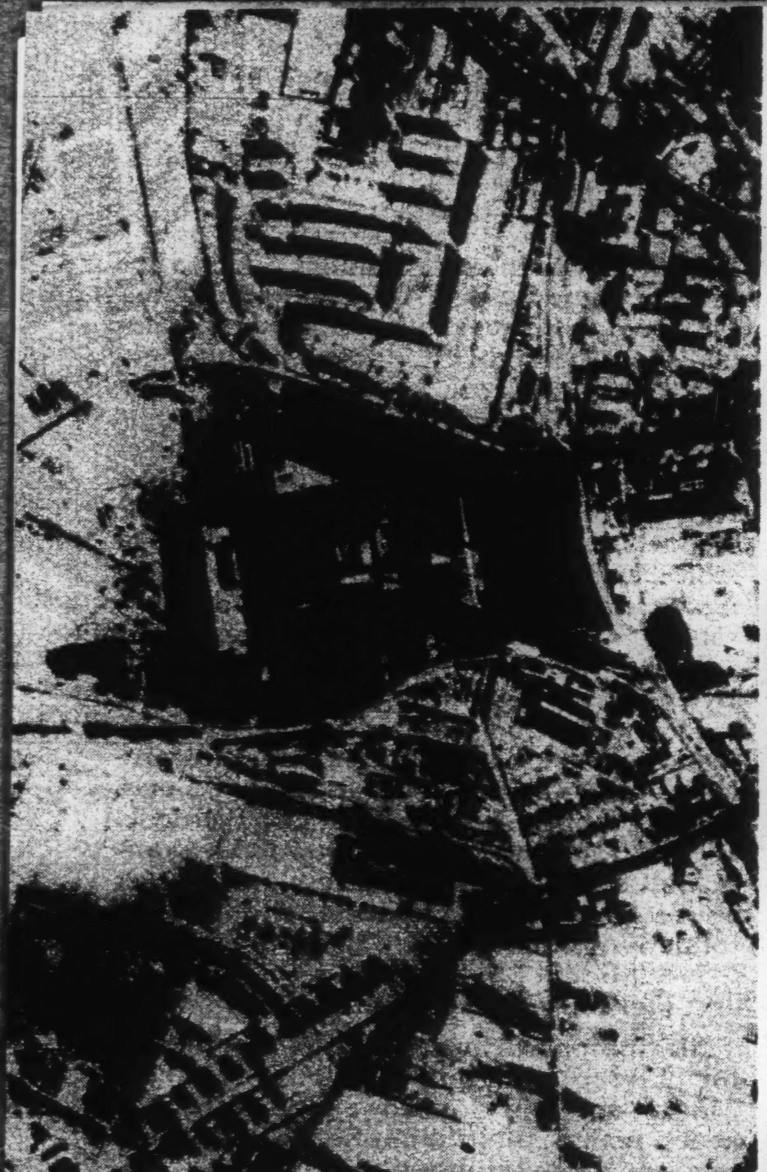
R.A.F. forsøger meget sjældent at ødelægge hele Maalomraader. Loven om "Maalets synkende Værdi" gør i Virkeligheden dette næsten umuligt. Det vilde kræve en unødig stor Anstrengelse at "indkassere" de sidste faa ubeskadigede Bygninger i en ødelagt By. Det er imidlertid meget nøje udregnet, at en By ophører med at eksistere i industriel Henseende, i nogle Tilfælde naar en Tredjedel af Byen er ødelagt, i andre naar en Fjerdedel er ødelagt, men i alle Tilfælde, naar to Tredjedele er ødelagt. Og i alle Tilfælde kan man da stole paa, at Byen konsumerer flere Varer og Arbejdstimer, end den yder til Krigsindsatsen. Alt, hvad der da er tilbage, er ved lejlighedsvise Luftangreb at forhindre at Byen bliver bygget op igen.

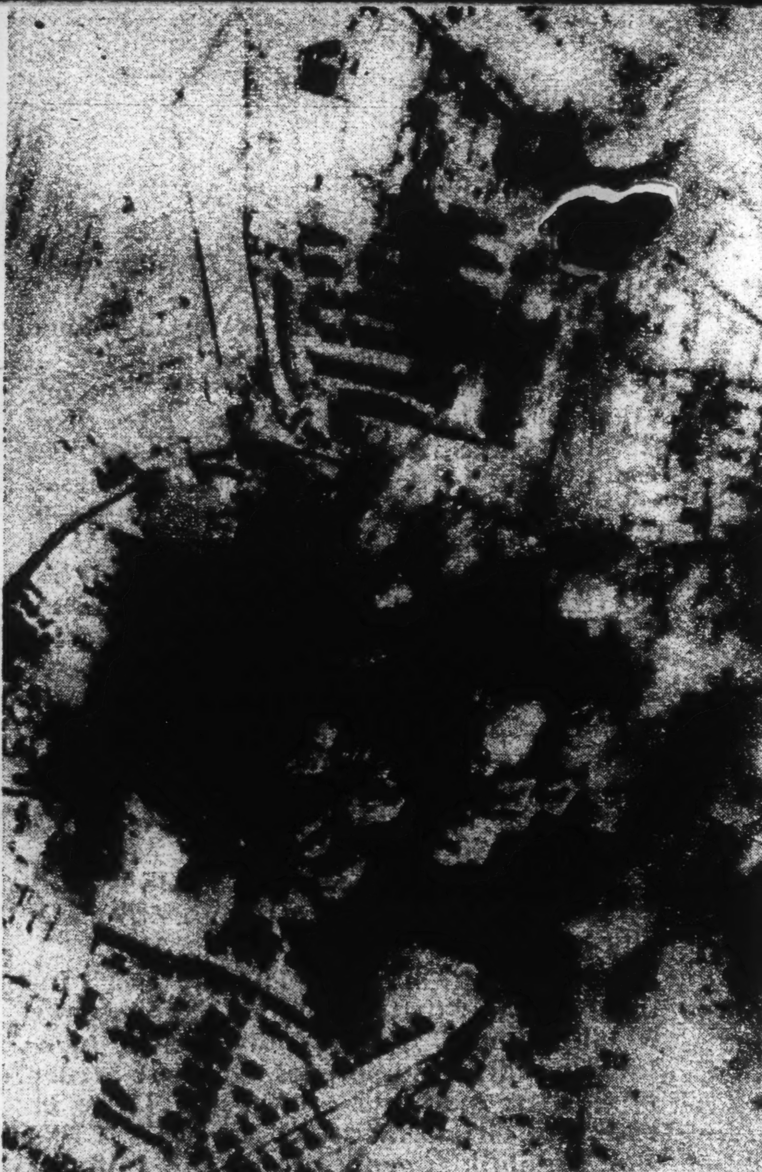
Denne endelige Konklusion er, forsikrer man, helt holdbar, hvordan man end foretager Beregningen, men især, hvis man regner i Arbejdstimer er den ene Fjerdedel af det 130 Kvadratmiles store Maalomraade, som hidtil er ødelagt, en meget større Del end en Fjerdedel af Tysklands totale Krigsindsats.

Flere Bombardementsmaskiner

Sir Stafford Cripps, den britiske Minister for Flyveproduktion, meddelte den 14. Marts, at Storbritannien endnu ikke har naaet nogen Maksimum-Styrke i Luften, selv om Produktionstempoet, regnet i Antallet af nye Maskiner pr. Maaned, nok har naaet Toppen. Tunge Bombardementsmaskiner kræver meget længere Byggetid end de smaa Jagermaskiner. Den britiske Luftstyrkes samlede Konstruktionsvægt vil stadig øge. Nye arbejdsbesparende Metoder bliver stadig indført i Flyvemaskinindustrien. I de sidste tolv Maaneder er det Antal Arbejdstimer, der behøves til Bygning af en fire-motorig Lancaster-Maskine blevet reduceret med 38.2%. For at illustrere Fremgangen i Bygningen af Flyvemaskinmotorer kan man sætte Indekstallet for 1939 til 100. Indekstallet for Aaret 1941 bliver da 325, og for Aaret 1943 ikke mindre end 485. Særlig er Fremgangen i Produktionen af Merlin-Motorer iøjnefaldende. I Fjor blev der [illegible] bygget næsten ni Gange flere Motorer af denne Type end i 1939.

Storbritanniens samlede Flyvemaskinproduktion, regnet i Konstruktionsvægt, [illegible]





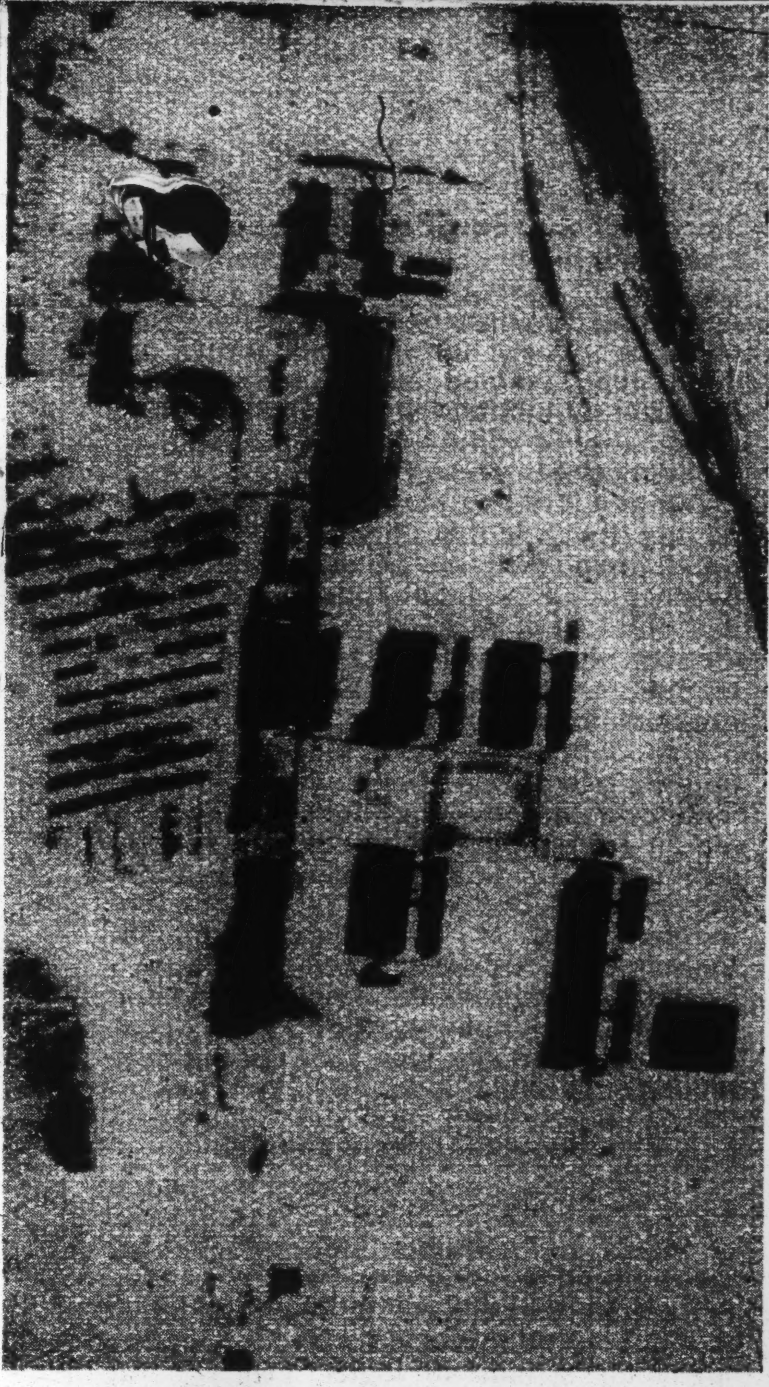
20. Februar:
Messerschmitt-Fabrikerne i Braunschweig

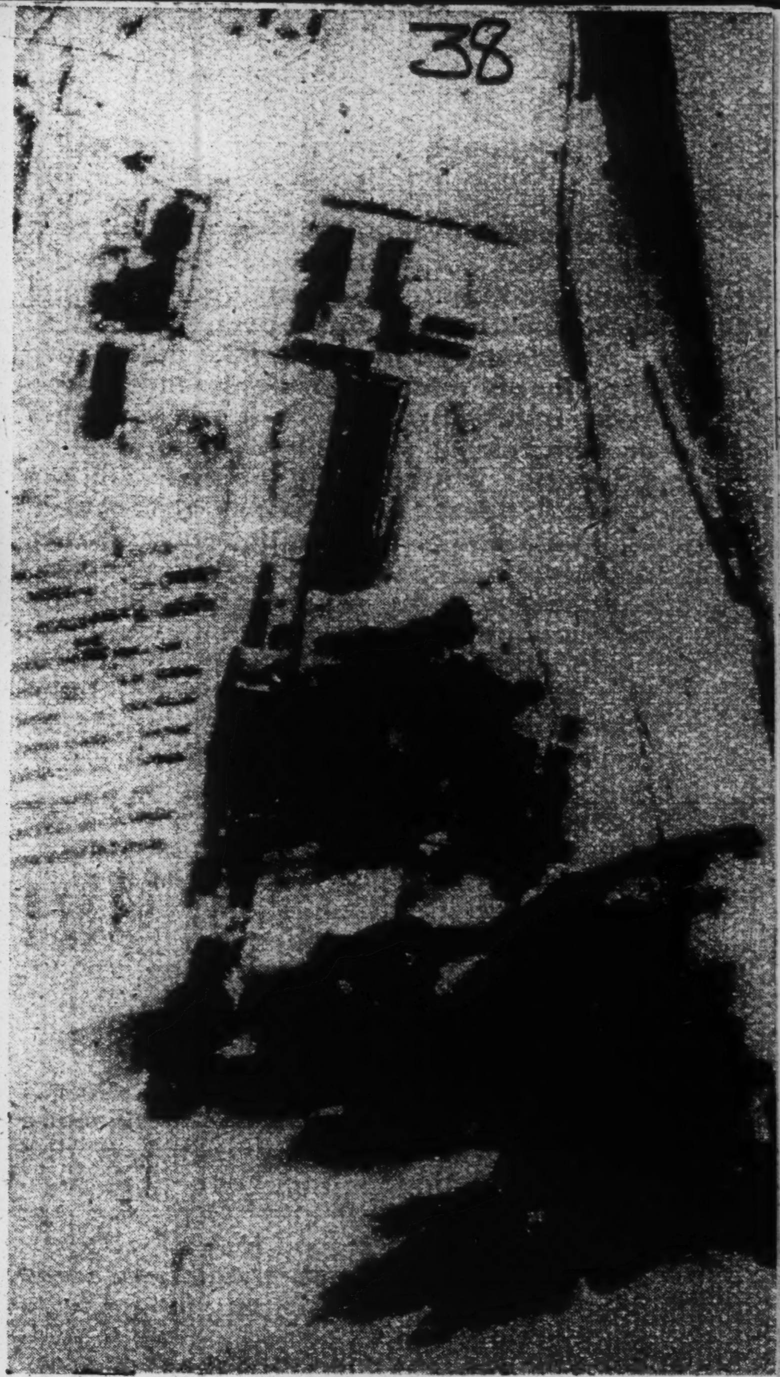
FØR ANGREBET:

Her blev fremstillet Reservedele til Jagermaskinerne Me 110

MIDT UNDER ANGREBET:

Hovedbygningerne, Værksted og Maskinhallerne staar i Flammer.





22. Februar:
Junkers-Fabrikerne i Oschersleben

FØR ANGREBET:

Her byggedes Understel og Skrog til Jagerne Ju 88 og Ju 188.

DE FØRSTE BOMBER:

De Værkstedsbygninger, som endnu var uskadte, da dette Billede blev taget, blev sat i Brand af de Bombardementsmaskiner, der fulgte efter.

"Tonnage," var i Februar i Aar 26% større end i Februar 1943. Bombardementsmaskin-Produktionen viser i samme Periode en Forøgelse paa over 33%.

Amerikanerne begyndte ikke deres store Dagoffensiv mod Berlin og de andre store tyske Industribyer, før de havde opbygget et tilstrækkelig stort Flyvevaaben i Storbritanien. Nu har de gjort det. De har samlet et Antal Flyvemaskiner, baade svære og middelsvære Bombardementsmaskiner og Jagere, og en Mandskabsstyrke til disse Luftflaader, som overgaar alt, hvad de tidligere havde nogetsteds.

De amerikanske Luftstyrker er nu helt klar til at fuldføre deres Opgave: Luftwaffes endelige Ødelæggelse! Og de er forberedt paa hvilke som helst Tab for at naa dette Maal.

Hvis Luftwaffe ikke gaar op for at kæmpe, vil det blive ødelagt paa Jorden. Men man tror, at det tyske Luftvaaben vil blive tvunget til at tage Kampen op, fordi det ikke kan tillade en fjendtlig Styrke at bombe Tyskland, som den selv vil.

"Allieret Luftalarm" i Tyskland?

Det bliver i denne Forbindelse oplyst, at hvis det bliver nødvendigt, vil Tyskland blive advaret om et nært forestaaende Luftangreb af de Allierede, for paa den Maade at udfordre Luftwaffe til Kamp. Amerikanerne er af den Opfattelse, at deres egne Dagangreb og R.A.F.'s Natangreb maa koordineres saadan, at hvis Amerikanerne ødelægger en vigtig Flyvemaskinfabrik om Dagen, saa maa R.A.F. for Eks. ødelægge en tilsvarende Fabrik, som laver Materiale til Flyvemaskinfabrikkens Genopbygning.

Det er hævet over al Tvivl, at de tyske Flyveres Moral er lavere nu end tidligere. Paa den anden Side udbygges det amerikanske Flyvevaaben i Storbritanien stadig mere, og det siges, at der for Tiden er mere Flyvemandskab til Raadighed end der er Maskiner.

* * *

De Synspunkter, som ligger til Grund for de amerikanske Luftchefers Syn er, skriver *Yorkshire Post*, at de tunge Dagangreb i Forbindelse med R.A.F.'s Natbombning, om ikke saa længe vil have r[illegible]et Luftwaffe til en Tilstand af "per[illegible]ent Impotens." Hvis Luftwaffe tager Kampen op, vil dets Tab overstige Erstatningskapaciteten, og hvis det forbliver paa Jorden, vil det lægge Tyskland aabent for Allierede Præcisionsbombninger. Og hertil kommer, at det alligevel vil blive opsøgt paa Marken og systematisk ødelagt.

Denne Udvikling har længe været forudset og planlagt af den allierede Krigsledelse, og Churchill henviste til den i sin Krigsoversigt sidste September, da han sagde, at den fortsatte Udvikling af den allierede Overlegenhed aabner Mulighed for Tilintetgørelsen af det tyske Forsvar saavel i Luften som paa Jorden.

Hvis en bestemt Grad af Ødelæggelse kan opnaas, siger Avisen videre, vil man opnaa Resultater af den største Rækkevidde. Vi vil da i Virkeligheden fremkalde Forudsætningerne for en ligefrem metodisk Ødelæggelse ved Dag og ved Nat af ethvert militært Maal af Betydning. Saadanne Ødelæggelser, udført af anglo-amerikanske Luftstyrker, er ikke nødvendigvis udenfor Rækkevidde i 1944 — med Følger, som ikke kan overskues, men som visselig maa blive dybtgaaende.

Luftkrigens Hjernekammer

I et Værelse, højt til Loftet og uden Vinduer, oplyst af indirekte Lys, sidder 6 Mænd og betragter Europa. Verden hænger omkring dem paa Kort. Hver Væg er tapetseret med Kort, og hvert enkelt er en Del af Krigens Mosaik. Værelset bliver aldrig ladt ubevogtet, Dag og Nat staar der bevæbnede Vagter ved Døren. Ingen, som ikke har et specielt Pas, faar Adgang.

Det er her, de amerikanske Luftstyrker i Europa planlægger de store Dagangreb, som lægger Tyskland øde. De 6 Mænd, som her mødes dagligt, og som ofte har tre til fire Konferencer om Dagen, er i Færd med at afslutte første Runde af den anden Front.

Under Ledelse af Amerikas tre Store i Luften, Generalløjtnant Carl Spaatz, de strategiske Luftstyrkers kommanderende General i Europa, Generalmajor Frederick [illegible]erson, hans Stedfortræder og Brigadegeneral Hugh J. Knerr, Chefen for Air Service Command og stedfortrædende kommanderende General i Administrationen, kontrollerer de 6 Herrer tre amerikanske Luftflaaders Offensiv under Angrebene paa Aksemagterne. Den 8. og 9. Luftflaade opererer fra Storbritanien, og den 15. angriber fra Afrika. De andre tre, som deltager i de daglige Konferencer er en britisk Luftmarskal, en meteorologisk Ekspert og en Intelligence-Officer.

Det Kort, som fanger Spaatz og Andersons specielle Opmærksomhed er et Kort over Europa. Det fortæller en bemærkelsesværdig Historie, hvis første Kapitel indeholder Fortællingen om Ødelæggelserne af militære Anlæg, Flyvepladser, Flyvemaskinfabriker og andre strategiske Maal, som har været ude for stadige Angreb af Amerikanerne i de sidste Maaneder. Kortet fortæller ogsaa om den nærmeste Fremtid i Form af Maal, som staar for Tur til at blive ødelagt.

De tre Store forlader sjældent Værelset, mens et Angreb paa Kontinentet er under Udvikling. I et lille Forværelse findes en Mængde Fjernskrivere. De giver Minut for Minut Oplysninger om, hvordan Angrebet udvikles. Efter dets Afslutning sættes der et nyt Mærke paa Kortet over det tyskokkuperede Europa, og dette Mærke fortæller om et nyt Militæranlæg, der er blevet udslettet.

R.A.F.-Officeren har to vitale Opgaver i disse Konferencer. Han anviser og arrangerer Størrelsen af den Luftbeskyttelse, som de tunge Bombardementsmaskiner behøver af R.A.F.'s, Dominions og de Allieredes Jagere. Han er ligeledes den Forbindelsesofficer, som knytter R.A.F.'s Natangreb sammen med de amerikanske Dagangreb. Han kan skaffe Oplysninger om Fjendens Koncentrationer af Jagere og Luftværn, foreslaar de sikreste "Korridorer," som Dag-Bombardementsmaskinerne bør følge, hvis de angriber efter et Natangreb.

" Skriften paa Muren " findes i bogstavelig Forstand skrevet paa Kortet i dette " Krigsværelse ", og Mændene i dette hemmelige Værelse skriver hver Dag en ny Linie i Historien om Tysklands Nederlag.

231.500 Tons britiske Bomber over TYSKLAND

I Tiden fra Maj 1940 til Februar 1944 har britiske Bombardementsmaskiner nedkastet ialt 276.325 Tons Bomber over det europæiske Kontinent. I dette Tal, hvori ikke er medregnet Vægten af Søminer, som er nedkastet i fjendtlige Farvande, er indkluderet 231.000 Tons, som er nedkastet over Tyskland alene. Bombningen af Tyskland er vokset i følgende Skala:

	Tons
1940 :	6.925
1941 :	22.950
1942 :	37.125
1943 :	136.300

I Maanederne Januar-Februar 1944 nedkastede de britiske Bombardementsmaskiner ialt 28.200 Tons Bomber over Tyskland og 1700 Tons over tyskokkuperet Omraade.

Siden Juli 1942, da Amerikanerne begyndte deres Bombeangreb i Dagslys mod fjendtlige Maal, er Omfanget af Dagbombningen ligeledes forøget fra Maaned til Maaned, og Luftoffensiven vokser fremdeles mod sit overvældende Klimaks, som vil blive naaet, naar Invasionen i Vesteuropa begynder.

HVAD DE SAADAN SIGER...

Adolf Hitler, August 1939:

„Jeg er nu 50. Jeg foretrækker at faa en Krig nu, fremfor naar jeg er 55."

Ejnar Krenchel i sin sidste Pjece:

„Jeg er „radikal Socialist". Der findes ingen andre Medlemmer af dette Parti end mig selv."

Forh. Partifører *Fritz Clausen* paa Drankerhjemmet ved Würzburg:

„Bedre een Dags ordentlig Sold i Danmark end et Aars Afholdenhed i Tyskland."

Faldskærmsjæger

Af Macdonald Hastings

En Journalist vover Springet ud i den tomme Luft sammen med en Flok af R.A.F.'s Faldskærmsjægere. Her fortæller han spændende og ærligt om Oplevelsen.

DET var min Tur til at springe. R.A.F.-Sergenten, som havde vor Skæbne i sin Haand, gav Tegn til, at jeg skulde gøre mig parat. Forsigtigt lod jeg mine Ben glide ud over Randen af den aabne Lem i Maskinens Gulv, og ved at løfte mig op paa Albuerne fik jeg mig derefter anbragt paa Kanten af Hullet.

Jeg havde jo sagt, at jeg havde Lyst til personligt at erfare, hvad et Faldskærmsudspring egentlig var. Jeg havde bedt om at faa Lov til at prøve det — og jeg havde faaet Lov. Saadan var det.

Jeg vovede et hastigt Blik nedad. Mine Fødder hang dinglende i en kort Tragt. Forbi Tragtens Aabning saa jeg Landjordens Felter rulle i svimlende Fart.

Før Opstigningen havde man fortalt mig, at det første Spring var en Oplevelse, som man aldrig vilde glemme. Man havde smilet og gentagne Gange spurgt mig, hvordan jeg følte det — som om jeg var en Brudgom lige før Bryllupet. Jeg sagde, at jeg var all right, men det nyttede ikke at forstille sig. De andre vidste Besked. Det var meget godt, at Instruktøren havde sagt, at det altsammen var meget let. Faldskærmsjægerne selv sagde noget andet . . .

Et Bedøvelsesmiddel

Nu kan jeg ikke for alt i Verden genkalde i Erindringen, hvordan jeg i min tidligere jordbundne Tilværelse forestillede mig et Faldskærmsudspring. Jeg ved kun, at fra det Øjeblik jeg saa Jorden gabe op mod mig gennem Hullet i Flyvemaskinens Bund var det hele saa forunderligt forskelligt fra det, jeg havde ventet. Det virkede paa mig som en Indaanding af et Bedøvelsesmiddel. Mine Hænder blev fugtige af Sved, og det begyndte at dunke i mine Ører, husker jeg. Min Mave syntes at bevæge sig langsomt paa en gyngende Maade for ligesom et Gyroskop at hjælpe mig med at holde Balancen. Jeg følte mig lidt svimmel og en lille Smule daarlig.

"Action Stations . . . . Go!" Faldskærmsjægeren har Ojnene rettet mod Lyssignalet foroven. Naar Ordren gives, springer han.

Men mærkelig nok var jeg ikke bange, i hvert Fald ikke i Ordets almindelige Betydning. Jeg var forskrækket, ganske vist, men det var ikke den skælvende og klynk[illegible]rskrækkelse, som griber en Skoledren[illegible]aar han skal have Klø ; det var snarere som den betagende Gysen, en ung Mand føler ved sit første Kærligheds-Eventyr. Mine Nerver stod paa Højkant, og alligevel brændte jeg af Nysgerrighed. Det eneste jeg kan sammenligne med — og det er kun en svag Sammenligning — er den Følelse, der behersker een, naar man venter paa det grønne Lys i Studiet før den første Radioudsendelse.

Falkskærmsjægere med indtil Hundrede Spring bag sig siger, at man aldrig bliver helt fri for denne Spænding — men de siger ogsaa, at den aldrig kommer paa Højde med Spændingen ved det første Spring, og derfor glemmer man det aldrig.

Ja, jeg tror det. Og dog er det en ganske uudgrundelig Følelse. Da jeg sad der i Hullet, var jeg fuldstændig klar over, at der kun var een Chance mod Titusinde for at min Faldskærm ikke skulde udfolde sig ; jeg vidste, at Faldskærms-Tekniken var paa et saa højt Stade, at det jeg skulde opleve saamænd ikke var stort mere eventyrligt end at passere et Gadekryds. Og jeg vidste, at jeg vilde faa en blid Landing, fordi man havde sørget for — af Hensyn til min Mangel paa Erfaring — at jeg vilde blive droppet i en Sø og ikke paa den haarde Jord. Desuden var jeg jo blevet trænet.

Klar til at springe

Dagen i Forvejen havde jeg faaet to Timers Øvelse i Gymnastiksalen sammen med de rigtige Faldskærmsjægere. De kaldte det „ syntetisk Træning.“ Jeg havde gjort alt, ja mere, end jeg nu skulde gøre. Jeg havde ladet mig dumpe gennem et Hul ned paa en Kokosmaatte en halv Snes Gange. Jeg havde sprunget rundt langs en smal Kant lige under Taget saa muntert, som om jeg havde troet paa gode Feer, der vilde gribe mig, hvis jeg faldt. I mit Faldskærmsudstyr havde jeg svinget op og ned i en Gynge saa høj som nogen Cirkus-Trapez. Jeg havde lært, hvordan jeg skulde styre Faldskærmen, kontrollere Faldet og endelig slippe ud af Selerne. Jeg havde lært at rulle mig sammen i Faldet og lade den brede Del af min Ryg tage af for Stødet mod den haarde Jord.

Hvad jeg nu skulde gøre var jo blot at gentage, hvad jeg havde lært. Men jeg kunde ikke overbevise mig selv. Jeg fandt det hele lige saa fornuftsstridigt, som en Urskovsneger antagelig opfatter Synet af en Flyvemaskine.

Jeg ved ikke, hvor længe jeg sad ved Hullet, før jeg fik Ordre til at springe. I min Bevidsthed var det som et langt Liv ; i Virkeligheden var det næppe mere end nogle faa Sekunder. Pludselig lød Kommandoen : “ Klar til at springe.” Jeg mærkede Maskinen tage Retning mod Udspringsstedet, og mine Ører fyldtes med en ny Støj, idet Farten blev taget af Motorerne.

Et Hop ud i det Ukendte

I et Øjeblik var jeg grebet af Panik. Jeg glemte alt med Undtagelse af en vild Ide om, at jeg for enhver Pris maatte se at slippe fri. Før jeg gik op, havde jeg fastslaaet for mig selv, at det vilde være værre at lade Verden konstatere, at jeg var blevet bange, end det vilde være at springe ud i det tomme Rum. Nu derimod — jeg skammer mig ikke for at tilstaa det — følte jeg det, som om alt andet var at foretrække fremfor dette Hop ud i det ukendte.

Men Afgørelsen var allerede udenfor min Kontrol. Paa en eller anden Maade kom jeg til mig selv igen — sikkert takket være den velsignede Træning i Gymnastiksalen og den besynderlige Kraft i Kommandoordet, som faar een til at handle paa Trods af alt. Uden at tænke kastede jeg min Krop frem, løftede mig op paa Hænderne, bøjede mig tilbage, rettede Skuldrene og ventede. Jeg husker, jeg saa et Signallys blinke — og saa blev jeg løftel ud i Intetheden af et Kommandoraab : “ Spring ! ”

Det var R.A.F.-Sergentens Stemme, ikke mine Muskler, som gjorde det. Jeg sprang paa Trods af mig selv. Og bagefter fortalte Kanoneren paa den Whitley-Maskine, jeg sprang fra, at jeg havde sat af til et godt Spring. Det er sikkert, at jeg ikke gjorde det bevidst ; det var den Smule Øvelse, der havde sørget for mine Musklers Hukommelse. Det, det gælder om, er at springe lige, saa Munderingen ikke støder imod i Udspringet, at holde Hovedet oppe, Benene samlet og Hænderne presset ind til Kroppen. Der maa ikke være noget, der hindrer den faldende i saa hurtigt som muligt at komme klar af Maskinen.

Mens de almindelige R.A.F. Flyvere i Tilfælde af, at de maa forlade deres Maskine i Faldskærm, selv maa bringe Skærmen til Udfoldelse, kan Faldskærmsjægerne trygt forlade sig paa, at Skærmen udfolder sig automatisk. Udfoldelses-Mekanismen bringes til Udløsning i selve Udspringet ved Hjælp af en Snor, der er bundet til Marskinen. Naar Udfoldelsen er komplet, brydes Snoren.

Da jeg sprang og følte, at jeg blev baaret bort fra Maskinen, hørte jeg mig selv udbryde ganske højt : " Du store —." Udbrudet skyldtes ikke Frygt, men ren og skær Forundring. Jeg tror aldrig, jeg har været saa overrasket før i mit Liv. Og før jeg fik Tid til at blive klar over, at Grunden til, at jeg kunde høre min egen Stemme, jo var den, at Flyvemaskinen med al dens Støj var borte og jeg alene i den tomme Luft - ja, saa fandt jeg mig selv svævende blidt med Faldskærmen hængende over mig som en beskyttende Sky.

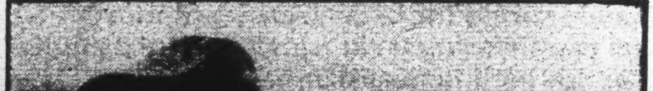
Saa pludseligt og behageligt føltes det. I det ene Øjeblik hvirvlende gennem Luften — i det næste roligt siddende i Luften, kun gyngende lidt frem og tilbage. Endnu mens jeg skriver dette føler jeg det Velvære og den Tilfredshed, som fyldte mig i Løbet af faa Sekunder efter at jeg i Maskinen havdt haft helt andre Fornemmelser. Det at sidde i en Faldskærm, sagte svævende mod Jorden, er som Champagne for Sjælen. Jeg ved, at jeg følte mig glad som en Sangfugl og stærk som en Ørn.

I Virkeligheden var jeg saa tilfreds med mig selv, at jeg nær havde glemt, hvad jeg mere havde at gøre.

Den taalmodige R.A.F.-Instruktør havde indprentet mig, at jeg let kunde blive saa betaget, at mit 35 Sekunders Fald vilde forekomme mig kun at vare 5 Sekunder. Jeg naaede det ogsaa altsammen-undtagen det med at komme fri af Faldskærmen, det kom jeg først i Tanker om, da jeg plaskede rundt i Søen. Godt jeg havde en Flydevest paa.

Da jeg blev fisket op, var jeg saa forfrossen, som man kan taale at blive uden at faa Men deraf. Men alligevel [illegible] jeg saa godt tilpas, som jeg nogensinde har været. Saa snart jeg kom i Land, prøvede jeg paa at faa Lov til at foretage endnu et Spring den samme Eftermiddag. Jeg snakkede næsten Kæberne af Led og gestikulerede som et Barn, der for første Gang har set en Pantomime. Og overalt blev jeg bare mødt med et overbærende Smil, der sagde saa meget som: Jo Tak, vi kender det. Aabenbart bliver alle, der prøver at springe med Faldskærm, smaatossede paa den samme Maade. Hvad Springet gennem Luften betyder for Faldskærmsjægerens Kampaand kan næppe vurderes højt nok.

Tidligere troede jeg, at det var et Handicap for Faldskærmsjægeren at foretage en saadan enerverende Glidetur gennem Luften, umiddelbart før han skulde i Kamp. Nu ved jeg, at naar man først er sprunget gennem Hullet, saa er der ikke noget paa hele Jorden, der kan stoppe een. Man føler sig paa Toppunktet af Humør og Ydeevne. Der findes ikke nogen bedre Forberedelse til at gaa i Kamp for at gøre en Indsats og slippe godt fra det.



Det gælder om at frigøre sig for Faldskærmen i samme Øjeblik, han har naaet Jorden.

England vil vinde Freden

Den nye Skolelov i Storbritannien træder i Kraft næste Aar.

SAMTIDIG med Forberedelserne til Krigens Fortsættelse i det af Tyskerne besatte Europa har England ikke forsømt at lægge Planer for Tiden umiddelbart efter Krigen. Det ser frem til den Tid, hvor det vil kunne koncentrere alle sine Kræfter paa Fredens Arbejde i Stedet for at forberede Krig. Skolelovforslaget er det første af en Række Forslag, som tager Sigte paa Tiden efter Krigen, og som er blevet vedtaget af Parlamentet i dets endelige Form.

Andre Forslag, som f. Eks. Beveridge-Planen om en Udvidelse af Sociallovgivningen, Boligforslaget, og Forslaget om en udvidet Sygeforsikring, er beregnet paa at følge efter, men Skoleforslaget udmærker sig derved, at det er det mest konkrete Resultat af Planlægningen til Efterkrigstiden, som endnu er blevet forelagt Parlamentet og Befolkningen, og skønt det har mødt nogen Kritik, eftersom nogle mener, at det ikke er omfattende eller radikalt nok, (det omfatter saaledes ikke Universiteterne), saa er det i det store og hele blevet hilst med Glæde som et sandt Tidens Tegn, og man mener, at det vil betyde det største Fremskridt i engelsk Skolelovgivning i dette Aarhundrede, samt at det vil byde Folk fra alle Samfundslag betydelig større Muligheder for ikke alene at gaa bedre rustet ud i Livet men ogsaa for at fortsætte Uddannelsen efter endt Skolegang og et Stykke ud i Fremtiden. I saa Henseende imødekommer Forslaget et Ønske, som den engelske offentlige Mening længe har næret.

Loven skal træde i Kraft i April 1945, dersom den internationale Situation tillader det, og man har beregnet, at det vil komme til at koste Landet 80 Millioner Pund mere om Aaret, end hvad der for Tiden bliver bekostet paa Skoleundervisningen. Omkostningerne skal betales gennem Stats— og Kommuneskatter, og Pengene skal administreres af Kommunerne, som Loven tildeler udvidede Rettigheder med Hensyn til Administreringen af Tilskud, Stipendier, o.s.v., dog under Undervisningsministeriets Opsyn.

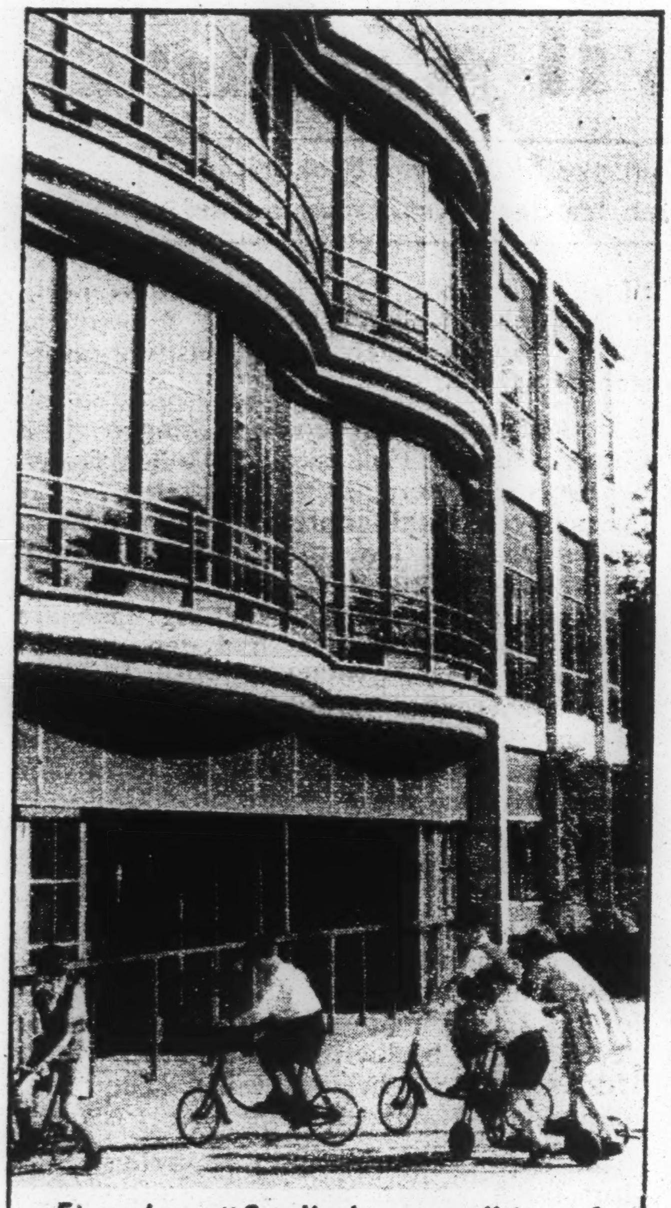
Forslaget inddeler Undervisningen i tre Grader, nemlig Folkeskoler, Mellemskoler og højere Skoler. Et tilstrækkeligt Antal Børnehaver skal oprettes til Børnene mellem to og fem Aar. Den tvungne Skolegang skal udvides til at omfatte alle Børn mellem 5 og 15 Aar, og saasnart Forholdene tillader det, skal den udvides til ogsaa at omfatte Børn indtil 16 Aar. Den nuværende Skolegang er fra 5 til 14 Aar. Forældrene skal have Ret til frit at vælge hvilken Slags Skoler, de ønsker deres Børn skal gaa i.

Ungdomsskoler

Unge Mennesker mellem 16 og 18 Aar, som er færdige med deres almindelige Skolegang, skal være pligtige at gaa til fortsat Ungdomsundervisning, medmindre de er heltids beskæftiget med deres videre Uddannelse paa højere Skoler, eller bliver uddannet i Handelsflaaden eller Fiskeriet.

Til dette Formaal oprettes særlige Ungdomskoler, hvor der skal undervises i Kunst, Teknik og Handelsfag, og alle unge Mennesker i de ovennævnte Aldersklasser, og med de ovenanførte Undtagelser skal være forpligtigede til at gaa paa saadanne Skoler 44 Dage om Aaret. Efter det fyldte 18. Aar ophører Ungdomsundervisningen at være tvunget, og Ungdommen maa frit vælge, om de vil fortsætte med at gaa til Undervisning eller ikke. Der skal ogsaa være udvidet Adgang til Undervisning for Voksne.

Undervisningen paa Skoler, som staar under den lokale Skole-Administration og Statskontrol, skal være gratis. Private Skoler, som vedbliver at være private og



Et moderne "Sundhedscentrum" i en af Londons Forstæder.

selvstændige, vil kunne fortsætte med at tage Skolepenge.

I trængende Tilfælde, hvor Forældrene er ude af Stand til at holde Børnene med Tøj under Skolegangen, kan det lokale Skoleraad forsyne Børnene med det nødvendige Tøj, saalænge de gaar i Skole. Særlig Opmærksomhed skal skænkes de Børn, som lider af en eller anden Svaghed, hvadenten den er af fysisk eller psykisk Art, og i Tilfælde hvor saadanne Børn ikke er i Stand til at gaa i Skole, skal Myndighederne være forpligtigede til at sør[illegible] Undervisning i Hjemmene.

Der skal være udvidet Adgang t[illegible]gebehandling i Skolerne, og Lægeundersøgelse skal finde Sted med hyppigere Mellemrum. Endvidere skal der tilvejebringes Muligheder for at transportere Børnene til Skole, og i visse Dele af Landet skal Skolerne endog flyttes for at passe ind i de nye Planer for Omlægning af By og Land efter Krigen og til den Omflytning af Befolkningen, som er ved at finde Sted. De Skolebygninger, som anses for at være uegnede eller ufyldestgørende, skal kasseres, og nye Skoler bygges i Stedet.

Den nye Lov kommer til at skabe en større Efterspørgsel efter Lærerkræfter end nogensinde før. Ansvaret for at skaffe et tilstrækkeligt Antal veluddannede Lærere hviler paa de lokale Myndigheder. Da Forslaget for nylig var til Behandling i Underhuset, fremlagdes et Ændringsforslag, som gik ud paa, at de kvindelige Lærerkræfter skulde have lige Løn med Mændene, men Ændringsforslaget blev senere trukket tilbage.

Loven ændrer ikke noget i Kostskolernes (de saakaldte *Public Schools*) Stilling, men der er nedsat en Kommission, som skal undersøge deres Forhold til det øvrige Skolevæsen. Kirkeskolerne tilhørende forskellige Sekter skal ligeledes forblive som hidtil. De vil fortsat have fuldstændig frie Hænder, hvad angaar den religiøse Undervisning, men Ansvaret for Undervisningens Kvalitet skal hvile paa Staten.

Paa en Maade frembyder Forslaget et Kompromis mellem det frivillige og det statslige Skolesystem. Ingen af Delene er blevet afskaffet til Fordel for den anden, og begge Systemer vil fortsætte Side om Side.

Loven frembyder uhyre Muligheder. Den peger mod en oplyst og veluddannet Befolkning med en Ansvarsfølelse i national saavel som international Henseende. De Foranstaltninger, som paa det sociale Omraade skal gennemføres i England efter Krigen, har det dobbelte Formaal at skaffe materiel Sikkerhed og Velstand og skabe aandelig Vaagenhed, og dersom begge kan opnaas og kombineres, saa vil Planerne i Sandhed have opnaaet det, de tager Sigte paa.

Pucheu i Retssalen.

Retssagerne i Algier

ELLEVE Officerer, Underofficerer og Fangevogtere ved den af Vichy kontrollerede Koncentrationslejr Adjerat i Nord-Afrika førtes i Februar Maaned for Retten i Algier anklaget for Mishandling af Fangerne. Som Følge af den frygtelige Mishandling, som Fangerne havde været udsat for, var flere af dem afgaaet ved Døden. Talrige Vidner afgav Vidnesbyrd, og Kendelsen lød paa følgende :

Santucci, *Riepp*, *Finnidori* og *Dauphin* blev dømt til Døden.

Viciot og *Dourmenoff* blev idømt livsvarigt Strafarbejde.

Tress og *Moscat* blev idømt 20 Aars Strafarbejde.

Cellier og *Dotti* blev idømt 10 Aars Strafarbejde.

Santucci og Riepp er senere blevet henrettet, medens Finnidori og Dauphin blev benaadet. Den inspicerende Officer ved alle Koncentrationslejrene i Nordafrika Oberst *Luppy* blev frikendt.

* * *

Tidligere Produktions- og Indenrigsminister i Vichy *Pierre Pucheu* blev af en Militærret i Algier den 11. Marts dømt til Døden. Ministeren var kendt skyldig i at have samarbejdet med Fjenden, samt i at have medvirket ved Rekruteringen til den saakaldte "Anti-Bolchevikiske Legion," som blev dannet for at hjælpe Tyskerne. Retten fandt ikke, at der havde været nogen formildende Omstændigheder. Pucheu blev henrettet den 20. Marts. Hans Formue blev beslaglagt til Fordel for Statskassen.

Gør din Pligt og kræv din Ret

Professor Albert Olsen, der som bekendt maatte flygte til Sverige efter den 29. August, henvender sig i nedenstaaende Artikel til dansk Arbejderungdom.

SOMMEREN 1943 lovede jeg i Oktober Maaned at ville tale om „Danmark efter Krigen" for de socialdemokratiske Ungdomsledere paa Roskilde Højskole. Begivenhederne i Danmark den 29. August gjorde, at begge Parter blev forhindret. Det Spørgsmaal skal vi forhaabentlig inden alt for længe komme til at drøfte, ikke som noget fremtidigt, men som en Ting, der trænger sig paa og kræver sin Løsning. Men lad os i Dag tale om et Emne, der er lige saa vigtigt og mere nærliggende, om dansk Arbejderungdoms Stilling i Krigens Slutfase, i den Stilhed før Stormen, som skal rense Luften og feje de nazistiske Undertrykkere ud af Danmark.

I ved alle, at man fra mange Sider bebrejder den socialdemokratiske Ungdom, at den ikke har været national aktiv nok, at den har ladet andre gøre det grove Arbejde. I ved ogsaa, at denne Kritik ikke er helt uden Berettigelse. Det er ikke i større Udstrækning fra den socialdemokratiske Ungdoms Rækker, at de aktive Frihedskæmpere er blevet rekrutteret. Der er ingen Tvivl om, at det nationale Lyseslukkerarbejde, som af enkelte Personer inden for Partiet paa Scavenius' og Tyskernes Ordre har været udført under Okkupationen og ogsaa søger at udføre efter 29. August i nogen Grad har baaret Frugt — til Fordel for Tyskerne, til Skade for Danmark og til meget lidt Hæder for den, der bevidst eller ubevidst har bidraget til at gaa Tyskernes Ærinde.

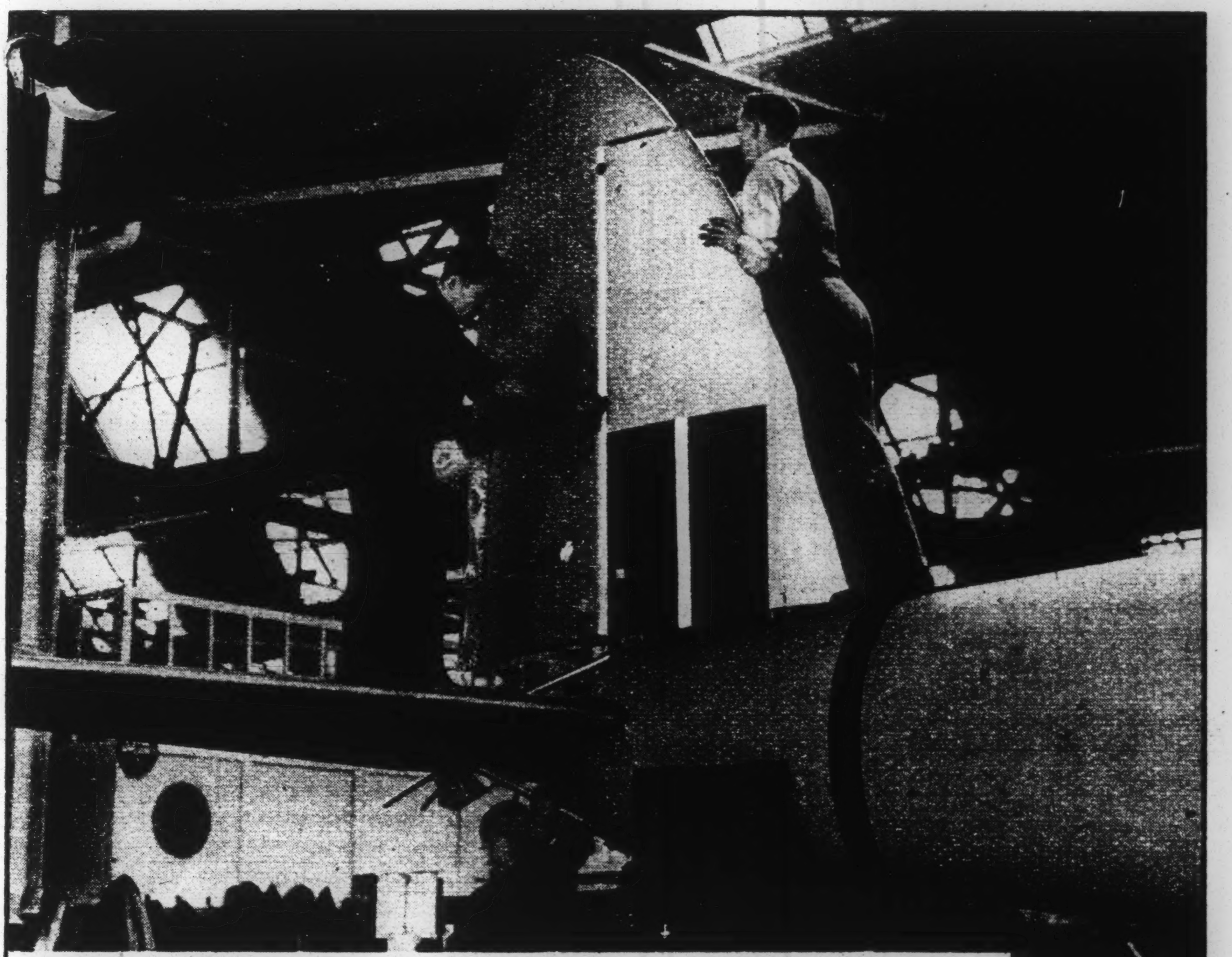
Hadet brænder

Dansk socialdemokratisk Arbejderungdoms klare antinazistiske Indstilling kender jeg fuldt ud fra de mange Møder, jeg har holdt i Parti- og Ungdomsforeninger under Okkupationen ; jeg ved, at Hadet til den nazistiske „Beskyttelsesmagt" brænder i lys Lue, at ingen miskender Motiverne til den „Venlighed", Tyskerne viser dansk Fag- og Arbejderbevægelse, nemlig Ønsket om paa bedst mulig Maade at kunne udsuge Landet. Da Regering og Rigsdag Efteraaret 1942 mistede Magten over den danske Befolkning, og Opinionsdannelsen skete „under Jorden", aktiviseredes de unge konservative og Kommunister i langt højere Grad end DSU, ikke mindst takket være det stærke Greb, Partiet havde paa DSU's Hovedledelse.

Tid til at vinde

I jublede med, naar det gik Tyskerne ilde i Danmark, men det var sjældent jer, der tog Initiativet. I studerede med Iver og Begejstring den illegale Presse, som Socialdemokratiet naturligvis officielt maatte tage Afstand fra, men kun en lille Del af jer deltog i det illegale Arbejde. I købte og læste de illegale Bøger, men kun faa af jer var med til at lave og distribuere dem, det var ikke jer, der talte om „Sabotører og andre Slyngler". I blev tværtimod begejstrede over den Skade, som modige unge Mænd derved voldte den tyske Krigsmaskine, men kun faa af jer tog Del i dette Arbejde. I kørte kort sagt agterud, de andre løb forbi jer i Kampen mod Tyskerne. Jeg ved, hvor det pinte mange af jer ikke at være rigtigt med i Arbejdet, og at I — ligesom de forstandigste og bedste af de socialdemokratiske Førere — var klare over, at Partiets spagfærdige Holdning over for Tyskerne vilde give Bagslag, naar Fjenden engang var ude af Landet. Man kan nu ikke paa een Gang blæse og have Mel i Munden.

Men I har Tid endnu at vinde det tabte ind. Det er ikke Ungdommens Sag at



Engelsk Arbejderungdom lægger sidste Haand paa en Moskito-Flyvemaskine.

stikke Hænderne i Bukselommerne og se til, mens andre gør Arbejdet — allermindst Arbejderungdommens, den er vant til at spytte i Næverne og tage fat. Jeg ved godt, at „Ro og Orden" Parolerne ikke er blevet adlydt af menige Medlemmer, og at unge socialdemokratiske Arbejdere med Liv og Lyst har deltaget i den passive Sabotage. Men det er ikke nok, alle Mand maa af Huse. DSU'erne var i høj Grad med til at bremse op for Collaboratørerne inden for Partiet. „Globus " folkene blev allerede 1940 hældt ud af Ungdomsforeningerne. Den nazistiske Overløber Forfatteren Harald Bergstedt, som i 15 Aar havde haft Ungdomsforeningerne til særligt Virkefeldt, og som efter at være købt af Tyskerne, søgte at lave nazistisk Infiltration blandt de unge Socialdemokrater, satte I ogsaa hurtigt paa Porten. Kontorchef Niels Lindberg i Arbejdernes Erhvervsraad, een af de mest lurvede blandt Globusmændene, kunde ikke vise sig paa Roskilde Højskole, fordi I ikke vilde høre ham og raabte Forræder til ham. DSU'erne har saaledes gjort et fortjenstfuldt nationalt Arbejde og bidraget deres til efter Evne at holde Partiets Sti ren, og man kan ikke bebrejde jer, at jeres Kosteskafter ikke rakte langt nok til at faa fejet alt Skarnet ud af Partiorganisationer og Fagforeninger.

I har Mulighederne for gennem jeres Organisationer at danne handlekraftige Modstandsgrupper, og hvor disse ikke foreligger, at slutte jer til dem, der i Dag fører an i Kampen for Danmarks Frihed. Der er efter den 29. August ingen Regering i Danmark, ingen frie Partier, og I har ingen Parole at lystre. I har kun at følge jeres Samvittighed og gøre hvad Ret og Pligt er. De rigtigt indstillede og ikke kompromitterede Socialdemokrater tier nu stille. De der taler paa Partiets Vegne for at svække jeres Modstandskraft, taler af Uforstand eller efter tysk Direktiv og hverken paa det danske Folks eller den danske Arbejderklasses Vegne. Det skulde ikke være vanskeligt at forstaa, at for Arbejderne er Nazismen Dødsfjenden, en saadan slutter man imidlertid ikke Kompromis med, til han finder det opportunt at kvæle een. I har set, hvorledes Nazisterne har behandlet Socialdemokrater i andre Lande, nu sidst i Ungarn, hvor de myrdes eller sættes i Koncentrationslejr. I har i Mordet paa Sigurd Thomsen et Eksempel paa den Kærlighed Nazisterne nærer til dansk Socialdemokrater, som ikke anses for tilstrækkelig paalidelige. Det Skin af Frihed — for andet er det ikke som dansk Arbejder- og Fagbevægelse nyder, er købt dyrt, de mange Strejker, der rystede Landet i Sommerdagene før 29. August, viser, at et Flertal af de danske Arbejdere mente, man kan ogsaa købe Guld for dyrt. Det er jeres Pligt paa alle mulige Maader at sørge for, at Modstandslinien før den 29. August bliver fortsat, saa von Hanneken ikke skal kunne inkassere den Triumf at det den Dag lykkedes ham at slaa den danske Arbejderbevægelses Modstand mod Tyskerkursen ned. Det vil kræve Opfindsomhed og Mod, vis, at I har begge Dele. Mod en nazistisk Voldsmand fører man Kamp paa Liv og Død, selv om han til Tider camouflerer sig som Ulven for den lille Rødhætte.

Arbejderklassen har ikke faaet sine Sejre forærende. Gør Din Pligt og kræv din Ret, stod der paa de Bannere, som i Kampaarene vajede over de tusindtallige Skarer ved vore Maj — og Grundlovs-Demonstrationer. Det er en Parole, man ikke kan svigte uden at tage Skade paa sin Sjæl. Det nazistiske Barbaris Nederlag er af aldeles afgørende Betydning for dansk Arbejderungdom. Ingen maa derfor med Gnist af Ret kunne sige, at I har svigtet dette, eller har været for slappe, da det gjaldt om at gøre en Indsats. Naar Krigen er Slut kommer Krisen for dem, som har villet slippe for billigt til det. Det er derfor et stort Ansvar, som hviler paa jeres Skuldre. Jeres Indstilling i den sidste Fase af de allierede Nationers Kamp mod Nazismen kan blive af afgørende Betydning ikke blot for jeres egen, men for hele den danske Arbejderklasses Fremtid og politiske Muligheder. Vær derfor med til paa alle mulige Maader at lægge Okkupanternes Hindringer i Vejen for Udnyttelsen af vort Land til Krigsformaal. Tyskerne kaldte i sin Tid Danmark for deres Piskeflødefront. De er dog vist nu klare over, at vort Land ikke længere er noget Rekonvalescenthjem for dem. Paa de militære Fronter og paa den af Bombning medtagne Hjemmefront er Tyskerne haardt trængt. Vær af yderste Evne med til at slide Tyskerne op paa den danske Front, saa Danmark bliver om ikke et Helvede for dem, saa dog Forgaarden hertil.

Naar den lidende Menneskehed atter engang aander lettet op efter det nazistiske Terrorregimentes Ophør, vil I saa ved Bevidstheden om at have gjort jeres nationale Pligt ogsaa med fuld Ret kunne stille Krav om at kunne faa Indflydelse paa, hvordan Efterkrigstidens nye Danmark skal bygges op.

Berlin?

„Og der kom Lyn og Bulder og Tordenskrald, og der blev et stort Jordskælv, som der ikke havde været Mage til, siden der kom Mennesker paa Jorden. Og den store By skildtes ad i tre Dele.

Og store centnertunge Hagl faldt ned fra Himlen paa Menneskene; og Menneskene spottede Gud paa Grund af Haglplagen; thi stor var denne Plage, saare stor."

Johannes' Aabenbaring.

Den levende Torpedo— Englands nye hemmelige Vaaben

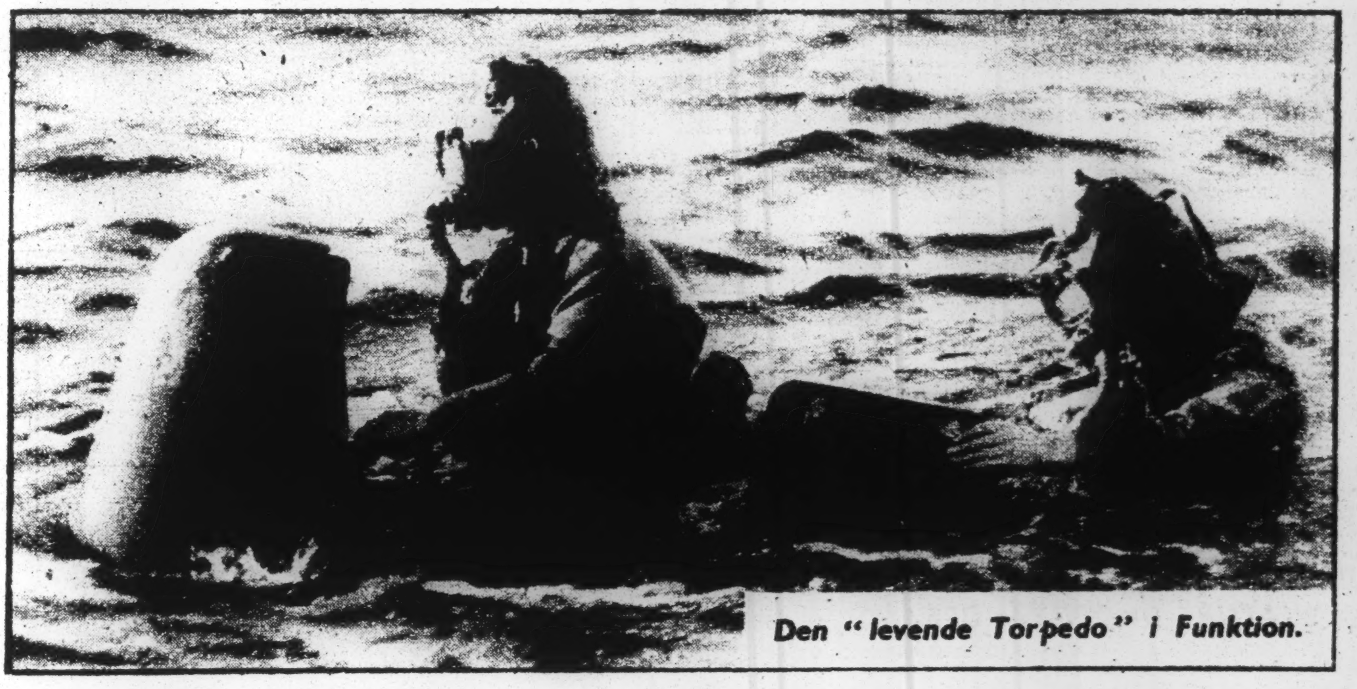
ENGLANDS sidste hemmelige Vaaben har faaet Navnet “ den levende Torpedo ” men ligner egentlig mere en Miniatur-Undervandsbaad blot med den Forskel, at Besætningen, som bestaar af to Mand, sidder ovenpaa, iført Dykkerdragt. Ligesom en Undervandsbaad kan den enten sejle lige under Overfladen, med Førerens Hoved som “ Periskop,” eller helt nede under Vandet.

“ Torpedoen ” drives af en elektrisk Motor og er fuldstændig lydløs, og da den fortrinsvis er beregnet paa at bruges om Natten, er den praktisk talt usynlig, saalænge den kun bevæger sig langsomt.

Naar et Angreb skal foretages, nærmer “ Torpedoen ” sig Maalet med Besætningens Hoveder lige over Vandet, men dykker ned, naar Maalet naas. En Ladning Sprængstof anbringes paa Skibssiden under Vandlinien, og Lunten antændes, hvorefter “ Torpedoen,” stadig under Vandet, dirigeres bort fra Skibet, inden Eksplosionen finder Sted.

“ Den levende Torpedo ” blev i Følge Oplysninger, som lige er blevet frigivet, benyttet ved et dristigt Angreb paa den stærkt befæstede Flaadebase ved Palermo paa Sicilien i Januar 1943. Det lykkedes Besætningerne at trænge igennem Spærringerne helt ind i Havnen og manøvrere deres Fartøjer i Position under Maalene uden at blive opdaget. En fjendtlig Krydser blev sænket og et større Transportskib stærkt beskadiget. — Dette sidste blev senere sænket, da det var ved at blive slæbt til Reparation i en anden Havn.

Fire af Deltagerne i Angrebet er blevet dekoreret for deres Tapperhed.



Den “ levende Torpedo ” i Funktion.

II. DEN MISKENDTE AANDSFYRSTE

Tyskernes egne Danskere

DE forstod mig ikke. Naar min Muse svang sig ad straalende Stier mod det himmelske Lys, — saa grinede de. Naar min Tanke stræbte ad uvejsomme Stier gennem Forstandens Labyrint, — saa holdt de sig for Munden og gabede. Naar min originale Tankegang fik mig til at indtage Standpunkter, der var diametralt modsatte alle andres, — saa bad de mig om at holde min Kæft. Naar mine banale Anskuelser tilskyndede mig til at udtrykke en Mening, der var nøjagtigt den samme som alle andres, — saa ignorerede de mig fuldstændigt. Hvor er de uretfærdige, mine Landsmænd !

De forstaar mig ikke. Naar der saa kommer en intelligent og elskværdig Tysker og fortæller mig, at jeg er Nordeuropas (og dermed Verdens) største Begavelse, saa er det da klart, at jeg ikke smækker Døren i for Næsen af ham ! Naturligvis har jeg aldrig været Nazist i den Forstand ; men jeg maa indrømme, at der er *noget* i Nazismen. Som nu det, at de virkelig har fattet mit store Geni. Og saa selvfølgelig det, at de var lige ved at vinde Krigen. Men tror De, mine Landsmænd forstaar det ? Nej, saa snart man viser lidt uhildet og tolerant Tænkemaade, saa bliver man skældt ud for Opportunist. Og tror de, det hjælper at skifte sit Standpunkt ? Nej ! fordi jeg tilfældigvis faar en anden Mening, nu da Tyskerne er ved at tabe Krigen, saa bliver der straks tillagt mig lave Motiver. Hvor er de vanskelige, mine Landsmænd !

De vil aldrig forstaa mig. For tror De saa, det hjælper, naar jeg efter Krigen skriver et storslaaet Epos om Danmarks Frihedskæmpere ? De skal se, naar man først er stemplet som et sort Faar, saa maa man blive i Folden. Det højeste, jeg kan haabe paa, er at blive glemt ; og det er jo ikke meget for en Mand af mit Format. De har en god Hukommelse, mine Landsmænd.

***MINIATURE-UNDERVANDSBAADEN**, det succesrige nye britiske Vaaben, der bl. a. ødelagde det store tyske Slagskib " Tirpitz " i en norsk Fjord.*

Skriften paa Muren

1941
1942
1943
1944

45

Det afgørende Aar: 1944

Marts

1. Ny russisk Offensiv syd for Narva. Stuttgart bombet.
3. Berlin og Maal i Vesttyskland bombet.
4. Flyvende Fæstninger bomber Berlin.
5. Nyt russisk Gennembrud i Ukraine.
6. Russerne overskærer Odessa-Lvov Jernbanen.
8. Amerikanerne kaster 350.000 Brandbomber og 10.000 Sprængbomber ned over Berlin.
9. Berlin bombet.
10. Russerne erobrer Uman og Kristinovka.
11. Hamborg og Münster bombet.
13. Den Røde Hær erobrer Kherson. Ny Offensiv i Vinnitsa Omraadet.
15. Sovjetrussiske Styrker overskrider Floden Bug.
16. Russerne afskærer Hovedjernbanelinien fra Odessa mod Nord. Stuttgart bombet.
17. Wien og Sofia bombet.
19. Russerne overskrider Dniestr. Frankfurt bombet.
20. Russerne erobrer Vinnitsa og Mogilev Podolski. Frankfurt bombet.
22. Tyske Tropper okkuperer Ungarn. Berlin bombet.
23. Hamm, Achmer, Handorf, Münster, Braunschweig og Frankfurt bombet.
24. Russerne naar Dniestfloden nordfra. Frankfurt og Schweinfurt bombet.
25. R.A.F. retter Krigens hidtil kraftigste Luftangreb mod Berlin.
26. Russerne naar Rumæniens Grænse.
27. Essen bombet.
28. Russerne erobrer Nikolaiev.
29. Russerne overskrider Pruth Floden. Braunschweig bombet.

April

2. Steyr bombet. Molotov erklærer, at Sovjetunionen ikke har nogle territorielle Krav paa Rumænien.
3. Tirpitz uskadeliggjort ved Luftangreb.
4. Bukarest bombet.
5. Bulgarien, Rumænien og Albanien bombet.
9. Mannheim bombet.
10. Russerne erobrer Odessa.
11. Russerne erobrer Kertch. Oschersleben og Bernberg bombet.
12. Russerne erobrer Tiraspol. Aachen, Hannover og andre Maal i Tyskland samt Wiener Neustadt bombet.
16. Russerne erobrer Yalta. Bukarest, Ploesti og andre rumænske Maal bombet.
17. Galatz bombet af Russerne. De Allierede bombarderer Maal i Balkan.
18. Russerne erobrer Balaklava. Berlin Combet.
19. 2.000 allierede Maskiner bomber det tyske Krgsomraade.
20. Tyrkiet standser al Kromeksport til Tyskland.

(Fortsættes)

ENGELSK REGERINGSERKLÆRING OM JØDEFORFØLGELSEN

DEN engelske Udenrigsminister *Anthony Eden* afgav den 30. Marts 1944 i Underhuset foranlediget af en Forespørgsel følgende Erklæring vedrørende Jøderne og andre Ofre for den fortsatte Nazi-Terror :

Jeg er glad for at faa Lejlighed til paa Hans Majestæts Regerings Vegne at udtale mig om denne Sag. Oplysninger, der naar frem til vor og vore Allieredes Regeringer gaar ud paa, at Nazisterne ikke har standset deres Udryddelsespolitik. Især Forfølgelsen af Jøder har været præget af uhørt Gru og Hensynsløshed. Heroverfor ønsker den britiske Regering og vore Allieredes Regeringer, da Tysklands Nederlag rykker stadig nærmere og bliver stadig mere sikkert, paany at udtrykke deres Afsky for det skete og deres faste Beslutning om, at de skyldige skal bringes for Retfærdighedens Dom.

Foruden de direkte skyldige findes der ogsaa medansvarlige for Forbrydelserne. Vasal-Regeringer, som undertrykker Medborgere efter Ordre fra Berlin, maa være klar over, at saadanne Handlinger er ensbetydende med at medvirke til umenneskelige Forfølgelser eller Myrderier. Dette vil ikke blive glemt, naar Dagen for Fjendens Nederlag oprinder.

Lykkeligvis er der Enkeltpersoner og ogsaa officielle Myndigheder i Vasallandene, som har sat sig op mod det onde tyske Eksempel og vist Medfølelse og Barmhjertighed overfor de forfulgte. De Allierede har Kendskab hertil, og i Haabet om at opmuntre saadanne gode Handlinger og faa deres Antal til at øges ønsker den britiske Regering at gøre det klart, at de, som har fulgt den rette Vej, heller ikke vil blive glemt paa det endelige Opgørs Dag. Der er ikke nogen lang Frist mere, men der vil alligevel endnu være Lejlighed for de barmhjertige til at mangfoldiggøre deres menneskekærlige Handlinger og for de skyldige til at prøve paa at raade Bod paa deres Ugerninger ved at løslade deres Ofre og, saa vidt det er gørligt, holde dem skadesløse.

Udenrigsminister Eden

Hans Majestæts Regering tror at være i Overensstemmelse med alle de Allieredes Regeringer, naar den opfordrer de Lande, som er allieret med eller undertrykt af Tyskland, til at forhindre yderligere Forfølgelse og til at beskytte og frelse de uskyldige Ofre.

Den britiske Regering er for sit Vedkommende fast besluttet paa i Samarbejde med alle de paagældende Regeringer og andre Myndigheder at fortsætte med at redde og værne, i den Udstrækning det er muligt, alle dem, der er truet af den nazistiske Terror.

BLANDT FRIE DANSKE

Norsk-Dansk Fællesmøde 9. April

Norge havde indbudt Danmark til at være med til at mindes den 9. April i London i Aar. Det var Norges Anerkendelse af den 29. Augusts skelsættelse Betydning.

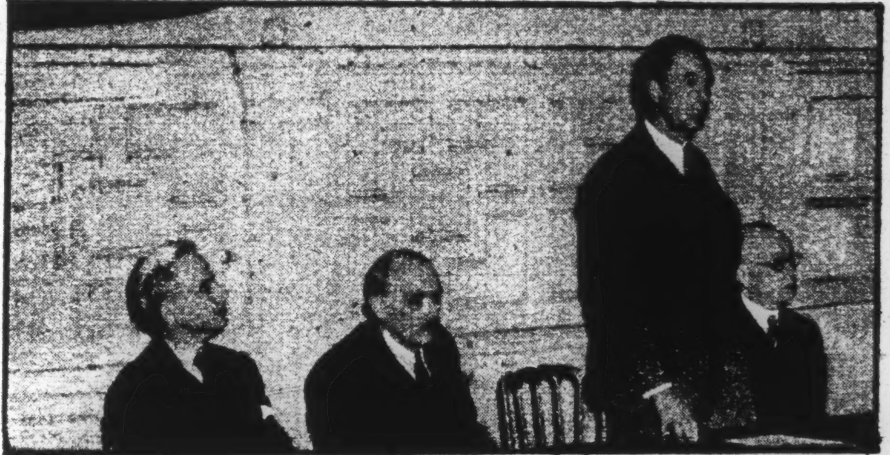
Mødet fandt Sted i Coliseum, hvor frie Danske og frie Nordmænd sendte en Hilsen og Hyldest hjem til den danske og norske Hjemmefront.

Kong Haakon og Kronprins Olav overværede Mødet.

Hovedtalerne var fra norsk Side Socialminister *Sverre Støstad* og fra dansk Side *J. Christmas Møller*. Blandt de Tilstedeværende Danskere befandt sig den danske Minister i U.S.A., Hr. Henrik Kauffmann, den danske Minister i Island, Hr. de Fontenay, den danske Minister i Storbritanien, Grev Reventlow og det danske Raads Præsident, Hr. Krøyer-Kielberg.

"Front Line in Denmark"

Det danske Raads Informationskontor har fornylig udsendt en Pjece paa engelsk om Udviklingen i Danmark efter den 29. August 1944. Pjecen, der er paa 48 Sider, hedder „Front Line in Denmark" og er skrevet af *Terkel M. Terkelsen*. Som et Supplement til Pjecen aftrykkes det danske Frihedsraads Efterkrigstidsplan.



Fra det danske Ministerbesøg i London. Danmarks Gesandt i Washington, Minister Henrik Kauffmann, taler paa et Møde i det danske Raad. Fra Venstre: Den danske Minister i London Grev Reventlow, Den danske Minister i Reykjavik, Hr. de Fontenay og Minister Kauffmann.

Dansk Tale

B.B.C. sender paa Dansk paa følgende Tider: (Dansk Sommertid.)

7.15— 7.30: En Bølgelængde paa 49-Meter - baandet, 1500 m.

12.15—12.30: En Bølgelændge paa 31-Meter - baandet, 1500 m.

18.15—18.30: En Bølgelængde paa 31-Meter-baandet, en paa 49-Meter-baandet, 261m. og 1500 m.

21.15—21.30: En Bølgelængde paa 31-Meter-baandet, en paa 49-Meter-baandet.

AMERIKA sender dagligt paa følgende Tider:

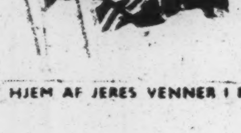
17.15—17.30: (WGEO) 19.6m.

18.15—18.30: (WGEO) 19.6m.

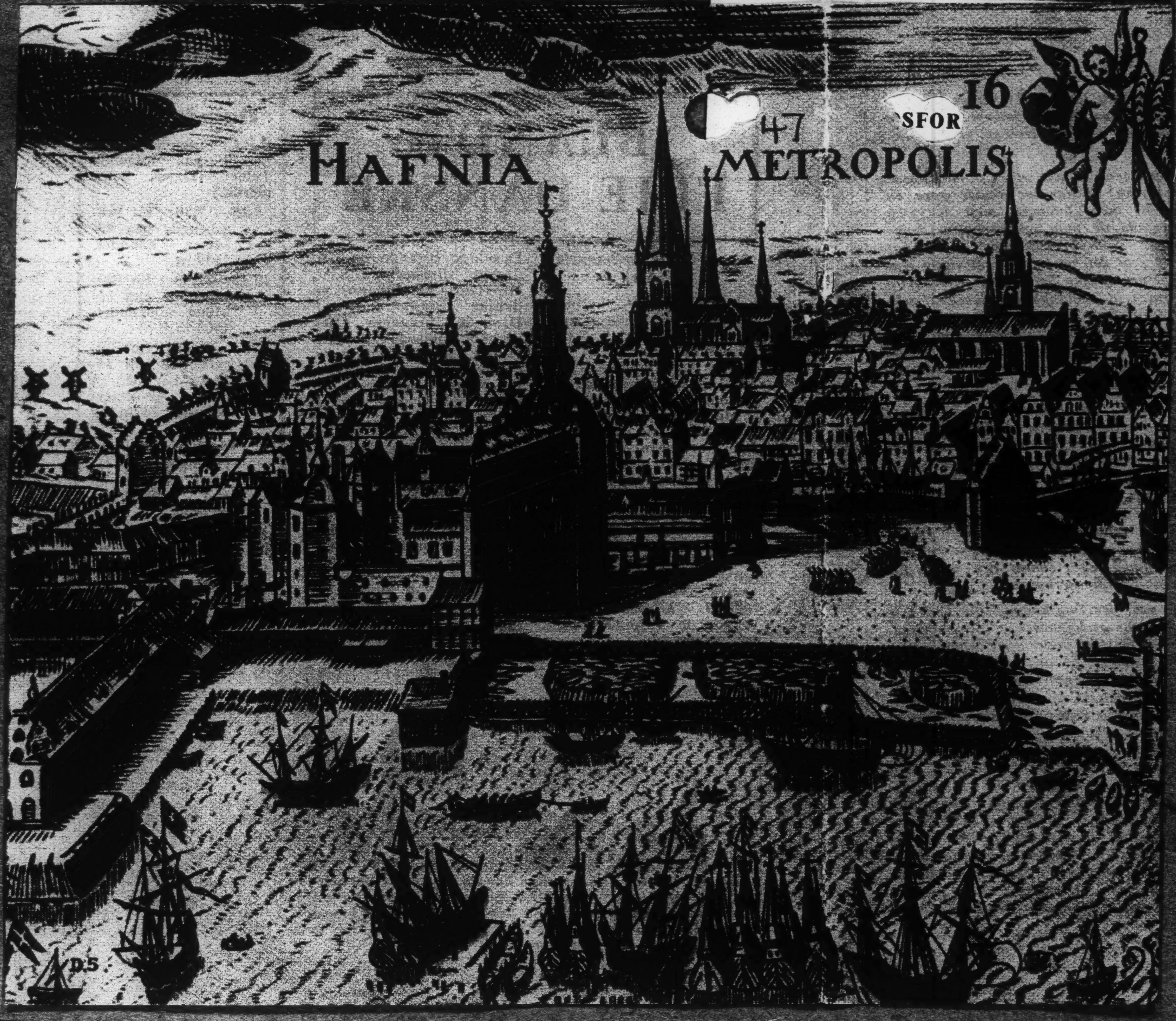
20.15—20.30: (WGEA) 25.3m.

21.15—21.30: (WGEA) 25.3m.

Læs og giv videre



FLØJET HJEM AF JERES VENNER I R.A.F


HAFNIA METROPOLIS
16
47
SFOR
D.5

Deutsche Arbeiter!

Der Endkampf ist im Gange. Deutschlands totale Niederlage ist zur Gewissheit geworden.

Das weiss auch Dr. Goebbels, der jetzt den „totalen Kriegseinsatz“ leitet. Das wissen auch die Neutralen, die — wie Spanien und Schweden — ihre Kriegslieferungen an Deutschland einschränken oder ganz einstellen, oder — wie die Türkei–ihre Beziehungen zu Deutschland überhaupt abbrechen. Das wissen auch Deutschlands Verbündete, wie zB. Finnland, die jetzt nach dem Beispiel Italiens den Versuch machen, rechtzeitig aus dem Kriege auszuscheiden.

Das wussten auch die deutschen Generale, die am 20. Juli einen Friedensputsch unternahmen, um Deutschland vor dem völligen Chaos, vor dem Kampf auf eigenem Boden zu bewahren.

Niemand kann Deutschlands totale Niederlage mehr aufhalten.

Je eher das unvermeidliche Ende kommt, umso besser für Deutschland und für Dich. Denn je länger der bereits verlorene Krieg noch dauert, umso mehr deutsche Menschen verlieren ihr Leben, umso mehr Fabriken werden noch zerstört — Menschen und Fabriken, die bei Deutschlands friedlichem Wiederaufbau fehlen werden.

Du kannst mithelfen, das Ende zu beschleunigen.

Du hast die Wahl: Entweder auf Kosten Deiner Arbeitskraft und unter ständiger Lebensgefahr für Hitlers verlorenen Krieg sinnlos weiter zu arbeiten, oder Dir Deine Kraft und Gesundheit für die Zeit nach dem Kriege zu bewahren.

Die deutsche Produktion,

auch wenn sie ungestört weiterginge, kann nicht mehr aufholen, was Hitler allein im Osten verloren hat. Sie kann auch nicht im entferntesten aufkommen gegen die vereinte Produktionskraft der drei grössten Industriemächte der Welt: Amerika, England, und Russland.

Vor allem aber:

Die deutsche Produktion ist alles andere als ungestört. Auf der Rückseite dieses Flugblatts bringen wir eine Aufstellung erfolgreicher Luftangriffe auf deutsche Treibstoffanlagen, die nur eins der vielen Industrieziele sind, die wir gleichzeitig oder hintereinander aus der Luft angreifen können.

Je schneller die beschädigten oder zerstörten Betriebe wieder aufgebaut werden, umso schneller folgt der nächste Angriff. Denkt an die Focke-Wulf-Flugzeugwerke in Marienburg oder die Kugellagerfabriken in Schweinfurt. Dreimal wurden sie wieder aufgebaut, und dreimal wurden sie sofort wieder zerstört, sobald das Aufbauwerk vollendet war.

Auch Du kannst den sinnlosen Kampf aufgeben,

so wie das tausende deutscher Soldaten an allen Fronten tun. Allein in den letzten zwei Monaten haben sich 356 000 deutsche Soldaten den Alliierten ergeben.

Du kannst Dich nicht ergeben. Aber Du kannst anderes tun, ohne Dich dabei auf sinnlose und riskante Unternehmungen einzulassen.

Denke daran, dass Hitler heute mehr denn je auf Dich angewiesen ist.

Je dringender er Dich braucht, umsoweniger brauchst Du ihn. Der Kontrollapparat wird schwächer von Tag zu Tag. Er wird noch schwächer werden infolge der neuen Auskämmungen unter der Polizei und bei anderen Behörden.

Setze Dich mit Deinen ausländischen Arbeitskollegen in Verbindung, die vielfach schon fest organisiert sind.

Denke daran, dass die alliierten Luftangriffe Dir viele Vorwände liefern, von der Arbeit fern zu bleiben. Du kannst zB. krank werden oder Deine Arbeitsstätte nicht erreichen.

Arbeite langsam! Verlange mehr Schutz und mehr Rechte!

Die Zeit für organisierte Aktion ist gekommen. Noch niemals waren die Chancen so gross. Aber ebenso gross ist auch die Notwendigkeit, alles zu tun, um zu verhindern, dass der Krieg über Deutschland selbst dahinrast und damit alle Voraussetzungen für den Wiederaufbau zerstört.

Nur Deutsche können Deutschland retten!

XG

Bericht von der Luftfront

In den letzten drei Monaten hat sich die Luftoffensive der Alliierten hauptsächlich gegen die Ölraffinerien und Anlagen für synthetischen Treibstoff in Deutschland gerichtet. Ausserdem wurden u.a. wiederholt angegriffen und schwer beschädigt:

die rumänischen Ölraffinerien in Ploesti, die Mitte Juni praktisch ausser Betrieb waren,
die ungarischen Raffinerien in Czepel bei Budapest und
die jugoslavischen Raffinerien von Smederevo,
ferner Treibstofflager der Wehrmacht an allen Fronten.

Seit Sommer 1943 ist die deutsche Treibstoffversorgung um mehr als die Hälfte zurückgegangen, d.h. statt 16 Millionen Tonnen Treibstoff, die Deutschland bis dahin erzeugt hat, stehen ihm jetzt nur noch rund 8 Millionen Tonnen zur Verfügung.

Der deutsche Bedarf beträgt jedoch auch nach Durchführung der neuen rigorosen Einschränkungen noch immer 10 Millionen Tonnen, davon 6 Millionen Tonnen für den Bedarf der Wehrmacht und 3,5 bis 4 Millionen Tonnen für Industrie und Transport.

Die fehlenden 2 Millionen Tonnen müssen aus den immer mehr zusammenschrumpfenden Reserven gedeckt werden.

Deutschlands Treibstofflage ist also hoffnungslos.

Auch Deine Arbeit kann daran nichts mehr ändern, sondern höchstens noch das Ende hinauszögern.

In Deutschland selbst wurden in den letzten drei Monaten u.a. folgende Ölraffinerien und Anlagen für synthetischen Treibstoff angegriffen:

Blechhammer-Nord	Oberschlesische Hydrierwerke A.G.
Blechhammer-Süd	Oberschlesische Hydrierwerke A.G.
Böhlen-Rotha	Braunkohle Benzin A.G.
Bottrop-Welheim	Ruhröl G.m.b.H.
Bremen-Oslebshausen	Deutsche Vacuum Oel A.G.
Brunsbüttelkoog-Ostermoor	Mineralöl — und Asphaltwerke A.G.
Brüx	Sudentenländische Treibstoffwerke A.G.
Castrop-Rauxel	Gewerkschaft Victor, Stickstoff- und Benzinwerke.
Deschowitz b.Beuthen	Schaffgottsch-Benzin G.m.b.H.
Döllbergen	Deutsche Petroleum A.G.
Dortmund	Westfälische Mineralöl - und Asphaltwerke W.H. Schmitz K,G.
Dortmund-Wambelerholz	Hoesch-Benzin G.m.b.H.
Emmerich	Deutsche Gasolin A.G.
Gelsenkirchen-Buer	Hydrierwerke Scholven A.G.
Gelsenkirchen-Nordstern	Gelsenberg Benzin A.G.
Misburg b. Hannover	Gewerkschaft Deutsche Erdöl-Raffinerie A.G. Gewerkschaft Neue Erdöl-Raffinerie A.G.
Hamburg	Mineralwerke Albrecht & Co. K.G. Europäische Tanklager- und Transport A.G.
Hamburg-Harburg	Ebano-Asphalt-Werke A.G. Rhenania-Ossag Mineralwerke A.G.
Hamburg-Grasbrook	Ernst Schliemanns Oelwerke. Rhenania-Ossag Mineralwerke A.G.
Hamburg-Neuhof	Oelwerke Julius Schindler G.m.b.H.
Hamburg-Schulau	Deutsche Vacuum Oel A.G.
Hamburg-Wilhelmsburg	Deutsche Petroleum A.G.
Kamen-Dortmund	Chemische Werke Essener Steinkohle A.G.
Korneuberg	Creditul Minier Österreichisch-Rumänische Petroleum Vertriebs-Gesellschaft.
Lützendorf-Mücheln	Mitteldeutsche Treibstoff-und Oelwerke A.G.
Magdeburg-Rothensee	Braunkohle-Benzin A.G.
Merseburg-Leuna	Ammoniakwerke Merseburg G.m.b.H.
Moosbierbaum	Donau Chemie A.G.
Mörs-Mörbeck (Homberg)	Gewerkschaft Steinkohlenbergwerk „Rheinpreussen".
Pölitz	Hydrierwerke Pölitz A.G.
Sterkrade-Holten	Ruhrbenzin A.G.
Rühland-Schwarzheide	Braunkohle-Benzin A.G.
Wanne-Eickel	Krupp Treibstoffwerke G.m.b.H.
Wesseling	Union Rheinische Braunkohlenkraftstoff A.G.
Wien-Lobau	Ostmärkische Mineralölwerke G.m.b.H.
Wien-Floridsdorf	Shell Floridsdorfer Mineralölfabrik A.G.
Wien-Kagran	Vacuum Oel Co. A.G.
Wien-Schwechat	Nova Oel-und Brennstoff- A.G.
Wien-Vösendorf	Österreichische „Fanto" A.G.
Zeitz-Troglitz	Braunkohle Benzin A.G.

Die Luftoffensive der Alliierten gegen Öl-Raffinerien und Treibstoffanlagen geht weiter. Dir bleibt nur eine Wahl:

HERAUS AUS DEN TREIBSTOFFWERKEN!

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We attach for your information a Leaflet Dissemination Report furnished by S.H.A.E.F.

C 11686/344/18
- 4 SEP 1944

With the compliments

of

Major General R. A. D. Brooks.

C 11686/344/18
-7 SEP 1944

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We attach for your information a Leaflet Dissemination Report furnished by S.H.A.E.F.

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With the compliments

of

Major General R. A. D. Brooks.

P.B.A.TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

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ERA/22

29 August 1944

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

No.	Title	Date Aug.	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
ZG 31	How Is All This to End?	28/29	1	80,000	80,000	Neufchatel
			1	80,000	80,000	Fecamp
			1	80,000	80,000	Envernent
			1	80,000	80,000	Poix
			1	80,000	80,000	Hornay
ZG 36	The Riddle of the German Luftwaffe		1	85,000	85,000	Breteuil
			1	86,000	86,000	Doudeville
			1	86,000	86,000	Gournay
			1	86,000	86,000	Londonieres
			1	86,000	86,000	La Fevillie
			1	86,000	86,000	Songeons
ZG 50	General Field Marshal Paulus' Message		1	80,000	80,000	Dieppe
			1	80,000	80,000	Grandvilliers
			1	80,000	80,000	Crevecoeur
			1	80,000	80,000	Buchy
			1	80,000	80,000	Beauvais
			1	80,000	80,000	Aumale
			1	80,000	80,000	Ailly
			1	80,000	80,000	Oisemont
			1	80,000	80,000	Camaches
T 134	Nachrichten (+)		4	46,000	276,000	Brest
			3	34,500	207,000	Lorient
			3	34,500	207,000	St. Nazaire
			1	11,500	69,000	Dieppe
			1	11,500	69,000	Neauchatel
			1	11,500	69,000	Grandvilliers
			1	11,500	69,000	Crevecoeur
			1	11,500	69,000	Breteuil
			1	11,500	69,000	Fecamp
			1	11,500	69,000	Doudeville
			1	11,500	69,000	Buchy
			1	11,500	69,000	Gournay
			1	11,500	69,000	Beauvais
			1	11,500	69,000	Enverment
			1	11,500	69,000	Londinieres
			1	11,500	69,000	Aumale
			1	11,500	69,000	Poix
			1	11,500	69,000	Ailly
			1	11,500	69,000	La Fevillie
			1	11,500	69,000	Songeons
			1	11,500	69,000	Hornoy
			1	11,500	69,000	Oisemont
			1	12,500	75,000	Camaches
	Total		50	1,981,000	3,711,000	

+ = First Dissemination

PULPINGS

ZB 1	Eisenhower-Prime Minister Statement	10	400,000	800,000
ZD 1	Eisenhower Statement	20	805,000	1,610,000
ZF 1	Eisenhower Statement	1	40,000	80,000
ZF 3	Civil Affairs - Second Eisenhower Statement	1	40,000	80,000

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TRA/23

31 August 1944

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

No.	Title	Date	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
ZG 37	Safe Conduct	Aug. 30/31	1	60,000	60,000	Crozon
ZG 52/56	Message to German Officers and N.C.Os (+) (each bomb contains 32,000 copies of ZG 52 and 48,000 copies of ZG 56)		2	160,000	160,000	Brest
			1	80,000	80,000	Crozon
			1	80,000	80,000	Fecamp
			1	80,000	80,000	Forges les Eaux
			1	80,000	80,000	Dieppe
			1	80,000	80,000	Criquetot
			1	80,000	80,000	Fauville
ZG 57	Falaise (+)		1	80,000	80,000	Pavilly
			1	80,000	80,000	Buchy
			1	80,000	80,000	Gournay
			1	80,000	80,000	Beauvais
			1	80,000	80,000	Godeville
			1	80,000	80,000	Bacqueville
			1	80,000	80,000	Londinieres
T 136	Nachrichten (+)		4	44,040	264,240	Brest
			2	22,020	132,120	Crozon
			1	11,010	66,060	Fecamp
			2	22,020	132,120	Yvetot
			1	11,010	66,060	Pavilly
			1	11,010	66,060	Buchy
			1	11,010	66,060	Forges les Eaux
			1	11,010	66,060	Dieppe
			2	22,020	132,120	Neufchatel
			1	11,010	66,060	Gournay
			1	11,010	66,060	Beauvais
			2	22,020	132,120	Clermont
			1	11,010	66,060	Criquetot
			1	11,010	66,060	Godeville
			1	11,010	66,060	Fauville
			1	11,010	66,060	Bacqueville
			1	11,010	66,060	Londinieres
		Total	40	1,524,240	2,845,440	

+ = First Dissemination

PULPINGS

ZB 2	Belgian Transport Workers	21	787,500	787,500
ZG 5	Human Land Mine Theme - Polish Message	45	3,459,300	3,459,300
USF 127	L'Amerique en Guerre	20 pkgs	80,000	320,000
USF 130	L'Amerique en Guerre	1 pkg	4,000	16,000
F(P) 2	Rumormongers	2	83,340	166,664

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C11686/344/18
7 SEP 1944

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We attach for your information a Leaflet Dissemination Report furnished by S.H.A.E.F.

With the compliments
of
Major General R.A.D. Brooks.

R. B. A. TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

R 7/9.

→ French Dept 9/9

TR/S/3

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4 Sept 1944

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

No.	Title	Date	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
ZG 37	Safe Conduct	Sept 3	2	152,000	152,000	Ghent-Bruges road
			1	76,000	76,000	Bailleul
			1	76,000	76,000	Fournes-Ypres road
			1	76,000	76,000	Ardres
			1	76,000	76,000	St. Omer
ZG 52	Message to German Officers		1	80,000	80,000	Fournes-Ypres road
ZG 54	This Is How Your Comrades Fares		1	80,000	80,000	Roulers
			1	80,000	80,000	Poperinghe
			1	80,000	80,000	Ypres
			1	80,000	80,000	Hazebrouck
			1	80,000	80,000	Fournes-Ypres road
ZG 56	Message to German N.C.Os		1	80,000	80,000	Bourbourg
ZG 57	Falaise		1	80,000	80,000	Thourout
			1	80,000	80,000	Bergues
			1	80,000	80,000	Dixmude
			1	80,000	80,000	Cassel
			1	80,000	80,000	Wormhoud
WG 1	Warning Leaflet (+)		10	800,000	800,000	Karlsruhe
			10	800,000	800,000	Mainz
			2	160,000	160,000	Frankerthal
			6	480,000	480,000	Mannhein
			2	160,000	160,000	Speyer
			6	480,000	480,000	Saarbrucken
			2	160,000	160,000	Neunkirchen
			2	160,000	160,000	Homburg
			4	320,000	320,000	Trier
ZF 11	The Battle is Approaching You (+)		6	240,000	480,000	Luxemburg
T 139	Nachrichten (+)		2	20,000	120,000	Ostend
			1	10,000	60,000	Thourout
			1	10,000	60,000	Roulers
			2	20,000	120,000	Dunkirk
			1	10,000	60,000	Bergues
			1	10,000	60,000	Poperinghe
			2	20,000	120,000	Nieuport
			1	10,000	60,000	Dixmude
			1	10,000	60,000	Ypres
			2	20,000	120,000	Gravelines
			1	10,000	60,000	Cassel
			1	10,000	60,000	Hazebrouck
			4	40,000	240,000	Ghent-Bruges road
			1	10,000	60,000	Bourbourg
			1	10,000	60,000	Wormhoud
			1	10,000	60,000	Bailleul
			3	30,000	180,000	Fournes-Ypres road
			2	20,000	120,000	Calais
			1	10,000	60,000	Ardres
			1	10,000	60,000	St. Omer
	Total		98	5,476,000	7,216,000	

+ = First Dissemination

PULPINGS

XB 28	L'Arc en Ciel	4	71,000	284,000
USG 50	Sternenbanner	136	4,080,000	8,160,000

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pp. with French Departmen

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TR/S/2

2 Sept 1944

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

No.	Title	Date	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
ZG 10	Message from Polish Govt.	Sept. 1	1	80,000	80,000	Nouvion en Ponthieu
			1	80,000	80,000	Neuilly-l'Hopital
			1	80,000	80,000	Cross-rds NE Abbevill
			1	80,000	80,000	Dourvast
			1	80,000	80,000	Argenvilles
ZG 37	Safe Conduct		1	50,000	50,000	Nouvion en Ponthieu
			1	50,000	50,000	La Motte Buleux
			1	50,000	50,000	Neuilly-l'Hopital
			1	50,000	50,000	Canchy
			1	50,000	50,000	Cross-rds NE Abbeville
			1	50,000	50,000	St. Riqueier
			1	50,000	50,000	Dourvast
			1	50,000	50,000	Argenvilles
ZG 37/39	Each bomb contains 16,000 copies of ZG 37 and 32,000 copies of ZG 39	Aug. 27	3	144,000	240,000	Brest
			3	144,000	240,000	Arsenal at Brest
			2	96,000	160,000	St. Nazaire
			2	96,000	160,000	Lorient
ZG 39	The Truth about the Peace Movement	28	2	69,000	138,000	Brest
			2	69,000	138,000	St. Nazaire
			2	69,000	138,000	St. Nazaire
			2	69,000	138,000	Lorient
ZG 40	In the West	28	2	160,000	160,000	Brest
			2	160,000	160,000	St. Nazaire
ZG 41	In the East		2	160,000	160,000	Lorient
ZG 42	Appeal of the German Generals	27	1	40,000	80,000	Brest
			1	40,000	80,000	N of Crozon
ZG 50	General Field Marshal Paulus' Message		1	80,000	80,000	Brest
			1	80,000	80,000	Brest
			2	160,000	160,000	N of Crozon
		28	1	80,000	80,000	St. Nazaire
ZG 51	The Choice	Sept. 1	1	80,000	80,000	Neuvion en Ponthieu
			2	160,000	160,000	La Motte Buleux
			1	80,000	80,000	Neuilly-l'Hopital
			2	160,000	160,000	Canchy
			1	80,000	80,000	Cross-rds NE of Abbeville
			2	160,000	160,000	St. Riqueier
			1	80,000	80,000	Dourvast
			1	80,000	80,000	Argen.
ZG 52	To German Officers	Aug. 28	2	160,000	160,000	Brest
			3	240,000	240,000	St. Nazaire
	Total		60	3,796,000	4,472,000	

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C

C 12056

12 SEP 1944

1044

GERMANY

Registry Number } C 12056/344/18

FROM Major-General Brooks to Mr. Loxley (Communicated)

No.

Dated -

Received in Registry } 12th Sept., 1944.

C: Germany.

Dissemination of Leaflets.
Communicates Combined Anglo-American Leaflet Report of 5th September.

1) F. 78 disseminated over various places Aug. 27/28.
2) XH.33 " " " " Sept. 5/6.
3) XH.22 " " Amsterdam Aug. 26/27.
4) Combined Anglo-American Leaflet Report of 7th Sept.
5) XF.12 disseminated over various places. Sept. 5/6.
6) ZG.59 " " " " Sept. 5/6.
7) ZG.62 " " Le Havre Sept. 5th.
8) WG.3D " " Aachen } Kaiserlauten } Sept. 5/6.
9) WG.3F " " Aachen } Kaiserlauten } Sept. 5/6.
10) T.142 " " various places Sept. 5/6.

Last Paper.

C 11686

References.

(Print.)

(How disposed of.)

(Minutes.)

See within:-

1) ZG 63 disseminated over { Liége Verviers } Sepr 8/9
2) WG 4F .. .. various places Sepr 8/9
3) T 145 .. .. Sepr 8/9
4) ZB 3 .. .. Liége Sepr 8/9
5) XH 32 .. .. various places Sepr 8/9
6) ZG 61 .. .. .. Sepr 10/11
7) ZG 65 .. .. Sepr 9/10
8) WG 2 F .. .. Sepr 10/11
9) WG 6 D .. .. Sepr 9/10
10) WG 7 F .. .. Sepr 10/11
11) T 145 .. .. Sepr 9
12) T 146 .. .. Sepr 9/10
13) T 147 .. .. Sepr 10/11
14) Details of Leaflet Disseminations for the Month of August 1944

18/9

R 15/9

15) ZG 54 disseminated over various places on Sept 11/12
16) T 148 .. over various places Sept. 11/12
17) ZG 67 .. .. Sept 12
18) T 149 .. .. Sept 12/13
19) ZG 64 .. .. Sept 12/13
20) G 27 .. .. .. - Sept 12

(Action completed.)
B.H.Y. 21/9

(Index.)
AEH 22/9

Next Paper.

C12589

26513 F.O.P.

21) G 29 disseminated over various places on Sept. 11/12

22) XH 34 disseminated over various places Sept 13/14

23) AA 5 ″ ″ Brest Sept 14

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MR. P. N. LOXLEY.

C 12056

12 SEP 1944

With the Compliments
of
Major-General R. A. D. Brooks.

P.B.A.TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

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L.R.34 COMBINED ANGLO AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT Date. 5.9.44.

No.	Title	Date.	Pkgs. or Bombs	No. of Leaflets	No. of Units	Target
F 78 +	Le Courrier de L'Air	27/28 Aug.	10P	40,000	160,000	Cosne
			10P	40,000	160,000	St. Laurent
			10P	40,000	160,000	Vitry, Chalons
			10P	40,000	160,000	St. Martin sur Nohain, Langre Cravant, Fontenay.
			10P	40,000	160,000	St.Amand, Treigny
			50P	200,000	800,000	
XF 2	French fighting in France	31st Aug./ 1st Sept.	4P	16,000	64,000	Chatillon sur Seine
			2P	8,000	32,000	Semur
			4P	16,000	64,000	Avallon area
			2P	8,000	32,000	47.10°N-0410°E
			2P	8,000	32,000	47.12°N-0404°E
			2P	8,000	32,000	Beaune
			2P	8,000	32,000	E. of Cosne
			2P	8,000	32,000	Betn. Decize & Cosne
			4P	16,000	64,000	Cosne
			2P	8,000	32,000	Cosne to Loire islands
			2P	8,000	32,000	47.12°N-04.04°E
			2P	8,000	32,000	Arnay-le-Duc
			4P	16,000	64,000	Digoin area
			34P	136,000	544,000	
XH 33 +	De Vliegende Hollander	5/6 Sept.	2B	43,400	130,200	Apeldoorn
			2B	43,400	130,200	Arnhem
			2B	43,400	130,200	Nijmegen
			2B	43,400	130,200	Heimond
			2B	43,400	130,200	Eindhoven
			10B	217,000	651,000	
XH.22 +	Gestapo Leaflet	26/27 Aug.	2P	50,000	200,000	Amsterdam
F.78	Le Courrier de l'air	2/3 Sept.	10P	40,000	160,000	Cosne
			3P	12,000	48,000	Bessines,St.Julien
			10P	40,000	160,000	Yzeures,LaRoche Possay,Coussay les Bois
			10P	40,000	160,000	Leignes,Surf,Paissy
			10P	40,000	160,000	Unknown
			43P	172,000	688,000	
G.15	The Air War	26/27 Aug.	8P	123,000	128,000	Konigsberg

+ = First Dissemination.

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We attach for your information a Leaflet Dissemination Report furnished by S.H.A.E.F.

With the compliments

of

Major General R. A. D. Brooks.

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TR/S/4

7 Sept 1944

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

No.	Title	Date Sept	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
ZG 37	Safe Conduct	6	2	80,000	80,000	Boulogne
			2	80,000	80,000	Calais
			2	80,000	80,000	Dunkirk
			2	80,000	80,000	Ostend
			3	120,000	120,000	Le Havre
			3	120,000	120,000	Brest
			3	120,000	120,000	Crozon
			3	120,000	120,000	Lorient
ZG 38	You Are Now Cut Off		2	144,000	144,000	Le Havre
			2	144,000	144,000	Brest
			2	144,000	144,000	Crozon
			2	144,000	144,000	Lorient
ZG 45	One Minute which may Save Your Life		2	160,000	160,000	Boulogne
			2	160,000	160,000	Calais
			2	160,000	160,000	Dunkirk
			2	160,000	160,000	Ostend
ZG 50	General Field Marshal Paulus' Message		1	80,000	80,000	Boulogne
			1	80,000	80,000	Calais
			1	80,000	80,000	Dunkirk
			1	80,000	80,000	Ostend
ZG 57	Falaise		1	80,000	80,000	Le Havre
			1	80,000	80,000	Brest
			1	80,000	80,000	Crozon
			1	80,000	80,000	Lorient
ZG 59	Message to German Troops on the Coast		1	80,000	80,000	Boulogne
			1	80,000	80,000	Calais
			1	80,000	80,000	Dunkirk
			1	80,000	80,000	Ostend
	Total		48	2,976,000	2,976,000	

PULPINGS

ZG54	This Is How Your Comrades Fared	800,000	1,066,666

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

TR/S/3 6 Sept. 1944.

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

No.	Title	Date	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
ZF.11	The Battle is Approaching you	Sept. 5/6	2	80,000	160,000	Colmar
			3	120,000	240,000	Mulhouse
ZF.12	Instructions to Civilians *		3	240,000	240,000	Dijon
			4	320,000	320,000	Besancon
			3	240,000	240,000	Vesoul
			1	80,000	80,000	Colmar
			1	80,000	80,000	Mulhouse
			3	240,000	240,000	Epinal
ZG.37	Safe Conduct	Sept. 5	1	40,000	40,000	Cassel
			1	40,000	40,000	Dixmude
			1	40,000	40,000	Le Verdon sur Mer
			1	40,000	40,000	Royan
			1	40,000	40,000	La Pallice Rochelle
			1	40,000	40,000	Calais
			1	40,000	40,000	Boulogne
			1	40,000	40,000	Dunkirk
			1	40,000	40,000	Ostend
ZG.45	One Minute Which may save your life	Sept. 5/6	1	80,000	80,000	La Pallice Rochelle
			1	80,000	80,000	Royan
ZG.52	To German officers on Western Front	Sept. 5	2	160,000	160,000	Le Havre
ZG.56	To German N.C.O.'s		1	80,000	80,000	Brest
			1	80,000	80,000	Crozon
			1	80,000	80,000	Lorient
			1	80,000	80,000	St. Nazaire
ZG.57	Falaise		1	80,000	80,000	Brest
			1	80,000	80,000	Lorient
ZG.59	Message to German troops on the Coast *	Sept. 5/6	1	80,000	80,000	Calais
			1	80,000	80,000	Boulogne
			1	80,000	80,000	Dunkirk
			1	80,000	80,000	Ostend
			1	80,000	80,000	Ardres
			1	80,000	80,000	Poperinghe
			1	80,000	80,000	Thourout
ZG.62	To the Defenders of Le Havre*	Sept. 5	4	232,000	232,000	Le Havre
WG.3D	Foreign Workers Leaflet *	Sept. 5/6	2	168,000	168,000	Aachen
			1	84,000	84,000	Kaiserlauten
WG.3F	Foreign Workers Leaflet *		1	85,000	85,000	Aachen
			3	255,000	255,000	Kaiserlauten
T.142	Nachrichten *		1	9,900	59,400	Ardres
			1	9,900	59,400	Cassel
			1	9,900	59,400	Poperinghe
			1	9,900	59,400	Dixmude
			1	9,900	59,400	Thourout
			2	19,800	118,800	La Pallice Rochelle
			2	19,800	118,800	Royan

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

6 Sept. 1944

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT (Cont.)

No.	Title	Date	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
T.142	Nachrichten (cont.)	Sept. 5/6	1	9,900	59,400	Le Verdon sur Mer
			7	69,300	415,800	Aachen
			6	59,400	356,400	Kaiserlauten
T.141	Nachrichten	Sept. 5	6	60,000	360,000	Le Havre
			1	10,000	60,000	Calais
			1	10,000	60,000	Boulogne
			1	10,000	60,000	Dunkirk
			1	10,000	60,000	Ostend
			6	60,000	360,000	Brest
			3	30,000	180,000	Crozon
			4	40,000	240,000	Lorient
			5	50,000	300,000	St. Nazaire
		Totals	108	4,451,700	7,190,200	

* = First Dissemination

PULPINGS

XB.12	Belgian Manual	45	145,400	2,326,400
F.55	French Manual		296,666	1,186,664
FP.1	Instructions to Civilians		500,000	1,000,000
F.65	The Bishop's Message	30 p	480,000	480,000
XG.13	How Will It End	39	1,867,620	3,735,240
XG.25	This Is It	9	636,000	636,000
USF.121	Voir	4 p	4,000	48,000
USG.49	How the Collapse came about	10	727,400	727,400
USG.51	Sternenbanner	50	1,800,000	3,600,000
XH.31	De Vliegende Hollander	10	191,000	764,000

CONFIDENTIAL

SUITE DE LA PAGE 3

Les F.F.I. : Armée du Peuple de France

Dans la phase suivante, alors qu'il s'agissait pour l'ennemi d'alimenter un front à peu près stabilisé, tout en préparant ses communications pour un mouvement de retraite éventuel, aviation et F.F.I. redoublèrent d'efforts contre les troupes allemandes en transit et leur moyens de transport. Les F.F.I. se spécialisèrent dans l'attaque contre les convois allemands sur les routes et lignes isolées, obligeant l'ennemi à faire presque exclusivement usage des grandes artères, où l'attendait l'aviation alliée.

Influence directe sur la bataille

Ces attaques combinées ont eu deux effets importants sur le cours de la bataille (si l'on laisse de côté les pertes subies par l'ennemi). D'abord, l'arrivée irrégulière de ses réserves au front a obligé le Commandement allemand à les gaspiller dans des contre-attaques locales. Entre le 6 juin et la percée américaine vers la Bretagne, l'ennemi ne lança pas une seule contre-attaque majeure; Montgomery conserva toujours l'initiative.

Ensuite la destruction et le bloquage de ses communications força l'ennemi à reviser sa stratégie à l'ouest. L'armée allemande péniblement concentrée en Normandie avait perdu une grande partie de son matériel de transport routier. Le matériel roulant ferroviaire manquait; les lignes de chemin de fer et les routes qui n'étaient pas déjà bloquées étaient peu sûres. Par contre, les armées alliées étaient complètement motorisées et jouissaient d'une maîtrise absolue de l'air. Dans ces conditions, un mouvement général de retraite vers une nouvelle ligne de défense se fût inévitablement transformé en déroute. Le Haut Commandement allemand décida donc de lutter sur place jusqu'au bout, advienne que pourra. La première conséquence de cette décision fut l'écrasement de son aile gauche par les Américains; la seconde, l'amorce du grand mouvement tournant qui menace toute la 7e armée allemande d'encerclement.

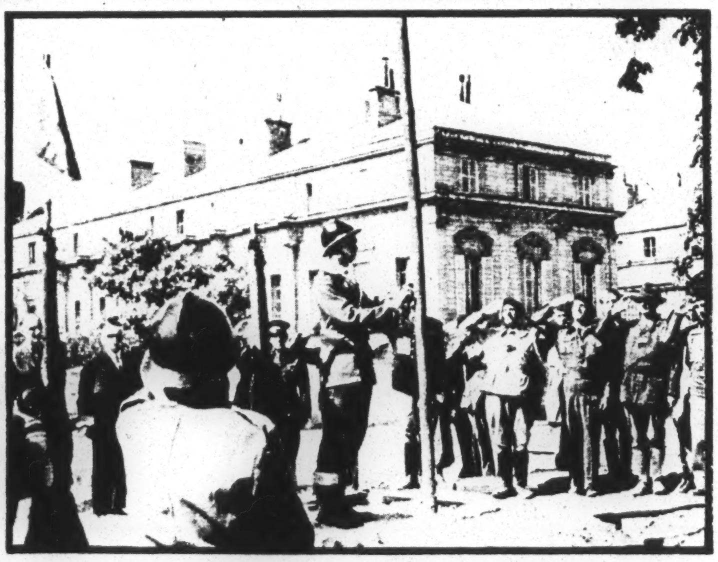
Gardiens de l'unité française

Outre l'action militaire dont on vient de voir toute l'importance, l'action politique, ou plutôt civique, des F.F.I. a contribué à éliminer les derniers vestiges de l'autorité de Vichy, et à rétablir, même avant l'arrivée des Alliés et des représentants du Gouvernement Provisoire, une autorité locale sur laquelle la population puisse s'appuyer. De vastes régions ont été libérées par les F.F.I. qui y assurent l'ordre et le ravitaillement, et présentent aux Alliés à leur arrivée une communauté déjà libre et s'administrant elle-même. Cette action est de la plus haute importance dans la période de transition qui mènera la France de l'occupation au plein rétablissement de ses droits.

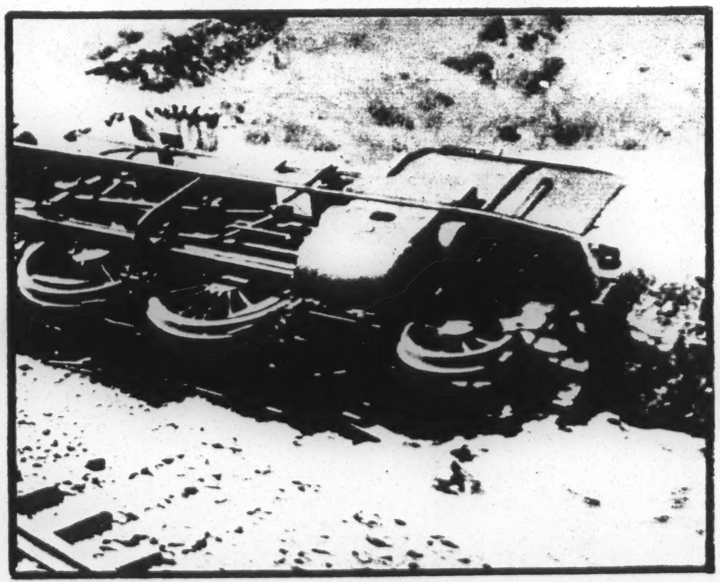
En Bretagne, une patrouille américaine et un groupe des F.F.I. ont fait leur jonction. Ensemble, ils traquent l'ennemi.

Combat, Détente, Recueillement

A Guingamp, en Bretagne, des combattantes des F.F.I. qui n'ont pas perdu le sourire.



Une cérémonie improvisée en l'honneur des soldats français de l'intérieur morts au champ d'honneur.



Un train est déraillé, et des Allemands arrivent au front trop tard . . . ou jamais.

en France

LE CENTAURE

e une traînée de poudre. On a peine à croire la réalité, et l'accueil t que l'enthousiasme est prêt à déborder.

Une poignée de sable humide : c'est la France.

Le rôle des F.F.I. dans la libération

La France ne pouvait se contenter d'une libération qui lui vînt de l'extérieur, même si sa propre armée devait y jouer un rôle glorieux. La Résistance ne désirait pas davantage jouer un rôle purement symbolique. Formée et entraînée au contact des dures réalités, elle se préparait de longue date à faire le plus de mal possible aux Allemands. Pour ce, il fallait qu'elle s'organise militairement. C'est ainsi que naquirent les F.F.I.

Après deux mois de bataille, à l'heure où s'ouvre la phase décisive, il est possible de définir avec une certaine exactitude le rôle militaire des F.F.I. depuis le 6 juin.

Une armée régulière

Les F.F.I. sont sous le commandement du général Koenig, lui-même sous les ordres du général Eisenhower. Leurs effectifs ne sont pas exactement connus, mais ils sont de l'ordre de plusieurs centaines de mille pour toute la France. En Bretagne, plusieurs dizaines de milliers de soldats français ont opéré sur les arrières ennemis.

L'armement des F.F.I. ne leur permet pas de soutenir des batailles rangées, sauf en terrain particulièrement favorable, comme dans le Vercors, où elles malmenèrent sérieusement des troupes allemandes parfaitement armées, avant de se disperser temporairement.

Aussi, évitant la lutte de front, les F.F.I. font essentiellement une guerre de guérilla, pour laquelle elles disposent dans l'ensemble de l'armement nécessaire, de provenance diverse (parachutage, dépôts clandestins datant de l'armistice, etc.).

Les F.F.I. sont, au même titre que les Forces françaises de l'extérieur, une armée ayant un règlement, combattant selon les lois de la guerre, et reconnaissant l'autorité du Gouvernement Provisoire. Par décret de celui-ci, tous les officiers et sous-officiers d'active résidant en France doivent se considérer comme mobilisés dans les F.F.I.

Les F.F.I. créent un front intérieur

Depuis le 6 juin, le G.Q.G. allié a publié à intervalles réguliers des communiqués relatifs à l'action des F.F.I. Ces communiqués ont été complétés par des rapports plus fréquents de source officielle française. De son côté, le Commandement allemand a été contraint à maintes reprises d'accorder aux F.F.I. l'honneur de son propre communiqué, démentant ainsi lui-même le mensonge germano-vichyssois qui fait des F.F.I. des "bandits" et des "terroristes".

Les F.F.I. ont été constamment en action depuis le 6 juin, et sur tout le territoire français. Quel est, en bref, le bilan des résultats obtenus ?

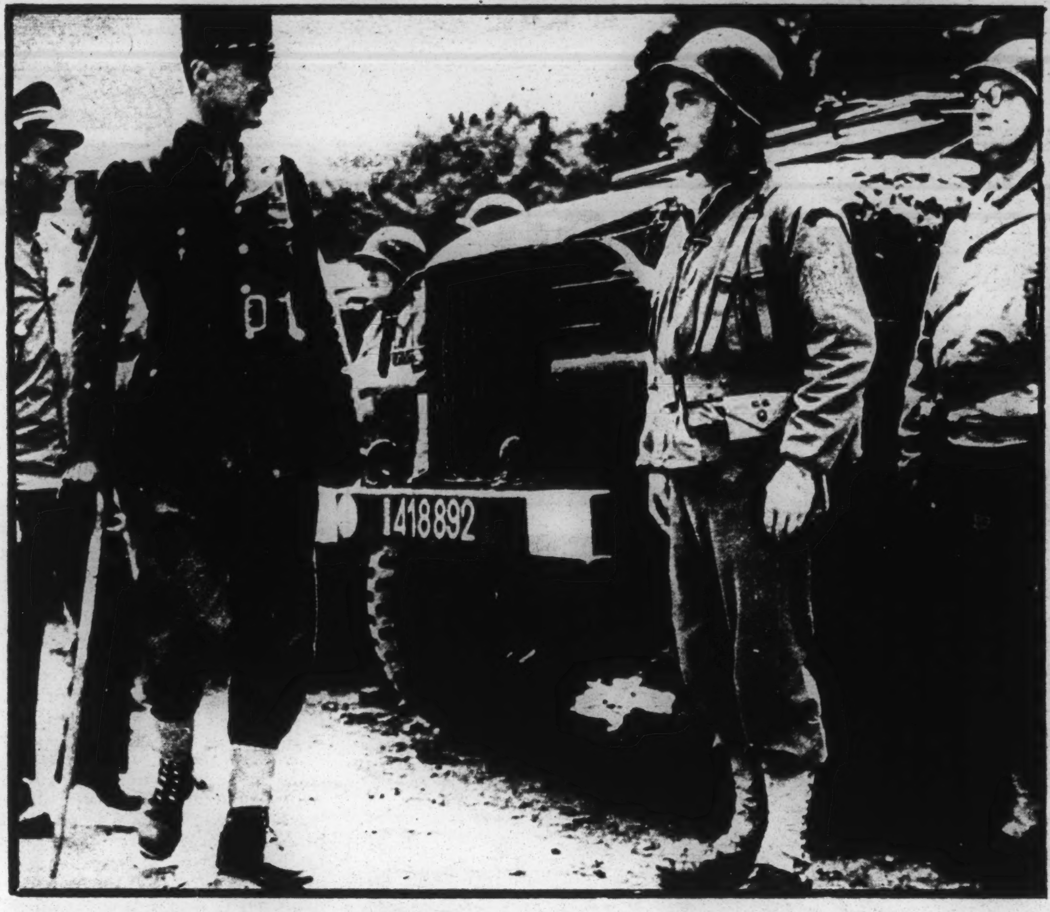
1) Les F.F.I. ont tué ou blessé plusieurs milliers d'Allemands depuis le jour J, subissant elles-mêmes des pertes cruelles, mais nettement inférieures à celles de l'ennemi. Le Commandement allemand a été contraint de consacrer 7 ou 8 divisions exclusivement à la lutte contre les F.F.I. Un quartier-général spécial a été formé à cet effet, ainsi qu'une école d'instruction. Ces 8 divisions, si elles étaient à la disposition de von Kluge pour la bataille principale, augmenteraient d'un tiers environ les forces de campagne faisant face au général Montgomery.

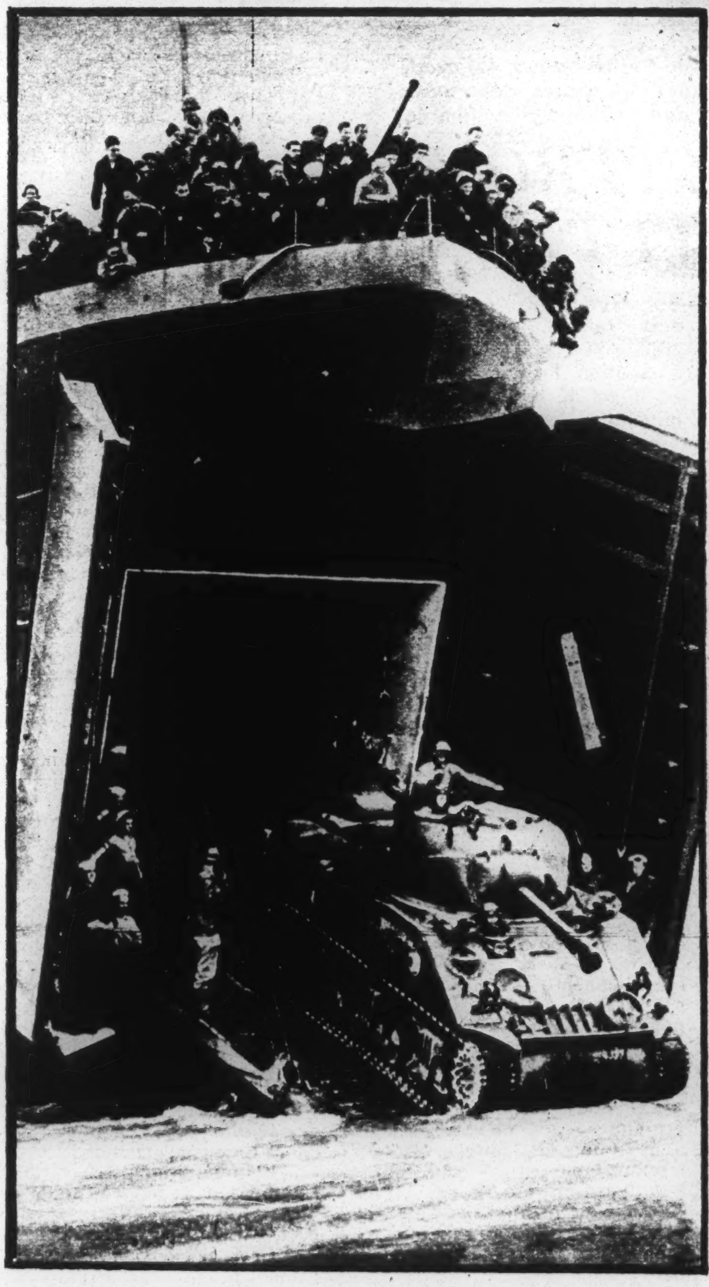
2) Par le sabotage organisé et les coups de main, les F.F.I. ont contribué à paralyser le système de communications de l'ennemi. Coopérant étroitement avec l'aviation alliée, et toujours selon les directives du commandant suprême, les F.F.I. ont puissamment aidé les Alliés à atteindre un but auquel le Haut Commandement attachait à juste titre une importance extrême. Dans la première phase de la bataille de Normandie, il était à prévoir que l'ennemi chercherait à concentrer rapidement une masse de manœuvre qu'il lancerait sur la tête de pont dans le but de rejeter les Alliés à la mer. S'il n'y a pas réussi, c'est surtout parce que l'état de ses communications l'a empêché d'agir assez rapidement. Une fois les Alliés solidement installés, il était trop tard. Les F.F.I., pour leur part, ont retardé de plusieurs jours l'acheminement de plusieurs divisions allemandes dont 2 blindées qui, arrivées plus tôt, eussent donné beaucoup de fil à retordre au général Montgomery.

Suite à la page 4

Une patrouille des F.F.I. dans Vaucelles libérée

La deuxième division blindée

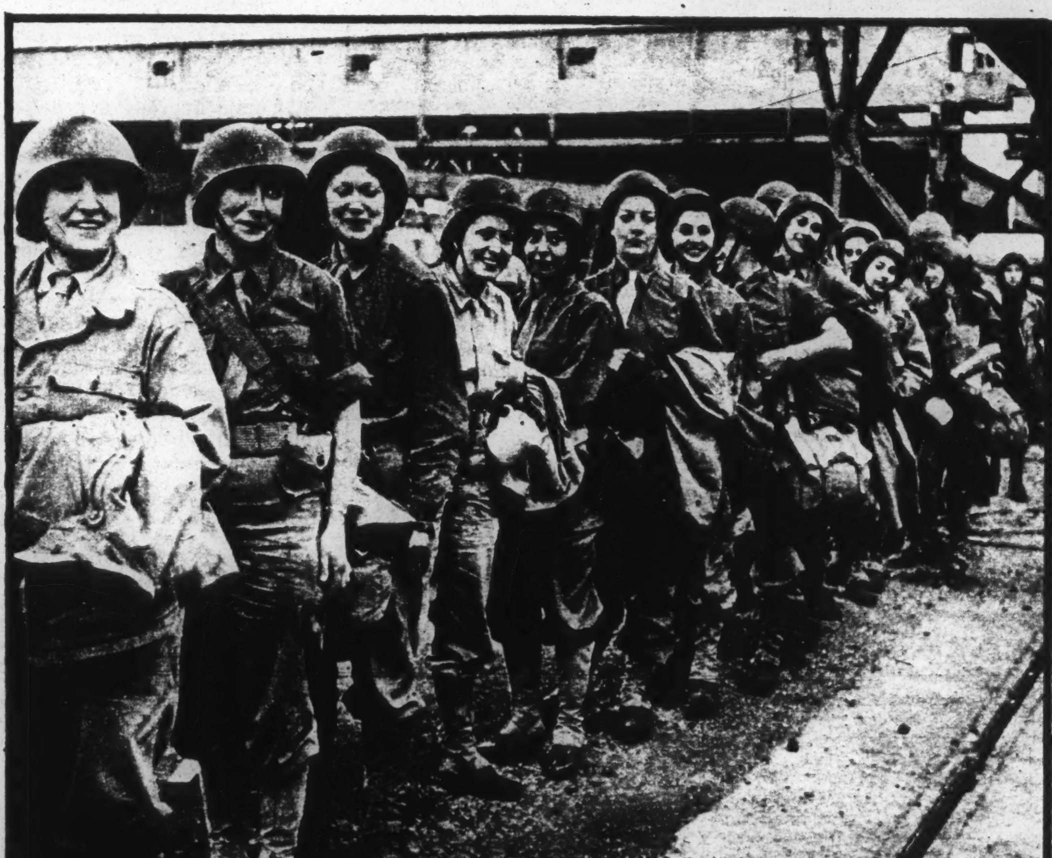




CI-DESSUS: *Avant l'embarquement le général Leclerc inspecte les troupes.*

A GAUCHE: *A marée basse, le premier char s'élance sur le sol de France.*

La nouvelle du débarquement de la 2e Division Blindée s'est répandu
est d'abord tout d'émotion contenue. Ma



Les infirmières et ambulancières françaises de la division attendent leur tour d'embarquer

LE COURRIER DE L'AIR

APPORTE PAR AVION — *LONDRES, LE 16 AOUT 1944*

"Bataille de France: Bataille de la France"

– DE GAULLE

SUR LE SOL DE FRANCE, DEUX BATAILLES ETROITEMENT LIEES EVOLUENT RAPIDEMENT.

Là bataille de libération dépasse le cadre des régions où elle se déroule: partout, même avant l'arrivée des Alliés et des F.F.I., un vent de liberté s'est mis à souffler sur les villes et villages de France, où l'étreinte de l'ennemi et de ses agents se relâche.

Pendant ce temps, la bataille pour la destruction de l'armée allemande à l'ouest se poursuit et s'accélère.

Dans cette bataille tant attendue, effort suprême vers la liberté, les Français sont partout au combat, donnant le meilleur d'eux-mêmes et tout ce que la France peut offrir, malgré ses souffrances, à la cause commune.

Le 15 août, à 11h. du matin, le Q.G. interallié en Italie publiait le communiqué suivant :

"Aujourd'hui, les flottes britannique, américaine et française ont débarqué sur les côtes méridonales de la France des troupes américaines, britanniques et françaises puissamment appuyées par les forces aériennes alliées."

A l'heure où l'on lira ces lignes, le peuple français en saura sans doute plus long sur la participation française à ce nouveau débarquement.

Message du général Wilson

Mais le message suivant au peuple de France, radiodiffusé par le général Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Commandant Suprême Interallié en Méditerranée, le matin du débarquement, laisse d'ores et déjà présager que cette participation est d'importance:

"Les armées des Nations Unies ont débarqué dans le Midi. Leur but est de chasser les Allemands et d'effectuer une jonction avec les armées alliées qui avancent de Normandie. Les Forces Françaises participent à cette opération, aux côtés de leurs frères d'armes alliés, sur mer, sur terre et dans les airs. L'armée française est à nouveau une réalité ! Elle combat sur son propre sol pour la libération de la patrie, avec toutes ses traditions de victoire. Rappelez-vous 1918.

"Tous les Français, civils aussi bien que militaires, ont leur rôle à jouer dans la campagne du Midi. Votre tâche vous sera expliquée. Ecoutez la radio alliée, lisez les avis et les tracts, transmettez les consignes de l'un à l'autre. Mettons fin aussi rapidement que possible à la lutte afin que toute la France puisse reprendre sa vie libre dans des conditions de paix et de sécurité. La victoire est certaine. Vive l'âme de la France, et tout ce qu'elle représente."

Cependant, sur le front occidental, la 2e Division Blindée française, commandée par le général Leclerc, est également au plus fort de la bataille.

Mais entre ces deux armées françaises qui se tendent la main à travers la France, une autre grande armée lutte héroïquement. Sur tout le territoire français, les Forces Françaises de l'Intérieur ont donné le signal du soulèvement national. Leurs rangs sans cesse grossis renferment des Français de toute nuance, de tous milieux. Toujours à la peine, elles commencent à être à l'honneur. Mais elles ne sont pas encore d'humeur à se réjouir. Tant qu'il y aura un Boche en France — et même après — les F.F.I. seront de l'avant-garde.

C'est le général Delattre de Tassigny, défenseur de Rethel en mai 40, évadé des geôles de Vichy, qui commande les troupes françaises débarquées en Provence. On le voit ici (au centre) dans l'île d'Elbe libérée.

'NOUS RENTRONS EN COMBATTANTS'

Peu après son arrivée en Normandie avec sa division, le général Leclerc a parlé à la radio au peuple de France. Voici le texte de son allocution:

"Comment vous dépeindre notre émotion lorsque nous avons remis le pied, il y quelques jours, sur le sol de la patrie. Ce sol, nous le quittions il y a quatre ans, laissant la France sous la botte de l'ennemi, avec tout ce que cela représente pour chacun d'entre nous.

"Nous rentrons aujourd'hui, nous rentrons en combattants, après avoir lutté pendant quatre ans derrière le général de Gaulle. Nous retrouvons les visages de nos compatriotes qui nous saluent avec enthousiasme au milieu de leurs ruines; nous devinons ce qu'ils ont souffert.

"Au nom de tous mes officiers, mes sous-officiers et mes hommes, mon premier devoir est de saluer les Français qui n'ont jamais désespéré, qui ont aidé nos Alliés, qui ont facilité la victoire. Je les admire et je les félicite. Quant à nous, nous touchons au but, puisque nous venons enfin les aider, les relever et mener à leurs côtés le grand combat pour la libération. Vive la France!"

Un Ordre du Jour du Général Eisenhower

L'Ordre du Jour suivant du général Eisenhower, Commandant-en-Chef des Forces Expéditionnaires alliées, a été publié le 14 août:

"Soldats, marins et aviateurs alliés: grâce à votre habileté, votre courage et votre valeur, vous avez créé en France la possibilité précise, bien que momentanée, de remporter une victoire alliée de première importance, une victoire qui nous portera d'un énorme pas en avant vers la chute finale de notre ennemi.

"Dans le passé, dans des moments cruciaux, j'ai fait des appels spéciaux aux forces alliées que j'ai l'honneur de commander. Sans exception la réponse à mes appels a été unanime, et le résultat a dépassé tout ce que j'entrevoyais.

"Puisque la victoire que nous pouvons remporter à présent est infiniment plus grande que tout ce qu'il a été possible d'accomplir jusqu'à maintenant à l'ouest et puisque cette possibilité ne peut être saisie que par le maximum de zèle, de résolution et de rapidité, je lance cet appel de façon plus pressante que jamais.

"Je demande à chaque aviateur d'assumer directement la responsabilité de détruire l'ennemi, nuit et jour, et de l'empêcher de se sauver par le combat ou par la fuite.

"Je demande à chaque marin de s'assurer qu'aucun élément des forces ennemies ne puisse s'échapper ou être renforcé par voie de mer, et de faire en sorte que nos camarades à terre ne manquent de rien que puissent leur procurer les canons, les navires et les équipages des navires.

"Je demande à chaque soldat d'aller à l'objectif qui lui est désigné avec la ferme volonté que l'ennemi ne survivra que s'il se rend. Ne lâchez pas un pouce de terrain une fois conquis et qu'aucun Allemand n'échappe de votre ligne une fois celle-ci établie.

"Si nous accomplissons tous résolument nos tâches spéciales nous pourrons faire de cette semaine une semaine qui comptera dans l'histoire de cette guerre — une semaine brillante et fructueuse pour nous, une semaine fatale pour les ambitions des tyrans nazis."

"Qu'une France amie retrouve sa place"

" Une grande amélioration s'est produite dans les relations du Comité National Français, présidé par le général de Gaulle, et le gouvernement des Etats-Unis.

" Elle est due en partie aux bons offices de M. Eden, et aussi au grand succès de la visite du général de Gaulle au président des Etats-Unis.

" Durant ces quatre années, il y a eu bien des divergences entre le général de Gaulle et moi. Mais je n'ai jamais oublié — je ne pourrai jamais oublier — qu'il fut le premier Français éminent à se redresser contre l'ennemi commun, à l'heure qui semblait être celle de la ruine de son pays, et peut-être même du nôtre. Il est donc juste qu'il soit à la première place en ces jours où la France renaît d'elle-même, et grâce à ses alliés, à la place qui lui revient de droit parmi les grandes puissances de l'Europe.

" Depuis quarante ans je suis l'ami constant de la France et de sa vaillante armée. Toute ma vie j'ai été reconnaissant à la France de son apport à la civilisation, et par-dessus tout du sentiment de la liberté personnelle et des droits de l'homme qui rayonne de l'âme de la France.

" Mais il s'agit bien de sentiment ou d'affection personnelle ! C'est bien l'un des grands intérêts de la Grande-Bretagne qu'une France amie retrouve et garde sa place parmi les grandes puissances de l'Europe et du monde. S'il fut un seul moment dans ma vie où je me sois écarté de cette conception, eh bien, à ce moment-là, j'ai eu tort.

" J'avoue n'avoir jamais aimé Trotsky. Pourtant il a dit une chose, à l'époque du brutal traité de Brest-Litovsk, qui m'est demeurée à la mémoire. Parlant aux brutes allemandes, il déclara :

" 'Le destin d'une grande nation n'a jamais encore été réglé par l'état momentané de son appareil technique.'

" C'est ainsi qu'il en sera de la France, terrassée après quelques semaines d'agonie, et privée depuis du droit d'expression et presque d'existence.

" Mais l'âme de la France ne mourut pas alors. En maint endroit elle continua de brûler avec un éclat exceptionnel. Ailleurs, sa flamme plus diffuse n'en fut pas moins impossible à étouffer.

" Notre débarquement en Normandie, le cours que prend la guerre, toute la poussée des événements montrent clairement que nous aurons bientôt à attaquer les problèmes de la France et de l'Allemagne sur le Rhin. Et des discussions auxquelles leur règlement donnera lieu, la France ne peut en aucune façon être exclue.

" Je compte sur la plus étroite coopération des représentants de l'Empire britannique, des Etats-Unis, de la Russie et de la France dans le règlement de ces importants problèmes européens."

M. Churchill à la Chambre des Communes, le 3 août 1944.

THE COURRIER DE L'AIR F.78

Brought by aircraft London, 16th August 1944.

"THE BATTLE OF FRANCE: FRANCE'S BATTLE"

de Gaulle.

= = = = = = = = = = = = =

Two closely linked battles are rapidly developing on the soil of France.

The battle for liberation is stretching beyond the regions where it is actually taking place: everywhere, even before the arrival of the Allies and the F.F.I., a breath of liberty has begun to stir among the towns and villages of France, where the grip of the enemy and his agents is relaxing.

During this time, the battle for the destruction of the German army in the west is continuing and gathering momentum.

In this long-awaited battle, the supreme effort for liberty, Frenchmen and everywhere in the fight, giving to the common cause, in spite of their sufferings, their best and all that France can offer.

On the fifteenth of August at eleven o'clock in the morning, the InterAllied Headquarters in Italy published the following communiqué:

"Today, American, British and French troops strongly supported by Allied air forces are being landed by American, British and French fleets, on the southern coast of France."

When this is read, the people of France will doubtless know more of the French part played in the new landing.

Message of General Wilson.

But the following message to the people of France, broadcast by General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Mediterranean Supreme Allied Commander, on the morning of the landing, leads one to assume even now that this part is an important one:

"The United Nations' armies have landed in Southern France. Their aim is to chase the Germans and to join up with the Allied armies advancing in Normandy. French forces are taking part in this operation at the side of their brothers-in-arms, on the sea, on the land and in the air. The French army is once more a reality! It is fighting on its own soil for the liberation of the Motherland, with all its traditions of victory. Remember 1918.

"All Frenchmen, civilians as well as the armed forces, have their part to play in the campaign in Southern France. Your duties will be explained to you. Listen to the Allied radio, read instructions and leaflets, pass on the instructions from one to the other. Let us end the struggle as quickly as possible, so that the whole of France can once more live freely in peace and security. Victory is certain. Long live the soul of France and all that it represents."

Meanwhile, on the western front, the Second French Armoured Division, commanded by General Leclerc, is equally in the thick of the battle.

But between these two great French armies, stretching out their hands across France, another great army is heroically fighting. Literally on all the territory of France, the French Forces of the Interior, after two months of victorious fighting, during which nevertheless they remained within their effort, have given the signal for a national uprising. Their ranks which have never ceased to swell, include Frenchmen of all kinds and classes. Always striving to their utmost, they are beginning to come into their own. But they are not yet in a mood for rejoicing. So long as there is a Boche in France - and even afterwards - the F.F.I. will form part of the advance-guard.

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'WE RETURN AS SOLDIERS'

Shortly after arriving in Normandy with his division, General Leclerc broadcast to the people of France. Here is the text of his speech:

"How can we describe our emotion when, a few days ago, we again set foot on our country's soil. This soil, we left four years ago, leaving France under the enemy's heel with all that that means to each one of us.

"To-day we return, we return as soldiers, having fought for four years behind General de Gaulle. We again see the faces of our countrymen who welcome us enthusiastically in the midst of their ruins; we can guess what they have suffered.

"In the name of all my officers, non-commissioned officers and men, my first duty is to salute the French who have never despaired, who have helped our Allies and who have helped to win victory. I admire and I congratulate them. As for us, we are reaching our objective, since at last we come to help and relieve them, and wage at their side the great battle of liberation. Long live France!"

GENERAL EISENHOWER'S ORDER OF THE DAY

The following Order of the Day by General Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander, was published on 14th of August:

"Allied soldiers, sailors and airmen: through your combined skill, valour and fortitude you have created in France a fleeting but definite opportunity for a major Allied victory, one whose realisation will mean notable progress towards the final downfall of our enemy.

"In the past, I have, in moments of unusual significance, made special appeals to the Allied forces it has been my honour to command. Without exception, the response has been unstinted and the result beyond my expectations.

"Because the victory we can now achieve is infinitely greater than any it has so far been possible to accomplish in the west and because this opportunity may be grasped only through the utmost zeal, determination and speedy action, I make my present appeal to you more urgent than ever before.

"I request every airman to make it his direct responsibility that the enemy is blasted unceasingly by day and by night, and is denied safety either in fight or in flight.

"I request every sailor to make sure that no part of the hostile forces can either escape or be reinforced by sea and that our comrades on the land want nothing that guns and ships and ships' companies can bring to them,

"I request every soldier to go forward to his assigned objective with the determination that the enemy can survive only through surrender. Let no foot of ground once gained be relinquished nor a single German escape through a line once established.

"With all of us resolutely performing our special tasks, we can make this week a momentous one in the history of the war - a brilliant and fruitful week for us, a fateful one for the ambitions of the Nazi tyrants".

"MAY A FRIENDLY FRANCE REGAIN HER PLACE"

"A great improvement has taken place in the relations of the French National Committee, headed by General de Gaulle, with the Government of the United States.

"This is due in part to the careful spadework done by Mr. Eden, and also to the great success of General de Gaulle's visit to the President of the United States.

"In the last four years I have had many differences with General de Gaulle, but I have never forgotten, and can never forget, that he stood forth as the first eminent Frenchman to face the common foe in what seemed to be the hour of ruin

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of his country and possibly the ruin of ours. Thus it is only fair that he should stand first and foremost in the days when France shall raise herself, and thanks to her Allies, to her rightful place among the great powers of Europe.

"Forty years I have been a consistent friend of France and its brave army. All my life I have been grateful for the contribution France has made to civilisation, and above all, the sense of personal liberty and the rights of man which have radiated from the soul of France.

"But these are not matters of sentiment or personal feeling. It is one of the main interests of Great Britain that a friendly France should regain and hold her place among the major powers of Europe and the world. Show me a moment when I have swerved from this conception and you will show me a moment when I have been wrong.

"I must confess that I have never liked Trotsky. Nevertheless, there is one thing he said at the time of the brutal German treaty of Brest Litovsk which stuck in my mind. He said of the German bullies:

'The destiny of a great nation has never yet been settled by the temporary condition of its technical apparatus!

"So it will be with France, struck down in a few weeks of agony and deprived thereafter of the power of self-expression and almost of the right of existence.

"But the soul of France did not die. It burned here and there with exceptional brightness, it burned over wider areas with a dim but unquenchable flame.

"Our landing in Normandy, the course of the war, the whole tide of events show quite clearly that we shall presently have to deal with the problem of France and Germany along the Rhine. From the discussions to which their settling will give rise, France can by no means be excluded.

"I look forward to the closest association of the British Empire, the United States, and the Russian and French representatives in the settlement of these important European problems."

Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons:
3rd August, 1944.

Caption.

It is General Delattre de Tassigny, who defended Rethel in May 1940, and escaped from a Vichy goal, who is in command of the French troops landed in Provence. You see him here (centre) in liberated Elba.

PAGES 2 AND 3

THE F.F.I.'S ROLE IN THE LIBERATION

France could not be content with liberation from outside, even if her own army was to play a glorious role in it. Nor did the Resistance movement wish to play a merely symbolic role. Formed and trained in contact with hard realities, it had long been preparing to do as much harm to the Germans as possible. For this purpose, it was necessary that it should organise itself militarily. That is how the F.F.I. were born.

After two months of fighting, now when the decisive phase is beginning, it is possible to define with a certain amount of accuracy the military role of the F.F.I. since June 6th.

A Regular Army

The F.F.I. are under the command of General Koenig, himself under the orders of General Eisenhower. Their numbers are not known exactly, but they are of the order of several thousands for the whole of France. In Brittany, several tens of thousands of French soldiers operated in the enemy's rear.

The F.F.I.'s armament does not enable them to sustain pitched battles, except if they are on particularly favorable ground, as in the Vercora, where they seriously mauled some perfectly equipped German troops, before temporarily dispersing.

Thus, avoiding straight fighting, the F.F.I. are mainly engaged in guerilla warfare, for which they have on the whole the necessary armament coming from various sources (by parachute, from clandestine depots dating back to the armistice, etc.)

The F.F.I. are, just as the French Forces of the exterior, an army with a code of discipline, fighting according to the laws of war, and recognising the authority of the Provisional Government. By a decree of the latter, all officers and non-commissioned officers on the active list, residing in France must consider themselves as mobilised in the F.F.I.

The F.F.I. Create An Interior Front

Since June 6th, S.H.A.E.F. has published at regular intervals communiqués relating to the actions of the F.F.I. Those communiqués have been supplemented by more frequent reports from French official sources. For its part, the German High Command has been obliged on several occasions to include the F.F.I. in its official communiqué, thus itself denying the Germano-Vichyite lie according to which the F.F.I. are "bandits" and "terrorists".

The F.F.I. have been continually in action since June 6th, and on the whole of French territory. What, in brief, is the balance sheet of the results obtained?

1) The F.F.I. have killed or wounded several thousand Germans since D-day, themselves suffering losses which were heavy, but distinctly inferior to those of the enemy. The German High Command has been compelled to assign seven or eight divisions exclusively to fighting the F.F.I. A special H.Q. has been formed for this purpose, as well as a training school. These eight divisions, if they had been at Von Kluge's disposal for the main battle would have increased the field forces opposing General Montgomery by approximately one third.

2) By organised sabotage and ambushes, the F.F.I. have contributed to paralysing the enemy's communication system. Cooperating closely with the Allied Air Forces, and always according to the directives of the Supreme Allied Commander, the F.F.I. have very much helped the Allies to reach a goal to which the High Command rightly attached extreme importance. In the first phase of the Normandy battle, it was to be expected that the enemy would attempt to quickly concentrate a mass of maneouvre and launch it against the bridgehead, with the object of throwing the Allies back into the sea. If he did not succeed, it is chiefly because the state of his communications prevented him from acting quickly enough. Once the Allies were solidly established, it was too late. The F.F.I. for their part, delayed for several days the arrival of several German divisions, two of them armoured, which, had they arrived sooner, would have given General Montgomery a lot of trouble.

(continued on Page 4)

Captions

THE SECOND ARMOURED DIVISION IN FRANCE

Above: Before embarking General Leclerc inspects the troops.

Left: At low tide the first tank rushes onto the soil of France.

The news of the landing of the 2nd Armoured Division has spread like wildfire. It is hard to believe reality, and the welcome is first of all one of contained emotion. But one feels that enthusiasm is on the point of breaking out.

French nurses and ambulance drivers belonging to the Division wait their turn to embark.

A handful of wet sand: it is France.

An F.F.I. patrol in liberated Vaucelles.

PAGE 4

Continued from Page 3

THE F.F.I.: THE ARMY OF THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE

In the following phase, when the enemy's problem was to supply a more or less stabilised front, whilst preparing his communications for an eventual retreat, the air forces and the F.F.I. redoubled their efforts against German troops in transit, and their means of communication. The F.F.I. specialised in attacks against German convoys on isolated roads and railways, compelling the enemy to the almost exclusive use of the big arteries, where the Allied air forces were waiting for them.

Direct Influence on the Fighting

These combined attacks have had two important effects on the course of the fighting (if one does not take into account the losses suffered by the enemy). First, the irregular arrival of his supplies at the front has compelled the German High Command to waste them in local counter-attacks. Between June 6th and the American break-through towards Brittany, the enemy launched not one major counter-attack; Montgomery always retained the initiative.

Then the destruction and blocking up of his communications compelled the enemy to revise his strategy in the west. The German army painfully concentrated in Normandy, had lost a great deal of its road transport. It was lacking in rolling stock; the railway lines and roads which were not already blocked were not safe. Whereas, the Allied armies were completely motorised and enjoyed absolute mastery in the air. In these circumstances a general retreat to a new line of defences would inevitably have become a rout. The German High Command therefore decided to stand and fight to the last, come what may. The first consequence of this decision was the destruction of the German right wing by the Americans; the second consequence was the beginning of the big turning movement which is threatening the whole of the German 7th Army with encirclement.

Guardians of French Unity

In addition to the military action of which one has just seen the full importance, the political action, or rather the civic action, of the F.F.I. has contributed in eliminating the last traces of Vichy authority, and in reestablishing, even before the arrival of the Allies and of the Provisional Government, a local authority on which the population can rely. The F.F.I. have liberated vast areas in which they assure order and maintain food supplies, and present to the Allies on their arrival an already free self-governing community. This action is of the greatest importance in the period of transition which will lead France from occupation to the full restoration of her rights.

Captions

FIGHTING, RELAXATION, RECOLLECTION.

In Brittany, an American patrol and a group of F.F.I. have met. Together they track down the enemy.

At Guincamp in Brittany, some women combatants of the F.F.I. who have not lost their smile.

An improvised ceremony in honour of French soldiers of the Interior who died on the battlefield.

A train is derailed and some Germans will get to the front too late...or never.

ZG.59

THE SITUATION

of the German Troops on the Channel Coast

Shortly before the end of the war, after the decisive battles which lost you France have been fought, threatened with encirclement and with your backs to the sea, fromwhere you also may yet be attacked; that is howyou arefighting in a hopeless situation.

Allied armoured divisions have crossed the Meuse on a wide front, took Verdun and are approaching the Reich boundary against weak resistance.

The 7th German Army, after the battles South of the Seine, has ceased to exist. Other Allied units are already deep in Belgium.

The army which landed in Southern France has reached the Swiss border and is pushing toward the Vosges.

In Rumania, the 6th and 8th German Armies were defeated and partially encircled. Rumania herself has declared war against Germany. Russian troops have crossed the Danube and have reachedthe oil region. The Danube Valley thus is open.

The war is near its end.

YOU MUST MAKE UP YOUR MIND

before the attack reaches you. For you - everyone of you, whether other ranks or officers - have the following choice;

TO HOLD OUT? For pure reasons of prestige you may be ordered to sacrifice yourself here, far behind the actual front - in a situation which is more impossible and hopeless than that of the dead of Falaise. But your sacrifice, however, cannot influence the end.

TO RETREAT? Even fully motorised divisions, such as those of the decimated Panzer Group West, found the hail of bombs and rockets on the retreat roads evenworse then the pocket of Falaise. The roads of retreat do not lead home, they lead to death and destruction.

TO GIVE UP? The party fanatics at the top, for whom peace means their own undoing, with to prevent you from doing this but the individual soldier decides for himself. In the last weeks of the war everyome must take his fate into his own hands.

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Les instructions suivantes ont été publiées par le Commandement Suprême interallié

FRANÇAIS!

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1. Les Armées de la Libération approchent à pas de géant. Bientôt elles arriveront chez vous. Bientôt, avec les populations de Normandie, de Bretagne et de Paris, vous respirerez a nouveau l'air pur de la France debarrassée de l'oppresseur haï. La renaissance de la France est assurée.

2. Vous pouvez hâter cette renaissance. Vous pouvez y participer.

3. Bientôt les chars, les canons et les troupes victorieuses alliées arriveront dans votre région. Pour n'accorder à l'ennemi aucun répit, il leur faut certains renseignements, des détails précis, des routes sans obstruction, que vous seuls êtes en mesure de leur assurer. Donnez-leur votre concours.

4. Au verso, vous trouverez une liste des choses que vous pouvez faire pour hâter la libération de votre pays. Lisez-les avec soin. Apprenez-les par cœur. Puis, lorsqu'arriveront les armées de la libération, agissez pour la France.

ZF.12

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FRANÇAIS !

PATRIOTES !

1. Prenez vos dispositions dès maintenant pour donner une aide efficace:

a) Surveillez l'ennemi de près et observez tous ses mouvements;

b) Prenez note de ses champs de mines, et autres obstructions;

c) Observez le nombre de ses forces et les détails de leur armement;

d) Ecoutez ses conversations et essayez de découvrir ses plans de repli ou de résistance;

e) Si l'ennemi se retire, rappelez-vous la direction qu'il a prise;

f) Ne lui donnez aucune aide qui pourrait faciliter sa fuite. Ne prêtez pas l'oreille à ses demandes de renseignements.

2. Puis, dès l'arrivée des premières troupes libératrices, donnez-leur tous les renseignements possibles, en des termes clairs et précis:

a) Montrez-leur les champs de mines, et, le cas échéant, les passages libres à travers les champs de mines;

b) Révélez-leur tout ce que vous avez appris des intentions de l'ennemi; tout ce que vous savez de lui;

c) Surtout, ne faites rien qui puisse entraver l'avance rapide des troupes alliées. Débarrassez les routes de toute obstruction. Ne circulez pas vous-mêmes sur les routes, et enlevez toute obstruction dressée par l'ennemi avant sa fuite. Empêchez l'ennemi de procéder à des destructions qui entraveraient l'avance alliée. Veillez à ce que tous les dépôts de carburant et de lubrifiant tombent intacts aux mains des alliés;

d) Lorsque la bataille approche, assurez-vous le maximum de protection en vous abritant.

Rien ne doit ralentir la défaite de l'ennemi et, avec la victoire, le retour de la liberté

OBSERVEZ : ECOUTEZ : APPRENNEZ

Deutsche Arbeiter

Dieses Merkblatt ist das erste in einer Reihe, bestimmt für die ausländischen Arbeiter im Reich, deren Länder sich mit Deutschland im Krieg befinden, besonders für die Führer ihrer organisierten Zellen.

Es gibt den ausländischen Arbeitern Anweisungen des Alliierten Oberkommandos über ihren systematischen Einsatz im bevorstehenden Endkampf.

Der Kampf der ausländischen Arbeiter richtet sich nicht gegen den deutschen Arbeiter. Er wird geführt im gemeinsamen Interesse aller Arbeiter, um den Krieg so schnell wie möglich zu beenden.

Deutsche Arbeiter, die für das gleiche Ziel kämpfen, haben sich bereits in grosser Zahl den bestehenden Zellen angeschlossen.

In den kommenden Wochen muss jeder wissen, wo er steht. Wir geben nachstehend eine Übersetzung des Merkblatts Nr. I.

„Das letzte Stadium des Krieges, auf das ihr gewartet und auf das ihr euch vorbereitet habt, ist da.

Aber wir müssen euch vor einer Gefahr warnen:

Die Verbrecherbande, die Deutschland beherrscht, fühlt das unvermeidliche Ende kommen und will das ganze deutsche Volk und alle Ausländer im Reich mit in ihren eigenen Untergang reissen.

Sie haben schon alle Einwohner der von den Russen bedrohten Gebiete zusammengetrieben und in die Verteidigungslinie gesteckt. Polnische, holländische und französische Arbeiter sind zu tausenden verhaftet worden, sie sollen als Geiseln dienen, damit ihre Kameraden weiter widerstandslos ihre Sklavenarbeit verrichten. Aber die Offensive der Alliierten ist inzwischen so weit fortgeschritten, dass ihr den Kampf von innen aufnehmen könnt, um gleichzeitig die Niederlage des Feindes zu beschleunigen und euer eigenes Leben zu retten.

Seit Monaten haben wir euch versprochen, dass wir euch rechtzeitig warnen werden — die Zeit ist jetzt gekommen.

Von jetzt ab werdet ihr direkte Anweisung durch Rundfunk bekommen. Die Anweisungen werden durch Flugblätter wiederholt.

ERSTE ANWEISUNGEN:

Höchste Alarmbereitschaft für alle Gruppen!

Verlasst bei der ersten, günstigen Gelegenheit eure Arbeitsstellen! (Die Nazis haben nicht genug Leute, um nach euch zu suchen.)

Boykottiert die von der Deutschen Arbeitsfront als Spitzel eingesetzten sogenannten Verbindungsmänner! Macht diesen Verrätern das Leben zur Hölle, bis sie aufgeben!

Lasst euch nicht von der Gestapo zu organisiertem Handeln provozieren!

Werft dieses Flugblatt nicht weg, sondern sorgt dafür, dass es in die Hände eines Arbeitskameraden kommt!"

OPPERBEVEL VAN DE GEALLIEERDE EXPEDITIE LEGERS

Aan alle arbeiders in Duitschland, wier landen met het Reich in oorlog zijn ; in het bijzonder aan de georganiseerde cellen.

Het hoogtepunt van den oorlog, waavoor U zich heeft voorbereid, nadert.

GEVAAR BEDREIGT U !

Nu de vertwijfelde bende Nazi-misdadigers, die heden in Duitschland aan het bewind zijn, beseffen dat een nederlaag onvermijdelijk is, beginnen zij met de uitvoering van hun plannen om het geheele Duitsche volk en alle niet-Duitschers, die in Duitschland wonen, in hun eigen ondergang te betrekken.

Zij hebben reeds alle inwoners in de gebieden, die door den Russischen opmarsch bedreigd worden, opgeroepen en hen gedwongen, de versterkingen te bemannen. In die gebieden zijn Poolsche, Nederlandsche en Fransche arbeiders bij duizenden gearresteerd en ze worden als gijzelaars vastgehouden voor het gewillige gedrag van hun kameraden, die gedwongen worden als slaven te werken.

Het offensief tegen Duitschland heeft intusschen zoodanige vorderingen gemaakt, dat Uw daden van belang zijn om den ondergang van den vijand te bespoedigen doch ook om Uw eigen leven te redden.

Maandenlang hebben wij beloofd, U tijdig te waarschuwen. Die waarschuwing krijgt U thans.

Van nu af aan zult U over de radio rechtstreeks instructies ontvangen. Zij zullen in vlugschriften worden herhaald.

Eerste voorschriften

Alle groepen moeten op hun hoede en gereed zijn.

Vangt nu reeds aan, Uw fabrieken te verlaten, zoodra een gungstige gelegenheid zich voordoet. (De Nazis hebben niet voldoende mannen om naar U te zoeken.)

Begint nu met het boycotten van Uw eigen quislings ; verbindingsmannen, die het Duitsche Arbeidsfront in dienst heeft om U te bespieden.

Zorgt dat het leven van deze verraders zoo onaangenaam wordt, dat zij hun snooden arbeid opgeven.

Laat U niet door de Gestapo tot ongeorganiseerd handelen verlokken.

Vernietigt dit vlugschrift niet. Zorgt dat het in handen komt van een Duitschen arbeider.

WG3D

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Deutsche Arbeiter, die für das gleiche Ziel kämpfen, haben sich bereits in grosser Zahl den bestehenden Zellen angeschlossen.

In den kommenden Wochen muss jeder wissen, wo er steht. Wir geben nachstehend eine Übersetzung des Merkblatts Nr. 1.

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Aber wir müssen euch vor einer Gefahr warnen:

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Werft dieses Flugblatt nicht weg, sondern sorgt dafür, dass es in die Hände eines Arbeitskameraden kommt!“

QUARTIER GÉNÉRAL SUPRÊME DU CORPS EXPÉDITIONNAIRE ALLIÉ

A tous les ouvriers employés en Allemagne, dont le pays est en guerre avec le Reich et spécialement à ceux organisés en cellules.

Le point culminant et final de la guerre, en vue duquel vous vous êtes préparés, approche.

LE DANGER VOUS MENACE !

Maintenant que la bande désespérée de criminels nazis qui, aujourd'hui, gouverne l'Allemagne, se rend compte que la défaite est inévitable, elle commence à appliquer les plans qui entraîneront toute la nation allemande et tous les ressortissants non-allemands résidant en Allemagne dans sa propre destruction.

Les criminels nazis ont déjà conscrit tous les habitants des territoires menacés par l'avance russe et ils les ont forcés à garnir les fortifications. Des ouvriers polonais, hollandais et français qui se trouvent dans ces territoires ont été arrêtés par milliers et ils sont maintenant détenus come otages pour garantir la soumission de leurs camarades qui sont forcés de travailler en esclaves.

Mais entre-temps l'offensive contre l'Allemagne a fait de tels progrès que vous pouvez passer à l'action pour hâter la défaite de l'ennemi et pour sauver votre propre vie.

Depuis des mois nous vous avons promis que vous seriez avertis à temps. Cet avertissement vous est maintenant donné.

Dorénavant, vous recevrez des instructions directes par voie de la T.S.F. Ces instructions seront répétées dans des tracts.

Premières Instructions

TOUS LES GROUPES DOIVENT ÊTRE ALERTÉS.

DÈS MAINTENANT COMMENCEZ À ÉVACUER VOS USINES DÈS QUE L'OCCASION SE PRÉSENTERA. (LES NAZIS N'ONT PAS DE SURPLUS D'HOMMES POUR VOUS RECHERCHER.)

DÈS MAINTENANT COMMENCEZ LE BOYCOTTAGE DE VOS OFFICIERS DE LIAISON QUISLINGS QUE LE DEUTSCHE ARBEITSFRONT EMPLOIE POUR VOUS ESPIONNER. RENDEZ LA VIE DE CES TRAÎTRES SI DIFFICILE QU'ILS ABANDONNERONT LEUR TRAVAIL IGNOBLE.

NE LAISSEZ PAS LA GESTAPO VOUS PROVOQUER À ENTREPRENDRE UN ACTE NON-ORGANISÉ.

NE DÉTRUISEZ PAS CE TRACT. VEILLEZ À CE QU'IL TOMBE ENTRE LES MAINS D'UN OUVRIER ALLEMAND.

WG 3 F

ZG.62

DEFENDERS OF LE HAVRE!

You stand between two Allied armies and the sea.
We are approaching the borders of Western Germany and Belgium.
The war has already left Le Havre far behind.
You are cut off and written off. Your resistance will benefit no one.

WHY DIE IN THE LAST WEEKS OF THE WAR?

Reverse

OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON!

We are in a position to smash everyone of your strong points and to finish off every man.

You are in a position to save yourselves and your men for Germany.

MAKE UP YOUR MINDS BEFORE WE MAKE IT UP FOR YOU!

OFFIZIERE DER GARNISON!

Wir sind in der Lage, alle Ihre Stützpunkte zu zerschlagen und jeden Mann zu erledigen.

Sie sind in der Lage, Ihre Soldaten und sich selbst für Deutschland zu erhalten.

WÄHLEN SIE, EHE WIR FÜR SIE WÄHLEN

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Verteidiger

von

Le Havre!

- IHR STEHT ZWISCHEN ZWEI ALLIIERTEN ARMEEN UND DEM MEER.
- WIR NÄHERN UNS DEN GRENZEN WESTDEUTSCHLANDS UND BELGIENS.
- DER KRIEG HAT LE HAVRE SCHON WEIT HINTER SICH GELASSEN.
- IHR SEID ABGESCHNITTEN UND ABGESCHRIEBEN. EUER WIDERSTAND WIRD NIEMAND HELFEN.

WARUM IN DEN LETZTEN WOCHEN DES KRIEGES STERBEN?

ZG 62

WG.1

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

WARNING!

To the German civilian population in the German areas West of the Rhine, in the French province of Alsace-Lorraine, and in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg:

The elimination of the German 7th Army has decided the battle of France. The survivors of the Normandy battle and the handful of German divisions North of the Seine can at best fight a series of delaying actions on their retreat into Germany. The German areas West of the Rhine, Alsace Lorraine, and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg have, therefore, become the rear areas of military operations. Very soon they may become a theatre of war.

In view of these facts, the Allied High Command issues the warning appearing on the other side, to the civilian population of the regions given above.

Reverse

1. The rear communications of the remnants of the German army retreating into Germany will be subjected to devastating air attacks. These air attacks will be of the same scope and intensity as the bombings preceding and accompanying the invasion of France. Therefore, whoever lives or works in the vicinity of road, rail or canal communications, or near military depots, camps or war-essential factories, must from now on expect concentrated high-level or low-level air attack at any hour of the day or night.

2. Areas in which there are emergency fortifications (earthworks) strong points and other defensive installations are especially endangered. Civilians working on such military objectives, do so at their peril. In order to avoid needless losses among the civilian population, all civilians are asked to evacuate the above-mentioned DANGER ZONES, and to seek refuge in the country - as far away as possible from the Danger Zones.

3. Furthermore, the civilian population is informed of the following: all perpetrators of atrocities against non-Germans in these areas, will be brought to trial. The Allied judicial authorities will accept evidence for such crimes from Germans as well as from non-Germans.

S.H.A.E.F., August 26th 1944.

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Central Dept to see
(& keep)

M' [illegible]

11/9.

C 12056 | 344 | 18

13 SEP 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

We attach for your information

a Leaflet Dissemination Report

furnished by S.H.A.E.F.

P.B.A.TAYLOR.
Squadron Leader

With the Compliments

of

Major-General R. A. D. Brooks

CONFIDENTIAL

TR/S/5 9 Sept. 1944

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

No.	Title	Date	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
ZG.45	One Minute which may	Sept. 8/9	1	80,000	80,000	Le Havre
			1	80,000	80,000	Calais
			1	80,000	80,000	Dunkirk
			1	80,000	80,000	Ostend
ZG.52	To German Officers of the Western Front		1	80,000	80,000	Le Havre
ZG.63	To the German Army in Belgium *		1	80,000	80,000	Liege
			1	80,000	80,000	Verviers
WG.3F	Foreign Workers Leaflet		3	255,000	255,000	Trier
WG.4F	Foreign Workers Leaflet *		3	187,500	187,500	Merzig
			3	187,500	187,500	Saarbrucken
			2	125,000	125,000	Aachen
T.145	Nachrichten *		3	30,600	183,600	Amsterdam
			2	20,400	122,400	Utrecht
			1	10,200	61,200	Apeldoorn
			2	20,400	122,400	Deventer
			2	20,400	122,400	Hengelo
			2	20,400	122,400	Le Havre
			1	10,200	61,200	Calais
			1	10,200	61,200	Dunkirk
			1	10,200	61,200	Ostend
			2	20,400	122,400	Liege
			1	10,200	61,200	Verviers
			2	20,400	122,400	Aachen
			2	20,400	122,400	Luxembourg
			3	30,600	183,600	Trier
			2	20,400	122,400	Thionville
			3	30,600	183,600	Merzig
			2	20,400	122,400	Metz
			3	30,600	183,600	Saarbrucken
ZB.3	Message to Transport Workers *		1	80,000	80,000	Liege
ZF.11	The Battle is Approaching you		2	80,000	160,000	Luxembourg
			1	40,000	80,000	Metz
ZF.12	Instructions to Civilians		2	160,000	160,000	Thionville
			1	80,000	80,000	Metz
	Total		60	2,112,000	4,017,000	

* = First dissemination.

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MR. P. N. LOXLEY.

C 12056 / 344 / 18

14 SEP 1944

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With the Compliments
of
Major-General R. A. D. Brooks.

P.B.A.TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

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INDEXED

L.R.35 **COMBINED ANGLO AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT** Date. 9.9.44

No.	Title	Date	Pkgs or Bombs	No. of Leaflets	No. of Units	Target
XF.2	French are Fighting in France	5/6 Sept.	6P	24,000	96,000	Digoin area
			2P	8,000	32,000	20 m.N.of Digoin
			2P	8,000	32,000	Sancerre area
			2P	8,000	32,000	Beaune area
			2P	8,000	32,000	Chalamont area
			2P	8,000	32,000	La Pacaudiere
			2P	8,000	32,000	Decize
			6P	24,000	96,000	Sancerre area
			2P	8,000	32,000	South of Orleans
			2P	8,000	32,000	East of Loire
			2P	8,000	32,000	Langres area
			30P	120,000	480,000	
XH.32 +	Flying Dutchman	8/9 Sept.	3B	49,800	199,200	Amsterdam
			2B	33,200	132,800	Utrecht
			1B	16,600	66,400	Apeldoorn
			2B	33,200	132,800	Deventer
			2B	33,200	132,800	Hengelo
			10B	166,000	664,000	
XF.2	French are Fighting in France	7/8 Sept.	10P	40,000	96,000	Cosne
			4P	16,000	64,000	Cosne area
			2P	8,000	32,000	Dijon
			2P	8,000	32,000	Ligueil
			2P	8,000	32,000	Loire area
			2P	8,000	32,000	N of Auxerre
			2P	8,000	32,000	Charny area
			2P	8,000	32,000	Nevers
			2P	8,000	32,000	Nevers area
			2P	8,000	32,000	St. Martin-sur-Yonne
			2P	8,000	32,000	Blere
			32P	128,000	512,000	
		8/9	2P	8,000	32,000	Dompierre
			2P	8,000	32,000	Vallon-en-Sully
			4P	16,000	64,000	Cosne
			2P	8,000	32,000	Touchy area
			4P	16,000	64,000	Saintes area
			4P	16,000	64,000	Sancerre
			2P	8,000	32,000	Unknown
			20P	80,000	320,000	
XH.32	Flying Dutchman	9/10 Sept.	2B	32,000	128,000	Roermond
		10/11	1B	16,000	64,000	Hengelo
XH.33	Flying Dutchman	10/11 Sept.	1B	21,660	64,980	Hengelo
			2B	43,320	129,960	Venlo
			3B	64,980	194,940	

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TR/S/6 11 Sept 1944

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

No.	Title	Date Sept	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
ZG 37	Safe Conduct	9	1	70,000	70,000	Knocke
			1	70,000	70,000	Eecloo
			1	70,000	70,000	Terneuzen
			1	70,000	70,000	Selzaete
			1	70,000	70,000	Hulst
			1	70,000	70,000	Groenendijk
			2	140,000	140,000	Flushing
			1	70,000	70,000	Breskens
			1	70,000	70,000	Maldegem
			1	70,000	70,000	Calais
			1	70,000	70,000	Dunkirk
			2	140,000	140,000	Brest
			2	140,000	140,000	Brest
		9/10	1	70,000	70,000	Le Havre
		10	4	280,000	280,000	Brest
			1	70,000	70,000	Le Havre
			1	70,000	70,000	Boulogne
			1	70,000	70,000	Calais
			1	70,000	70,000	Dunkirk
			1	70,000	70,000	Costburg
			1	70,000	70,000	Terneuzen
			1	70,000	70,000	Road Ijzendijke-Breskens
ZG 40	In the West	9	1	80,000	80,000	Hulst
			1	80,000	80,000	Groenendijk
			1	80,000	80,000	Draabruk
			1	80,000	80,000	Calais
			1	80,000	80,000	Dunkirk
			1	80,000	80,000	Brest
		10	1	80,000	80,000	Brest
			1	80,000	80,000	Le Havre
			1	80,000	80,000	Boulogne
			1	80,000	80,000	Calais
			1	80,000	80,000	Dunkirk
			1	80,000	80,000	Wescapelle
			1	80,000	80,000	Philippine
			1	80,000	80,000	Selzaete
			1	80,000	80,000	Road Ijzendijke-Breskens
ZG 45	One Minute which may Save Your Life	9	1	80,000	80,000	Knocke
			1	80,000	80,000	Eecloo
			1	80,000	80,000	Terneuzen
			1	80,000	80,000	Selzaete
			1	80,000	80,000	Hulst
			1	80,000	80,000	Groenendijk
			2	160,000	160,000	Flushing
			1	80,000	80,000	Breskens
			1	80,000	80,000	Draabruk
			1	80,000	80,000	Maldegem
			3	240,000	240,000	Brest
		10	1	80,000	80,000	Knocke
			1	80,000	80,000	Draabruk
			1	80,000	80,600	Hulst
			1	80,000	80,000	Eecloo
			1	80,000	80,000	Road Ijzendijke-Breskens

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TR/S/6 contd.

No.	Title	Date Sept	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
ZG 52	To German Officers	9	1	80,000	80,000	Dunkirk
			2	160,000	160,000	Brest
ZG 56	To German N.C.Os		1	80,000	80,000	Calais
ZG 57	Falaise		2	160,000	160,000	Brest
		10/11	1	80,000	80,000	Le Havre
ZG 61	Laws Affecting Prisoners-of-war *		3	240,000	240,000	Thionville
			7	560,000	560,000	Rd. Augny-Fey-Mareulle
ZG 63	To the German Army in Belgium	9/10	1	80,000	80,000	Arlon
			1	80,000	80,000	Bastogne
ZG 65	Why Die in the last Days of the War *		1	80,000	80,000	Le Havre
			1	80,000	80,000	Boulogne
			1	80,000	80,000	Calais
			1	80,000	80,000	Dunkirk
		10	4	320,000	320,000	Brest
			1	80,000	80,000	Le Havre
			1	80,000	80,000	Boulogne
			1	80,000	80,000	Calais
			1	80,000	80,000	Dunkirk
		10/11	1	80,000	80,000	Le Havre
			1	80,000	80,000	Boulogne
			1	80,000	80,000	Calais
			1	80,000	80,000	Dunkirk
ZF 11	The Battle is Approaching You	9/10	2	80,000	160,000	Luxembourg
			1	40,000	80,000	Echternach
			1	40,000	80,000	Saarbourg
			2	80,000	160,000	Strassburg
			1	40,000	80,000	Mulhouse
		10/11	2	80,000	160,000	St. Avoid
			3	120,000	240,000	Esch
ZF 12	Instructions to Civilians	9/10	1	80,000	80,000	Saarbourg
			1	80,000	80,000	Strassbourg
			1	80,000	80,000	Vesoul
			2	160,000	160,000	Belfort
			1	80,000	80,000	Mulhouse
		10/11	1	80,000	80,000	St. Avoid
WG 2 F	Foreign Workers Manual Ger-French *	10/11	1	9,000	72,000	Bocholt
			1	9,000	72,000	Wesel
			1	9,000	72,000	Saarbrucken
			2	18,000	144,000	Dempen
WG 6 D	Foreign Workers Leaflet *	9/10	1	80,000	80,000	Merzig
			1	80,000	80,000	Trier
			1	80,000	80,000	Muenchen Gladbach
WG 7 F	Foreign Workers Leaflet *		1	80,000	80,000	Merzig
			2	160,000	160,000	Trier
			2	160,000	160,000	Muenchen Gladbach
		10/11	1	80,000	80,000	Merzig
			1	80,000	80,000	Kempen

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TR/S/6 contd.

No.	Title	Date Sept	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
T 145	Nachrichten *	9	1	10,200	61,200	Knocke
			1	10,200	61,200	Eecloo
			1	10,200	61,200	Terneuzen
			2	20,400	122,400	Flushing
T 146	Nachrichten *	9/10	1	10,000	60,000	Arlon
			1	10,000	60,000	Luxembourg
			3	30,000	180,000	Merzig
			1	10,000	60,000	Bastogne
			1	10,000	60,000	Echternach
			3	30,000	180,000	Trier
			2	20,000	120,000	Roermond
			3	30,000	180,000	Muenchen Gladbach
			2	20,000	120,000	Saarbourg
			3	30,000	180,000	Strasburg
			1	10,000	60,000	Vewoul
			2	20,000	120,000	Belfort
			2	20,000	120,000	Mulhouse
			2	20,000	120,000	Le Havre
			1	10,000	60,000	Boulogne
			1	10,000	60,000	Calais
			1	10,000	60,000	Dunkirk
		10	3	30,000	180,000	Brest
			1	10,000	60,000	Knocke
			1	10,000	60,000	Wescapelle
			1	10,000	60,000	Draabruk
			1	10,000	60,000	Costburg
			1	10,000	60,000	Philippine
			1	10,000	60,000	Hulst
			1	10,000	60,000	Terneuzen
			1	10,000	60,000	Selzaete
			1	10,000	60,000	Eecloo
			3	30,000	180,000	Road Ijzendijke - Breskens
T 147	Nachrichten *	10/11	2	19,200	115,200	Hengelo
			2	19,200	115,200	Bucholt
			2	19,200	115,200	Wesel
			1	9,600	57,600	St. Avoid
			5	48,000	288,000	Saarbrucken
			2	19,200	115,200	Esch
			4	38,400	230,400	Merzig
			2	19,200	115,200	Venlo
			3	28,800	172,800	Kempen
			2	19,200	115,200	Le Havre
			1	19,200	115,200	Boulogne
			1	19,200	115,200	Calais
			1	19,200	115,200	Dunkirk
		Total	208	10,568,600	14,951,600	

* = First Dissemination

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ZG.63

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

To officers and men of the German forces in Belgium.

INDEXED

Powerful Allied forces are already fighting on Belgian soil. The Allied High Command therefore addresses the following message to the German foces in Belgium:

1. The Belgian Forces of Resistance are now fighting side by side with Allied forces. They are instructed to conduct their operations in accordance with the rules of war. The Belgian Forces of Resistance are considered an army under the Allied High Command.

2. The Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force is determined that every effort shall be made to trace the authors of any atrocities committed against members of theforces under his command. The guilty will be brought to justice.

THE CHOICE...

FOR GERMANY:

Either the war continues until all of Germany becomes a battleground; until chaos reigns in the entire country; until money is de-valued; until the fields are ravaged and the towns entirely destroyed, and women and children experience the full horros of war on native soil . . .

That is the plan of Himmler, Ley and the other party strategists who plunge millions into disaster in order to stay in the saddle for a little while longer.

Or Else the German Wehrmacht lays down its arms before the war sweeps onto Reich territory.

That was the plan of the generals, who paid with their lives for having wanted to preserve Germany from the catastrophe.

FOR YOU:

Either you fight on against the overwhelming superiority - and actually fight to the last cartridge; and die rather then surrender . . .

That is the war of the S.S. and party fanatics whose guilty consciences and blood-stained hands leave them no alternative.

Or Else you realise that the war is lost; that you are needed when your country and your families are to be rehabilitated after the war; and therefore act as 115,000 of your comrades in Western France have acted - men who now as prisoners-of-war are waiting for the peace to come.

That is the way of the simple soldier who has done his duty.

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[illegible]LLIIERTES [illegible]ERKOMMANDO

(Supreme Headquart[illegible] Expeditionary Force)

INDEXED

An die deutschen Soldaten und Offiziere in Belgien

Starke alliierte Streitkräfte kämpfen jetzt auf belgischem Boden. Das Alliierte Oberkommando richtet daher folgende Warnung an die deutschen Streitkräfte in Belgien :

1. Die belgischen Widerstands-Streitkräfte kämpfen nunmehr Schulter an Schulter mit den alliierten Verbänden. Sie haben Befehl, ihre Operationen im Einklang mit den Bestimmungen des Kriegsrechts zu führen. Die belgischen Widerstands-Streitkräfte gelten als eine Armee unter dem Alliierten Oberkommando.

2. Der Oberbefehlshaber der Alliierten Armeen ist entschlossen, alles zu tun, um die Urheber aller Grausamkeits-Akte festzustellen, die gegen Angehörige der unter seinem Kommando stehenden Streitkräfte begangen werden. Die Schuldigen werden zur Verantwortung gezogen werden.

ZG.63

DIE WAHL . . .

. . . FÜR DEUTSCHLAND:

Entweder der Krieg geht weiter, bis ganz Deutschland zum Schlachtfeld wird ; bis Chaos im ganzen Lande herrscht ; bis alles Geld entwertet ist, bis die Felder verwüstet und die Städte gänzlich zerstört sind und die Frauen und Kinder den vollen Schrecken des Krieges auf eigenem Boden erleben. .

Das ist der Plan von Himmler, Ley und den anderen Parteistrategen, die Millionen ins Elend stürzen, um sich selbst noch eine Zeitlang im Sattel zu halten.

Oder **die deutsche Wehrmacht legt die Waffen nieder, bevor der Krieg das Reichsgebiet verheert.**

Das war der Plan der Generale, die mit ihrem Leben dafür büssen mussten, dass sie Deutschland vor der Katastrophe bewahren wollten.

. . . FÜR DICH:

Entweder Du kämpfst weiter gegen die überwältigende Übermacht — und kämpfst tatsächlich bis zur letzten Patrone; und stirbst, anstatt Dich zu ergeben . . .

Das ist der Weg von SS- und Parteifanatikern, deren schuldbeladenes Gewissen und blutbefleckte Hände ihnen keinen anderen Ausweg lassen.

Oder **Du erkennst, dass der Krieg verloren ist ; denkst daran, dass Du gebraucht wirst, wenn es gilt, Heimat und Familie nach dem Krieg wieder hochzuarbeiten : und handelst daher so wie 205 000 Deiner Kameraden in Westfrankreich, die jetzt als Kriegsgefangene auf den Frieden warten.**

Das ist der Weg des einfachen Soldaten, der seine Pflicht getan hat.

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ZB.3

THE ALLIES ARE HERE!

A FINAL CALL TO TRANSPORT WORKERS

The liberating Armies have set foot on Belgian soil.

Here is your final opportunity to contribute to Victory.

By depriving the enemy of transport you will harass his retreat and also prevent supplies reaching him.

He is already beaten but is trying to prolong the period before he unconditionally capitulates. Every effort must be made to reduce that period to a minimum and the immobilisation of his transport is the quickest way to that end.

But it is important to remember this. Before long the Allied Armies will themselves need all the Belgian railways, roads and canals for their further advance and to supply the needs of the civilian population. On June 6th you were told to carry out attacks on this network of communications without any restrictions. These orders are modified now that the war has been carried on to Belgian soil. They are:

IMMOBILISE all railway, waterway and road transportation.
DELAY the despatch of trains and barges through minor breakdowns or accidents to locomotives, wagons, points, turntables, barges, locks, etc.
TAMPER with the signalling systems.
BLOCK stations and marshalling yards.
MISUNDERSTAND verbal orders.
LOSE written instructions.

DO NOT SABOTAGE major installations such as bridges, viaducts, level-crossings, canal locks, pumping stations, signalling systems.

And when the Allied Armies are in your vicinity report at once to them so that you can help them to bring everything in order again. Life in Belgium will then be brought back to normal as soon as possible. When reporting to the Allied Armies TAKE YOUR PAPERS WITH YOU.

BUT FIRST: IMMOBILISE THE ENEMY'S TRANSPORT!

De Geallieerden zijn daar!

INDEXED

Laatste Beroep op de Transportarbeiders

De Legers der Bevrijding hebben voet gezet op Belgischen grond. Uwe uiteindelijke kans is daar om bij te dragen tot de overwinning. Door den vijand vervoermogelijkheden te ontzeggen zult gij zijn aftocht teisteren en eveneens verhinderen dat zijn voorraden hem bereiken.

Hij is reeds verslagen maar probeert het te rekken vooraleer zich onvoorwaardelijk over te geven. Al wat eenigszins kan moet gedaan, om te maken dat hij het niet lang kan rekken; zijn transport onbeweeglijk maken is daartoe het vlugste middel.

Doch, het is van groot belang dat gij U het volgende herinnert. Binnen kort zullen de Geallieerde Legers zelf al de spoorwegen noodig hebben, en al de banen en water-wegen, voor hun verdere opmarsch en voor de bevoorrading der burgerlijke bevolking. Op 6 Juni werd U gezegd zonder eenige beperking aanvallen uit te voeren op het gansche verkeersnet. Die bevelen worden thans gewijzigd nu de oorlog België's grondgebied heeft bereikt. Nu luiden die bevelen:

LEGT STIL alle vervoer per spoor, te water en te land.

VERTRAAGT het vertrek van treinen en booten door kleine pannes of ongevallen aan locomotieven, wagons, wissels, draaischijven, booten, sluizen, enz.

VERWART de seinstelsels.

BLOKKEERT stations en rangeerstations.

VERSTAAT VERKEERD alle mondelinge bevelen.

VERLIEST geschreven instructies.

Saboteert geen hoofdzakelijke instellingen zooals bruggen, viaducten, barreelen, sluizen, pompstations, seinstelsels. Beschermt alle petroleum-, naphta-, olie- en smeerolieopslagplaatsen.

En, wanneer de Geallieerde Legers Uwe nabijheid bereiken, meldt U dadelijk bij hen aan, opdat gij hen kunt helpen om alles terug in orde te brengen. Het leven in België zal alsdan zoo spoedig mogelijk terug normaal kunnen gemaakt. Wanneer gij U bij de Geallieerde Legers aanmeldt, VOORZIET U VAN UWE IDENTITEITSPAPIEREN.

MAAR EERST EN VOORAL: LEGT 'S VIJANDS TRANSPORT STIL! HANDELT NU! NU!

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Les Alliés sont là!

Un dernier appel aux travailleurs des transports

Les armées de la Libération sont arrivées en territoire belge.

Une nouvelle et dernière occasion vous est offerte de contribuer à la victoire.

En privant l'ennemi de ses moyens de transport, vous contribuerez à l'embarrasser dans sa retraite. En même temps vous empêcherez le ravitaillement de lui parvenir.

Il est déjà battu, mais il essaye de prolonger le délai avant de devoir capituler sans condition. Il faut que tous les efforts tendent à réduire ce délai au minimum. L'immobilisation de ses moyens de transport est le meilleur moyen d'y arriver promptement.

Mais il est des choses importantes qu'il ne faut pas perdre de vue. D'ici peu, les Armées Alliées auront elles-mêmes besoin des chemins de fer belges, des routes et des canaux et rivières en vue de leur avance ultérieure, ainsi que pour pourvoir aux besoins de la population civile. Le 6 juin on vous a demandé de procéder sans restriction aucune à des attaques destructives contre ces réseaux de communication.

Ces ordres demandent à être modifiés, maintenant que les opérations se déroulent sur le sol même de la Belgique. Voici ces nouveaux ordres:

PARALYSEZ tous les transports par rail, par eau et par route.

RETARDEZ les mises en marche de trains et les départs d'allèges, au moyen d'accidents *secondaires* ou d'accidents aux locomotives, wagons, aiguillages, plaques tournantes, allèges, écluses, etc.

BROUILLEZ le système de signalisation.

OBSTRUEZ les stations et les gares de formation.

INTERPRÉTEZ de travers les ordres verbaux.

ÉGAREZ les instructions écrites.

Ne sabotez pas des travaux d'art ou des ouvrages importants, tels les ponts, les viaducs, les passages à niveau, les écluses de cours d'eau et canaux, les stations de pompage, le système de signalisation. Protégez toutes les réserves de pétrole, essence, huiles et lubréfiants.

Au surplus, dès que les soldats des Armées Alliées seront à proximité, présentez-vous immédiatement à eux, de façon à les aider à remettre tout en ordre. Il sera ainsi possible de revenir *très* rapidement à une vie normale en Belgique. Lorsque vous vous présenterez aux soldats alliés, AYEZ SOIN DE VOUS MUNIR DE VOS PAPIERS D'IDENTITE.

MAIS D'ABORD: PARALYSEZ LES TRANSPORTS ENNEMIS! ET AGISSEZ MAINTENANT, MAINTENANT!

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THE FLYING DUTCHMAN NO.47.

Tuesday, September 5th, 1944.

Distributed by the Allied Air Forces

THE ALLIES APPROACH HOLLAND

Brussels and Antwerp liberated. - American thrust through the Maas Valley.

London, Monday, Sept. 4th: The liberation of Belgium is proceeding apace; the liberation of Holland is drawing nearer hour by hour. The German front in Western Europe has collapsed. American tank columns are advancing with great speed towards Germany through the valleys of the Maas and Moselle. This means that, at the beginning of the 6th year of this war which was methodically prepared and launched unexpectedly by Nazi Germany, a situation has been created in which friend and enemy see the speedily approaching collapse of the Thousand Year Reich. In a period of two weeks, Roumania, Bulgaria, and Finland have broken with Germany. The Nazi clique stands alone, and is making desperate attempts to drag out its existence for a few more weeks at the expense of tens of thousands of German civilians.

"One of the greatest victories in history"

- Like a flood, American and British armies are advancing towards the German frontier. Apart from a few isolated places, the Germans are no longer in a position to offer organised opposition. On Saturday, September 2nd, British war correspondents had a short interview with the commander of the British 2nd Army - General Dempsey - at the liberated Atrecht. He told them: "We have achieved a great victory. The Huns have been overcome by a terrific onslaught. Our victory will be one of the greatest to be recorded in world history. The German armies have been trampled underfoot." When the correspondents asked him to give further details of developments since June 6th, General Dempsey replied "The original plan was carried out faultlessly. We have beaten the Huns from Caen to Avranches. Then the Americans were able to reap the first harvest, and after that it was our turn to push forward. Caen was, and remained, the hinge of the Allied front. An encirclement movement was carried out from Avranches and when we were once on the Seine, nothing could hold us back."

On the way to Germany

Not counting the losses in South and South West France, on August 29th the Germans had only 19 of the 65 divisions which were originally available for the defence of Europe. But these did not form a coherent whole, but were scattered, demoralised and disorganised remains. Few people have contributed so much to the success of the Allied plans for attack as Hitler himself. Had he withdrawn his armies to the Seine in time the Allies would have had to fight in Northern France as they did in Normandy. However, the Allied High Command had based its plan of operations on the hope that Hitler would play into Allied hands by sending all his available forces to Normandy. There the battle for Western Europe was fought and won. Just as on the Eastern Front, Hitler squandered the strength he needed for the defence of Germany, in the West by holding on to every corner. German old men women and children whom the Nazis now want to mobilise in a desperate attempt to check Allied tanks, may well shout "Das verdanken wir dem Führer!" In the twelfth year of its doomed existence the Thousand Year Reich is collapsing.

THE LOGBOOK

The time has nearly come. What we have been waiting for for years is at last about to happen. We have always known that it would come; we have seen it approaching day by day, but even so, now we are almost face to face with this historic event, now we are - that is if you feel as I do - as it were overcome and surprised. We would like to shout, we would like to shout for joy.... but it is not the time for jubilation yet, that is to come later. First we have to see to it that the liberation of our territory is carried out as well, as quickly and as thoroughly as possible, without unnecessary sacrifice, but at the same time, in such a way that the Dutch people will be able to look back to the end of their days with pride on the part they played in driving out the enemy.

The orders from the Allied Supreme Commander detail every line of action. The following up of these instructions ensures that the plans of the Allied High Command can run as smoothly as possible.

But it is essential that a special word be said to all compatriots in key positions, and more particularly to all members of the State Overheidsdienst personnel. Now and in days to come, a great deal will be demanded of the Overheidsdienst personnel. It will, in certain circumstances, be able to play a decisive part. Through its attitude the liberation will be hastened or slowed down, much suffering caused or avoided.

It is the duty of all officials in government service to injure the enemy whenever possible, and to prevent all offences which the Germans may have planned against our countrymen or their possessions. If, through this, the state officials are forced to go into hiding, then they must do so. The whole Dutch population should help the officials and give them shelter, and wherever possible food and clothing.

The Netherlands Government asks this last and utmost effort of the officials without reserve. The Government is convinced that not one servant of the state who wishes to be worthy of his name will lack the means to fulfil this task; this instruction cannot be explained in any other way than that which is clear from the wording of this message.

All this may sound a little harsh. I have already said: the time for rejoicing is still to come. At the moment only duties apply, feelings of responsibility and willingness to sacrifice. And when we have done our duty, then we can think of other things for a moment, then we may thank God that He led everything for the best after all. Our hearts bubble over from joy and hope. Our country will be free again, we will be together again, without the enemy and without traitors. We will be able to devote ourselves to the full in rebuilding our country, and we will make it into a good country for ourselves and our children.

But until then, do not forget: order and discipline! And let every Dutchman be a good one unto death!

The Rotterdammer.

PRINCE BERNHARD - COMMANDER OF THE NETHERLANDS FORCES OF THE INTERIOR.

On Sunday, September 3rd, 1944, Radio Oranje broadcast the following message in the name of the Queen:

"Compatriots,

"You know that liberation is at hand. You know that our land, sea and air forces are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Allies and are doing grand work. It is known to me that our Forces of the Interior are waiting impatiently for the big moment when they will join in action with the victorious armies.

"I now wish to inform you that I have appointed Prince Bernhard as Commander of the Netherlands Forces under the supreme command of General Eisenhower. Prince Bernhard is taking on the leadership of armed resistance in Holland.

"Until we meet again soon!"

Wilhelmina.

The Allied High Command broadcast the following after the above:

"The Allied High Command announces that Prince Bernhard has been appointed Commander of the Netherlands Forces of the Interior under the command of General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces."

H.M. THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY

On the occasion of her birthday, H.M. Queen Wilhelmina received greetings from the King and Queen of England, President Roosevelt, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek, the British First Lord of the Admiralty (on behalf of the Admiralty), the Governors of Curaçao and Surinam, units of the Dutch Army, Navy and Merchant Navy, the Dutch fishermen in England, and from the Women's Corps of the Netherlands Indian Army which is being trained in America.

On August 31st a telegram was received in London from the Underground Movement in Holland, which was read out by Professor Gerbrandy, at a meeting where many Dutchmen living in London had gathered. This is the text of the telegram:

"Request to be allowed to offer Her Majesty our greetings on the occasion of her birthday. Express the ardent wish that we may be able to greet her again soon in Holland."

PRINCE BERNHARD TO THE DUTCH UNDERGROUND FIGHTERS

After the announcement of his appointment as Commander of the Forces of the Interior in Holland, Prince Bernhard spoke over Radio Oranje to the Dutch people in the following words:

"Compatriots,

This evening I address those among you who are working in the underground resistance movement.

For four years you have carried out wonderful and admirable work involving the greatest sacrifices and privations and giving every day of your life to it. Many of you fell while doing this work, many have been taken by the enemy and are to-day still suffering in concentration camps.

I offer them my respectful tribute, and in the name of the Queen and of the Fatherland, I thank you all for what you have done up till now.

My own feelings for you are of deep respect and honour and pride for your achievements.

From to-day onwards I have the great honour, at the request of Her Majesty, of taking over command of the Dutch Underground fighters, who have now been recognised as Dutch Forces of the Interior, under the supreme command of General Eisenhower.

I am convinced that you will seize with both hands this opportunity of taking a large scale active part in the liberation of our country. Prepare armlets as quickly as possible, the colour of which you can decide yourselves, but on which, in any case, the word "oranje" must be written in clear letters. But do not use these without my instructions.

It is of the greatest importance for the success of military operations that you follow the instructions, which I will give you from here, with the greatest precision, and that you refrain from any spontaneous action on your own initiative.

I have the fullest confidence in all of you, and feel sure that you will follow this instruction.

Here is my first instruction:

- Refrain in all circumstances from premature and individual actions in the enthusiasm of the moment. These would compromise you and the military operations.

- Keep to the instructions of our leaders. They will hear from me what you are to do.

You will be ~~hearing more shortly.~~ And then: Forward with God, for Queen and Fatherland!"

MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE OF ROTTERDAM

The following message is addressed to you at the order of the Supreme Commander.

The Supreme Commander asks the dock and railway workers of Rotterdam to be available near positions where they are at present working.

The owners of plants and workmen in plants on the docks and on the railways in Rotterdam are asked to protect industrial machinery, locomotives, signals, cars, vehicles, cranes, public utility plants, and fire fighting equipment from destruction by the Germans.

Every effort should be made to protect this equipment, in order to assist the Allies in operating it the moment Rotterdam is liberated.

They are also asked to watch and note as carefully as the circumstances permit, all enemy mining of harbour and dock installations and are warned to be on their guard against delayed action devices which the enemy may set, in and around the docks and harbour.

They are particularly warned against touching switches, handles and apparently innocent-looking objects without first inspecting them to make sure that they have not been wired up to explosive charges.

They should take special care in opening doors and windows in buildings surrounding the harbour. Any delayed action devices thus discovered should be carefully noted and reported to the first Allied military unit to arrive. If the enemy have already evacuated the area such devices should be clearly marked with a notices in large letters, and then reported at the first opportunity.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM

On September 3rd Minister President Prof. Gerbrandy sent the following message to the Belgian Premier, M. Pierlot:

"At the moment that the first Allied troops have entered Belgian territory and the liberation of Belgium has begun after four long years, I feel the need to tell you how sincerely I participate in the joy of our Government and that of the whole Belgian nation. Now that the liberation of Holland is also near, I wish to express my sincere wish that the hearty co-operation between our countries which has borne such rich fruit in London, will be continued after the liberation to the advantage of the moral and material welfare of Belgium and Holland."

FROM ALL FRONTS

The Gothic Line Penetrated

On August 26th, Allied troops on the Adriatic started an offensive in which the Germans were pushed back to the main fortifications of the Gothic line. This line, which runs from Pisa to Pesaro, was to keep the Allies from the Po territory and from the entrances to South East Germany. On August 31st, British, Canadian, Polish, Italian, and British-Indian troops started the attack along the main line of the Gothic Line in the Pesaro sector to a point 30 km. inland. After two days of heavy fighting the line was broken through. The success of this offensive may be attributed largely to the masterly way in which General Alexander transferred his attacking troops with great speed and in the greatest secrecy from the Tyrrhean sector of the front to the Adriatic sector. Marshal Kesselring was completely surprised by this clever move, and when the Germans noticed where the attack was being made on their main line, it was too late to take counter measures.

The Americans took Pisa on the Tyrrhean coast. The famous leaning tower was undamaged. Here the Fifth Army advanced along the whole front from North of the Arno.

The Russian Advance into the Balkans

With the assistance of Roumanian forces which were fighting the Germans, the

Russians sped into the Balkans. On September 2nd they reached the Donau at many points - frontier river between Roumania and Bulgaria between the port of Giurgiu and the Black Sea. Further West they advanced in the direction of the Jugoslav frontier. From August 20th - 31st Russian troops put 97,000 out of action on the Second and Third Ukrainian Front. Four German generals were killed, seven gave themselves up. Moreover, the Germans lost nearly a thousand tanks and mobile guns, 5,500 other guns and 47,000 vehicles.

Finland Capitulates

On Saturday, September 2nd, the Finnish Premier Hackzell made a speech in which he announced that Finland had broken away from Germany. Russia had - in agreement with the British and American governments - demanded that the German troops must leave Finland by September 15th. If they refused to do so, then Finland would be compelled to intern them with the aid of Russia. These demands were accepted by Finland. On Monday, September 4th, a Finnish delegation left for Moscow to carry on peace negotiations. The same day at 10 o'clock firing stopped on the Finnish-Russian frontier. Finland broke off diplomatic relations with Germany. The Finnish Premier disclosed in a speech that "many people in well-informed German circles had given up every hope of victory". We are ready to believe it!

British Losses

In the five years from September 3rd, 1939 to September 3rd, 1944, 243,000 men of the British armies lost their lives for common victory. 80,000 are missing, 602,000 were wounded or taken prisoner, 29,000 British seamen lost their lives at sea, 56,000 civilians lost their lives in Great Britain from air attack, 76,000 men, women and children were wounded in these raids.

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WHY DIE - IN THE LAST DAYS OF THE WAR?

The battle of Germany has now begun. There is no longer a German line - neither in France nor in Belgium nor in Holland.

Your garrison is hopelessly cut off. You are now farther from the Allied Main Armies than they are from the heart of Germany. The War is almost over -

WHY DIE - IN THELAST DAYS OF THE WAR?

Reverse

INDIVIDUAL SURRENDER: Small groups of not more than five men surrender by putting away weapons, helmet and belt, raising their arms and waving either a handkerchief or a leaflet. If Allied soldiers are in the immediate vicinity they are to be called. Safe Conducts, though helpful, are not absolutely necessary. Collection points for PWs are to be found along the main highways and thoroughfares.

GROUP SURRENDER: Insofar as the surrender is accomplished in small groups, the same rules as above apply. For larger units, it is provided in the Hague Convention that the officers may surrender their men under the sign of a white flag to the nearest Allied officer, if possible of the same rank. If parleys are necessary, accreditedparlementaires may communicate personally with the nearest Allied command post.

Treatment of Prisoners

1. Soldierly and decent treatment according to the Geneva Convention, is assured on our word.
2. Good food - i.e. the same as that of the Allied armies who are the best fed of the world.
3. Hospital care is modern and first rate - identical with that of Allied soldiers.
4. Mail connection; 4 postcards and 4 letters may be written home every month.
5. After the war - returning home as soon as possible.

Warum sterben — in den letzten Tagen des Krieges?

INDEXED

Der Krieg auf deutschem Boden hat begonnen. Es besteht keine einzige deutsche Abwehrlinie mehr — weder in Frankreich noch in Belgien noch in Holland.

Eure Garnison ist hoffnungslos abgeschnitten. Ihr seid jetzt weiter vom eigentlichen Kampfraum entfernt, als die alliierten Armeen vom Herzen Deutschlands entfernt sind. Der Krieg ist fast zu Ende —

Warum sterben — in den letzten Tagen des Krieges?

ZG 65

Was ist zu tun?

EINZELÜBERGABE: Kleine Gruppen von nicht über 5 Mann ergeben sich, indem sie Waffen, Helm und Koppel ablegen, die Hände hochheben und entweder ein Taschentuch oder ein Flugblatt schwenken. Sind alliierte Soldaten in unmittelbarer Nähe, so sind diese anzurufen. Passierscheine, wenngleich nützlich, sind nicht unbedingt erforderlich. Sammelplätze für Kriegsgefangene befinden sich entlang den Haupt- und Durchgangsstrassen.

GRUPPENÜBERGABE: Sofern die Übergabe in kleinen Gruppen erfolgt, gelten dieselben Bestimmungen wie oben. Für grössere Einheiten ist laut Haager Konvention vorgesehen, dass Offiziere ihre Mannschaft unter dem Zeichen der weissen Fahne an den nächsten alliierten Offizier (wenn möglich, ebenbürtigen Ranges) übergeben. Sind Besprechungen erforderlich, so können beglaubigte Parlamentäre sich mit dem nächstgelegenen alliierten Gefechtsstand in persönliche Verbindung setzen.

Behandlung von Kriegsgefangenen

1. **Anständige Behandlung.** Auf Grund der Genfer Konvention werdet Ihr wie Soldaten behandelt.
2. **Gute Verpflegung.** Ihr erhaltet dieselbe Kost wie wir, das bestverpflegte Heer der Welt.
3. **Lazarettbehandlung.** Eure Verwundeten und Kranken werden genau so behandelt wie die unseren.
4. **Schreibgelegenheit.** Ihr könnt je Mann 4 Karten und 4 Briefe per Monat nach Hause schreiben.
5. **Rückkehr.** Nach Kriegsende werdet Ihr so bald wie möglich nach Hause zurückgeschickt.

Aux habitants d'Alsace, de Lorraine et du Grand Duché de Luxembourg

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LA BATAILLE S'APPROCHE DE VOUS !

L'ÉLIMINATION de la 7ème Armée Allemande, en tant que force combattante a décidé de l'issue de la bataille de France. Les survivants de la bataille de Normandie, ainsi que les quelques divisions qui se trouvent encore au nord de la Seine, peuvent tout au plus entreprendre une série d'opérations de retardement, tandis qu'ils se replient vers l'Allemagne. Par conséquent, les secteurs dans lesquels vous habitez se trouvent déjà en arrière des zones d'opérations militaires. Ils peuvent, d'un moment à l'autre, devenir le théâtre de nouveaux combats. En raison de ces faits, les instructions suivantes ont été publiées par le Commandement Suprême des Forces Expéditionnaires Interalliées:

LES LIGNES DE COMMUNICATION SERONT SOUMISES A DES BOMBARDEMENTS :

1. Les lignes arrières de communication de l'armée allemande en retraite vers l'Allemagne seront soumises à des bombardements aussi dévastateurs que ceux qui précédèrent et accompagnèrent la bataille de Normandie. Les populations d'Alsace, de Lorraine et du Grand Duché de Luxembourg sont donc averties que toutes les personnes habitant ou travillant dans le voisinage des routes, des voies de chemins de fer et des canaux, des camps et des dépôts militaires, des usines travaillant pour la machine de guerre nazie, sont désormais exposées à des attaques aériennes à haute ou basse altitude, cela à toute heure du jour et de la nuit. *Prenez donc toutes les mesures de protection possible !*

SI LES ALLEMANDS ESSAYENT DE VOUS CONTRAINDRE A EXECUTER DES TRAVAUX :

2. Les Allemands vont peut-être essayer de vous contraindre à exécuter des travaux de terrassement et de fortification. De telles constructions seront particulièrement exposées aux attaques alliées. En conséquence, dans le but d'éviter à la population civile des pertes inutiles, tenez-vous éloignés des lieux dangereux et cherchez refuge à la campagne. Emportez avec vous des vivres, de l'eau potable et des vêtements chauds. Tenez-vous éloignés des Allemands et de tous les objectifs d'attaque aérienne.

S'ILS COMMETTENT DE NOUVEAUX CRIMES ET DE NOUVELLES ATROCITES :

3. Les populations d'Alsace, de Lorraine et du Grand Duché de Luxembourg sont en outre averties que les Allemands, dans leur rage désespérée, peuvent commettre de nouveaux crimes et de nouvelles atrocités. Ceux qui s'en seront rendus coupables seront traduits devant la justice. Vous êtes priés de prendre note, avec le plus grand soin, des circonstances dans lesquelles ces crimes et ces atrocités sont commis. Votre témoignage sera accepté par les autorités judiciares alliées lorsque l'heure des règlements de compte sera venue.

RUCKSJTT LÄSE ! DRE'HT EM ! ➡

ZF.II

An alli Elsässer, Lothringer unn Luxeburjer

DIE SCHLACHT KOMMT JETZT ZUE EJSCH!

Die Zerschmetterung dr ditsche 7. Armee het die Entscheidung in der Schlacht um Frankreich gebroocht. Die Iwerlaewende der in dr Normandie kämpfende ditsche Truppe, sowie einzelni Divisione, wo sich noch im norde dr Seine befinde, könne höchstens noch Uffhalteoperatione unternämme, um noch in Richtung Ditschland zue entkomme. Infolgedesse isch die ganz Zon, wo ihr wohne schunn hinter der militärische Operationszon. Die kann jedoch vunn einem Moment zuem andere widder zuem e neje Operastionstheater wäre. Uess dem Grund, sinn folgendi Instruktione für Ejsch vum Owerkommando dr Alliierte Armee üssgänn worre :

1. Die Ruckwärtige, hinter dr ditsch Armee noch Ditschland fiehrende Linie, wäre in e genau so heftige unn zerstörende Bombardements unterworfe, als wo die vun dr Normandie, vor, unn während dr Schlacht. Die Bewohner vum Elsass, vunn Lothringe unn vum Grossherzogtum Luxeburig, wäre doher uffmerksam gemacht, dass alli Persone, wo in dr Nochberschaft vunn Strosse, Isebahnlinie unn Kanäl wohne, sowie in dr Umgejend vunn Militärlawer unn Depots, sowie Fawrike wo für d'Nazikriegs-ma-schin schaffe, sinn jetzt schwäre Luftbombardements, im Hoch-und-Tiefflüj üssgsetzt, unn zwar zue jedere Zitt, sejs am Daa odder z'Nachts. *Nämme doher sofort alli dementsprechendi Vorkehrunge !*

2. D'Ditsche wäre villicht versueche, Ejsch zue Erdarweite oder Befestigungsarweite zue requirere. Chantiers vunn dere Art sinn bsundersch dr Bombardements durich d'Allies üssgsetzt. Doher, um jedi Opfer vunn Zivilpersone zue verhiete, bliewe vollständig von alle denne gfährliche Stelle, unn süche Unterkunft uff'm Land. Nämme Läwensmittel, Trinkwasser unn warmi Kleider mit. Halte ejsch fern vunn dr ditsche Truppe unn vunn alle, durich Luftangriff gefärdete Stelle.

3. Die Bewohner vum Elsass, vun Lothringe unn von Luxeburri wäre druff ufmerksam gemacht, dass d'Schwowe, in ihren blinde Wuet, neji Verbreche unn Gewalttate üssfiehre duen. Diejenige, wo sich drzue verleite lonn, wäre abg'urteilt. Drumm notiere ejsch uff's genaueschte die Umständ in welle Verbreche unn Gewalttate üssgfiehrt wäre. Ejeri Uessawe wäre vunn dr allierte Justice unn Gericht anerkennt, soball die Stund dr Abrechnung kommt.

Un all Elsesser, Lothrenger an Letzeburger

D'SCHLUECHT KENNT UN IECH ERUN!

D'Eliminatio'n fun der 7. preisescher Armé als Kampfunite't huet d'Schuecht fun Frankreich décide'rt. De' Preisen, de' fun den Schluechten an der Normandie iwreg blo'wen an de' puur preisesch Divisio'nen noerdlech fun der Seine kënnen an hierer Reträt op Deutschland zo' he'chstens nach e puur Actio'nen ennerhuelen, fir d'Allie'ert e besschen opzehâlen.

Dofir sin d'Gebitter, an denen dir liewt elo schon direct am Reck fun dem Gebitt fun militaereschen Opératio'nen. Ganz geschwenn kann d'Schluechtfeld un eer Gebitter erun recken.

Aus dém Grond huet de Commandement Supreme fun den Allie'erten Expeditio'ns-Truppen den folgenden Message un iech geriecht :

1. D'Communicatio'nen am Reck fun den Reschter fun der preisescher Arme', de' op Deitschland zereck str'men sin fun elo un Bombardementer ausgesaat de' eso' schwe'er gin we' de' firun an waehrend der Allie'erter Campagne an der Normandie. D'Populatio'nen fun Elass-Lothrengen an fun Letzeburg gin heidurch drop opmirksam gemach, dass jidfereen, dén an der Noperschaft fun Stossen-, Einsenhunns-, an Canal-Communicatio'nen, fun der preisescher Krichsmachin liewt oder schafft, domat ze rechnen huet, dass de' Objectiver zu niddregen Loft-Attacken ausgesat sin. *Huelt all Dispositio'nen fir iech ze protege'eren !*

2. Et ass me'glech, dass d'Preisen iech force'eren wellen fir Erdarbechten fir sie ze machen oder Fortificatio'nen fir sie ze bauen. D'Nôperscheft fun all denen Constructio'nen gin elo besonnesch gefe'erlech; bleiwt dofir dofun ewech an ze'ht iech op d'Land zereck, fir onnetz Civilverloschter ze vermeiden.
Hieft emmer Liewensmettel, Wâser an waremt Gezei bei iech. Halt iech fun den Preisen ewech an fun alles, wat mo engem Objective fir d'Aviatio'n ausgeseit.

3. D'Populatio'nen fun Elsass-Lothrengen an fun Letzeburg gin ausserdem drop opmirksam gemacht, dass d'Preisen an hierer Verzweifelung Verbriechen an Atrocite'ten begoen kennen. All de', de' sech ders ennerstoen, gin firun d'Geriecht geholl. Dir sitt gebieden fun allen Emstann ennert denen Verbriechen an Atrocite'ten begangen go'fen ganz genau Notiz ze huelen; Dir sitt Zeien firun den Allie'erten juristeschen Autorite'ten wann den Moment fun der Ofrechnong komm ass.

ZF-11

To The Populations of Alsace-Lorraine -
and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

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THE BATTLE IS APPROACHING YOU!

The elimination of the German 7th Army as a fighting entity has decided the Battle of France. The survivors of the Normandy battle and a handful of German divisions north of the Seine can at best fight a series of delaying actions on their retreat to Germany.

The areas therefore in which you live are already today in the rear area of military operations. Very soon they may become a theatre of war.

In view of these facts, the following statement has been issued on the instruction of the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force:

1. The rear communications of the remnants of the German Army now retreating into Germany will be subjected to bombing as devastating as that which preceded and accomplished the Allied campaign in Normandy. The PEOPLE OF ALSACE-LORRAINE AND THE DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG ARE HEREBY WARNED that everyone who lives or works in the vicinity of road, rail and canal communications; of military depots, camps or factories working for the Nazi war machine, must from now on reckon that they may be exposed to high level or low level air attack at any hour of the day or night. TAKE ALL PRECAUTIONS TO PROTECT YOURSELVES!

2. The Germans may attempt to force you to build emergency earthworks and fortifications. Such constructions will be areas of special danger; therefore, in order to prevent useless civilian casualties, keep away from them, take refuge in the countryside. Take with you food, water and warm clothing. Keep away from the Germans and from everything that may be a target for air attack!

3. The people of Alsace-Lorraine and the Duchy of Luxembourg are further warned that the Germans in their desperation may become guilty of crimes and atrocities. All perpetrators of such will be brought to trial. You are asked to make careful note of the circumstances in which crimes and atrocities are committed; your evidence will be accepted by the Allied judicial authorities when the time for settlement arrives.

OPPERBEVEL VAN DE GEALLIEERDE EXPEDITIE LEGERS

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AAN ALLE ARBEIDERS IN DUITSCHLAND, WIER LANDEN IN OORLOG ZIJN MET HET REICH; IN HET BIJZONDER AAN DE GEORGANISEERDE CELLEN.

Gedurende de laatste tien dagen bent U over de radio en in vlugschriften gewaarschuwd tegen het gevaar dat U, in de dagen van de ineenstorting van Duitschland, bedreigt.

Wij hebben U reeds gezegd, dat iedere arbeider zelf de eerste gelegenheid moet aangrijpen om naar het platteland te vluchten; daar zal hij veel veiliger zijn dan in zijn fabriek.

Doch diegenen onder U die op hun post moeten blijven, zullen nog steeds in groot gevaar verkeeren.

Indien veel arbeiders naar het platteland vluchten, is er minder kans, dat de Nazis hun wanhoopsplannen tegen hen, die achterblijven, zullen uitvoeren. Want des te meer zullen zij van den arbeid dier achterblijvers in de fabrieken, afhankelijk zijn.

Aan hen, die achterblijven, geven wij de volgende voorschriften:

UW EERSTE TAAK MOET ZIJN, DE VERBINDINGSMANNEN, DIE DE NAZIS IN DIENST HEBBEN OM U TE BESPIEDEN, ONDER HANDEN TE NEMEN.

ZIJ VORMEN DE GROOTSTE HINDERPAAL VOOR EEN DOELTREFFENDE ORGANISATIE. MAAK HUN LEVEN ONDRAGELIJK. HERINNERT HEN VOORTDUREND AAN HUN NADEREND NOODLOT. ACHTERVOLGT HEN, VOORAL IN DE VERDUISTERING.

ALS HUN INVLOED EENMAAL OPGEHEVEN IS, ZULLEN UW ANDERE OPDRACHTEN VEEL EENVOUDIGER WORDEN.

WACHT OP NADERE VOORSCHRIFTEN.

WG6D

Deutsche Arbeiter

Dieses Merkblatt ist das dritte in einer Reihe, bestimmt für die ausländischen Arbeiter im Reich, deren Länder sich mit Deutschland im Krieg befinden, besonders für die Führer ihrer organisierten Zellen.

Es gibt den ausländischen Arbeitern Anweisungen des Alliierten Oberkommandos über ihren systematischen Einsatz im bevorstehenden Endkampf.

Der Kampf der ausländischen Arbeiter richtet sich nicht gegen den deutschen Arbeiter. Er wird geführt im gemeinsamen Interesse aller Arbeiter, um den Krieg so schnell wie möglich zu beenden.

Deutsche Arbeiter, die für das gleiche Ziel kämpfen, haben sich bereits in grosser Zahl den bestehenden Zellen angeschlossen.

In den kommenden Wochen muss jeder wissen, wo er steht. Wir geben nachstehend eine Übersetzung des Merkblatts Nr. 3.

Durch Rundfunk und Flugblätter haben wir Euch während der letzten zehn Tage gewarnt vor den Gefahren, die Euch bedrohen, wenn Deutschland zusammenbricht.

Wir haben Euch gesagt, dass jeder Einzelne von Euch die allererste Gelegenheit ergreifen muss, um auf's Land zu fliehen, wo er wesentlich sicherer sein wird als in seinem Betrieb.

Einige von Euch werden sich jedoch grösseren Gefahren aussetzen müssen und auf ihren Arbeitsplätzen verbleiben.

Vergesst nicht: Je grösser die Zahl der auf's Land Geflüchteten sein wird, umso schwerer wird es für die Nazis, ihre wahnsinnigen und verbrecherischen Absichten gegen die Fremdarbeiter durchzuführen. Warum? Weil sie dann noch abhängiger sein werden vom Arbeitseinsatz der in den Betrieben zurückgebliebenen Arbeiter.

Und an die Zurückbleibenden richten wir folgenden Aufruf:

Eure erste Aufgabe besteht darin, Euch die Verbindungsmänner vorzunehmen, die von den Nazis zur Spitzelei und Spionage in Euren Reihen verwandt werden. Diese Burschen sind das grösste Hemmnis jeder erfolgreichen Organisation. Macht ihnen die Hölle heiss! Macht ihnen klar — und zwar unmissverständlich — was sie zu erwarten haben! Folgt ihnen wie ihr Schatten nach Einbruch der Dunkelheit!

Wenn erst einmal der Einfluss und jede Wirkungsmöglichkeit dieser Verbindungsmänner ausgeschaltet ist, dann werden alle Eure anderen Aufgaben umso leichter durchführbar sein.

Erwartet weitere Instruktionen!

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ALLIIERTES OBERKOMMANDO

(Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force)

1. Die rückwärtigen Verbindungen der Überreste des nach Deutschland zurückfallenden deutschen Heeres werden vernichtenden Luftangriffen ausgesetzt sein. Diese Luftangriffe werden dasselbe Ausmass und dieselbe Wucht haben wie die weitgehenden Bombardierungen während und unmittelbar vor der Invasion Frankreichs. Wer daher in der Nähe von Durchgangsstrassen, Eisenbahn- und Kanalverbindungen wohnt oder arbeitet oder in der Nähe von militärischen Depots, Lagern und sonstigen Anlagen oder in der Nähe von wehrwichtigen Fabriken, muss von nun an zu jeder Tages- und Nachtzeit mit schärfsten Luftangriffen im Hoch- und Tiefflug rechnen.

2. Besonders gefährdet sind Gebiete, in denen sich behelfsmässige Erdbefestigungen, Stützpunkte und sonstige Befestigungsanlagen befinden. Zivilpersonen, die an diesen militärischen Zielen arbeiten, tun dies auf eigene Gefahr. Um unnötige Verluste der Zivilbevölkerung zu vermeiden, werden alle Zivilpersonen aufgefordert, in den kommenden Wochen die oben bezeichneten GEFAHRENZONEN zu räumen und auf dem Land Zuflucht zu suchen — und zwar in grösstmöglicher Entfernung von den genannten Gefahrenzonen.

3. Die Zivilbevölkerung wird ferner auf folgendes hingewiesen : Alle in diesen Gebieten gegen Nichtdeutsche begangenen Grausamkeitsakte werden zur strafrechtlichen Aburteilung gelangen. Die alliierten Gerichtsbehörden werden Beweismaterial für solche Verbrechen sowohl von deutscher wie von nichtdeutscher Seite entgegennehmen.

S.H.A.E.F.
26. August 1944

WG 1

ALLIIERTES RKOMMANDO

(Supreme Headquar Expeditionary Force)

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WARNUNG!

An die deutsche Zivilbevölkerung in den deutschen Gebieten westlich des Rheins, in der französischen Provinz Elsass-Lothringen und im Grossherzogtum Luxemburg:

Mit der Ausschaltung der 7. deutschen Armee ist die Schlacht um Frankreich entschieden. Von den Überlebenden der Normandie-Schlacht und den wenigen deutschen Divisionen nördlich der Seine können nur mehr Verzögerungsaktionen zur Deckung ihres Rückzugs nach Deutschland erwartet werden. Die deutschen Gebiete westlich des Rheins, Elsass-Lothringen und das Grossherzogtum Luxemburg sind daher zum rückwärtigen Heeresgebiet geworden. In kurzer Zeit können sie zum unmittelbaren Kriegsschauplatz werden.

Angesichts dieser Tatsachen erlässt das Alliierte Oberkommando die umstehende Warnung an die Zivilbevölkerung dieser Gebiete:

RESTRICTED.

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN No.46

Thursday, August 31st, 1944.

Distributed by the Allied Air Forces

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ILLUSTRATIONS

1. Food for the population of Paris. Shortly after the liberation, the first columns of lorries with foodstuffs arrive: flour, tinned meat, cocoa, and powdered milk.

2. The Germans entered Paris in 1940 with droning steps and blaring battle music. Just over four years later, they are caught by the collar by ordinary civilians and taken to a safe place.

3. At the head of the leaders of the resistance movement, General de Gaulle walks through the historic Champs Elysées and is cheered by thousands. On the left in the background is the Arc de Triomphe.

4. Wreckages of destroyed vehicles in France indicate the road along which the German army has retreated - with elasticity and according to plan - as of old.

5. The jubilant people of Paris celebrate the day of liberation.

6. Allied tanks in Laigle, between Argentan and Dreux. The further north the greater the war destruction to France's towns and villages.

7. Prince Bernhard visits Dutch troops in Normandy.

8. H.M. Queen Wilhelmina.

10. Cartoon.

THE LOGBOOK

There is every chance that the part played by the Paris police during the liberation of the French capital will at some time be called historic. It was the policemen who, by going on strike, gave the sign for the revolt of the people, which was to end triumphantly eight days later; it was also the policemen, who, in bitter fights, repelled German tank and artillery attacks on the Town Hall, the Cité and the Grand Palais, which buildings they had taken by surprise.

In peace time the Parisian always had a warm spot in his heart for the "cops". Under the occupation, however, the police corps sometimes had difficulty in preventing that feeling of favour from being changed into one of aversion. But even though there may undoubtedly have been doubtful and absolutely faulty elements, the rehabilitation of the corps as a whole appears to be complete to-day.

This is another lesson which can serve to our advantage, like so many other events in the French battle for liberation.

There have also been reproaches against the police in our country - in so far as we are able to judge - sometimes rightly, sometimes unjustly. For the rest, there have been excellent fellow countrymen who committed the most stupid offences so that the policeman was forced to summon them to court - and who then called the policeman "Hun-servant". But other policemen earned, and certainly deserved no better than that name, and often even worse. For what in the name of "obedience to superiors" and "Care for wife and children" some policemen committed against God and humanity, is truly pitiful.

Nobody underestimates the difficulties of the police. There is no group of servants of the state which has been faced with so many ticklish and recurring problems during the occupation; not one other group was opposed to such strict and such continuous control.

Though this may be the explanation for many things, it can never justify offences against the fatherland and fellow creatures.

The May issue of the secret paper "Geillustreerd Vrij Nederland" which I was reading recently, gave a summing up of events on the home front during the month of April set out as follows:

April 8th: Katwijk: The attack on the distribution office failed, and a patriot who was keeping guard was shot dead by a watchman who received the Iron Cross from Rauter.

April 10th: Maassluis: Seven patriots carried out an attack on the distribution office and disappeared, taking with them all distribution cards. The guard on duty disappeared with the attackers. Two typical examples in one breath of the "bad" and "good" type of policeman.

The Dutch police and Marechaussee will still have the opportunity of proving that the "good" are by far the majority. In spite of the fact that in all high and in many lower ranks scandalous riff-raff are ruling the roost; in spite of the attempt to disarm the police which the Germans decided upon at the beginning of this year as the liberation approaches, the Dutch police will be in a position to influence events considerably.

What opportunities will present themselves and what instructions will then have to be carried out, are not yet known. But one thing appears certain, namely that the Dutch people expects a lot from the police at the crucial moment.

DUTCH UNDERGROUND FIGHTERS GREET FRANCE

The Dutch Government in London has received a message from the leaders of the underground resistance movement in Holland, addressed to the French fighters for freedom, and the citizens of Paris. This is the text:

"At this time the underground fighters of Holland are unanimously participating in your joy. As long as France lives Europe cannot die. We derive strength from your loyalty and courage. We too are doing everything in our power."

The message has been passed by our Government to the representatives of the temporary French Government in London, who, in turn, passed it to General Koenig, Commander of the French Forces of the Interior and Military Governor of Paris. It was also read over the B.B.C. in French.

THE BATTLE IN THE FAR EAST

South East Asia

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Allied High Commander in S.E. Asia, paid a short visit to London and on this occasion made a statement on the state of affairs on the Burma front. He said among other things: "Now that the end of the war with Germany is coming into sight, it is clear that Japan's defeat can be speeded up. The war in Burma is developing entirely to the advantage of the Allies. I can say, furthermore, that Generalissimo Chang Kai-Shek is being sent more supplies at the moment than ever before. The danger that China would have to withdraw from the war through lack of supplies no longer exists."

The chief contents of Admiral Mountbatten's statement can be summarised in the following five points:-

1. British India is in safety. All Japanese have been driven from British Indian soil.

2. The Japanese air force in S.E. Asia has been broken and no longer makes its appearance over Burma.

3. During the heaviest battles of the war with Japan 100,000 Japanese were put out of action in S.E. Asia during the first seven months of this year, of which half were killed.

4. The important road from Assam to China is firmly in Allied hands.

5. At the moment the maritime power of the Allies in the waters of S.E. Asia is undoubtedly stronger than that of the opponent.

Lord Mountbatten stated furthermore that the plans for the recapture of Burma were made in 1943. It was finally decided that in order to achieve the aims, the manner of warfare would have to be amphibious, i.e. a combination of operations on land, at sea and in the air. But because most of the landing craft had been brought to Western Europe in connection with preparations for the invasion, the Allies in S.E. Asia rowed with the oars they had. Lord Mountbatten said the following on this point: "We have carried out our orders and I am proud to be able to report that during all those seven long months we have carried them out with increasing success."

The front on which the Allies are now fighting in Burma is about 1100 km. long and is, therefore, the biggest after the Eastern front. Against Japanese losses of 50,000 dead alone, the Allies have lost 40,000 men this year up till August, of which 10,000 were killed, 27,000 wounded and 3,000 missing. The number of cases of malaria and dysentery among the Allied troops has gradually decreased during the same period by no less than 40%.

Netherlands Indies

On August 24th, Allied bombers, torpedo-carrying planes and fighters operating from aircraft carriers made a surprise attack on Padang and Emmahaven on the west coast of Sumatra. The main target in Padang was the big cement factory "Indaroeng" which got a large number of hits and was left as a smoking heap of ruins. Japanese opposition was very weak. During the attack on Emmahaven, which took place at the same time, enemy opposition was only made up of badly aimed anti-aircraft fire and by sending up a few fighters which were finished off by the Allied planes in a minimum of time. The bombers dropped their loads on harbour installations and repair works and torpedo-carrying planes attacked ships in the harbour. They sank two freighters of 2,500 and 3,500 tons and damaged other vessels of various types. Allied ships and planes returned without suffering any losses.

A few days later, 75 Allied bombers carried out a short but sharp attack on Port Ambon on the island of Cerem. Cerem forms part of the Meluccas which lie half-way between New Guinea and the Philippines. The pilots, who set out from their bases in New Guinea, were able to report favourable results on their return. In addition to severe damage to military installations, they reported that they left behind a Japanese ship of 3,000 tons which was lying in the harbour of Amben, ablaze.

GERMANY LOSES TWO ALLIES

Roumania

Roumania has declared war on Germany. At the last moment King Michael realised that he could only save his throne by deserting the German camp for the Allies. On Wednesday, August 24th, he arrested the dictator Antonescu and formed another government under the leadership of a military man, made up of representatives of the farmers' party, the liberals, the socialists and the communists. The Germans responded to this change over by setting up a nameless and seatless opposition government, by attacking Roumanian troops and by bombing the royal palace. As a result, the Roumanian government declared war on Germany. Thus the Russians were able to enter Roumania at greater speed. They guaranteed Roumania's independence, declared they would only retain Bessarabia and Bukowina which were Russian territory before 1917, but agreed that Roumania would get back that portion of Transylvania which it had been forced to hand to Hungary in 1940 under German pressure, provided it would utilise its own troops for the purpose. The Roumanians gladly accepted this Allied offer.

Bulgaria

Bulgaria went to work a little less hastily. At the end of last week it declared itself prepared for complete neutrality. For this purpose it made a start at the disarming of German troops whilst other Germans were sent over the frontier. Armistice conditions were drawn up which were also laid before the Greeks and Jugoslavs, and in which it was naturally also demanded of Bulgaria that those parts of Greece and Jugoslavia which it had occupied unlawfully would be cleared immediately, apart from the other military facilities which it would have to give to the United Nations for the continuation of the war against Germany. The international collaborators will not get off so lightly!

ANNOUNCEMENT TO DUTCH BURGOMASTERS

It has repeatedly occurred recently that, on German orders, burgomasters have called upon inhabitants to carry out work to the advantage of the German war effort.

The Netherlands Government have repeatedly instructed all civil servants to refrain from or impede everything which could be to the advantage of the enemy. The burgomasters also belong to the personnel in the service of the State, to whom this Government instruction is addressed. Therefore, if burgomasters receive orders from Germans to call up inhabitants for the building of airfields, digging of trenches on German airfields etc. - in short, the carrying out of work which is not to the advantage of the Dutch people but of the Germans, then the Government instructs these burgomasters not to carry out the German instructions i.e. not to call up the inhabitants.

OUR TROOPS IN FRANCE

London, August 29th. Dutch troops have been in action in Normandy since August 12th. They were posted in the Canadian sector north of Caen, where the front remained almost unchanged since June 6th. D-Day. On August 21st. the advance started towards the Seine. The river Dives was crossed under considerable German opposition and shortly afterwards the coastal town of Cabourg was taken. On the following day the Allies liberated Deauville. Dutch soldiers were the first to reach this well-known seaside resort.

Meanwhile German opposition increased, but the advance continued: Trouville, Pont l'Eveque and finally also Lisieux were cleared of Germans. About August 26th. the Allies occupied Honfleur and Pont Audemer. Here too, the Dutch soldiers entered first. The population celebrated this fact by hanging out the Dutch flag by simply attaching the French flag to the staff upside down. On the following day our troops crossed the river Risle and established a bridgehead there.

On August 25th. Prince Bernhard visited the Dutch troops. He spent a considerable time with the soldiers and before leaving he made a speech in which he said: "I bring you greetings from Her Majesty the Queen. She is proud of you and of the number of Dutchmen taking part in this great battle. I have heard many words of praise from the Canadians about you."

The spirit among our men is fine. Every metre they advance means a metre nearer home. And with the symbol of the liberation of Paris before them, they are pressing forward to the north, to Northern France, to Belgium, towards home!

31st August 1880 - 31st August 1944.

Still the hour of meeting again has not come,
But our desire has grown to certainty,
And whatever the enemy may have taken from us
Not our love for your Kingdom,
Not our faith, rich and deep, which grew the more with the cowardly threat
Of punishment and death,
When your voice called us to battle from afar.

So that later in the hour of peace,
Of victory of true humanity,
We may meet you with open eyes and
Be able to say: in the heaviest battle
We stood firm, faithful to you,
Your throne and your honour.
Your love, Wilhelmina van Nassouwe,
Was the bond upon which we built,
May it continue to protect us now and for ever.

(From "Je Maintiendrai",
31 August, 1943.)

FOREIGN REVIEW

London, Wednesday, August 30th: At a conference of a hundred and fifty German generals and admirals which was held this year in May at the Ordensburg "Sonthofen" Goebbels admitted that Germany's position was hopeless. "I dare tell you" he said, but not the German nation. The German nation is a patient who is slowly dying. If I told such a patient that he would go under, then he would die instantaneously, and his family would throw me down the stairs. If I say with conviction, however: "You must survive, then he may perhaps pull through, and then I can tell him later that he was at death's door".

In the months since May, the condition of health of the German patient which was handled with such cynicism has not exactly improved. It has seen the Allies advance from Cassino to Florence, and in the West, from Normandy to Champagne and near Lorraine: it has seen the West and South of France go; it has seen the Russians advance to East Prussia, Warsaw and Cracow. Turkey has broken relations with Germany. Bulgaria has sent German troops from the country. Roumania has declared war on Germany. The patient has not noticed any effects from the flying bombs, and this failure of V.1. will not have strengthened his faith in V.2., V.3., etc. He has seen high military men in Germany hanged, and it must have dawned on him that the German military experts have lost the war. On the Eastern front whole German army groups have been wiped out. The German front in Roumania has collapsed,

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which cost the Germans 100,000 old soldiers. Where are the garrisons of Crete, the Aegean islands and Greece to go? It must also become clear to the deadly-sick German patient that an effective defence of Germany has been made impossible by the Fuhrer having hung on so firmly to each corner of Europe.

"We prefer our Commanders to get their promotion in the normal way" Churchill said a few weeks ago with cutting sarcasm at "Corporal Hitler". In one week Germany has lost two Allies: Roumania and Bulgaria, and two capitals: Bukarest and Paris.

Liberated Paris

Rejoicing streets - full churches - offices and factories starting work again - that is the picture which is produced by the news from Paris, a few days after the liberation.

At the moment, however, battles still continue here and there. Members of Darnand's fascist militia (the French Landwacht) are firing from roofs into the streets and some Germans have entrenched themselves in the Metro whence they carry out attacks at night and try to capture civilians so that they can escape from Paris in their clothes. Generally speaking, however, after the shooting on Saturday afternoon in Notre Dame, rest has been restored. The tracking down of traitors has been taken in hand. Many of them have donned the patriot badge, others have gone into hiding with false papers. But a new registration of the population will bring them to light.

Meanwhile the French are occupied with forming their national administrative organs. In the absence of ministers (most of them are still in Algiers) their Government work is led by Secretaries General, chosen chiefly from resistance groups. In addition the group which led French resistance has remained in existence. The National Council of Resistance, the president of which is Prof. Georges Bidault, who before the war was chief editor of the Catholic democratic paper "L'Aube". The various resistance councils have also been maintained in the provinces and an honest attempt has been made to set them as a reflection of the existing political relations. Organised form is also being preserved in the organisation of active resistance, amalgamated with the French forces of the Interior. They have been called upon to form skeletons for a big inland purging army which will have to protect the new republic from within, and which will participate in the battle outside. A certain Colonel "Rol" is leader of the Paris patriots, a member of the famous International Brigade of the Spanish Civil War. He had his headquarters, complete with office and telephone lines, metres under the cellars of a big public building. He had emergency exits via the Paris sewers and was not discovered by the Germans.

A large number of collaborators have already been arrested: officials, artists, and journalists. The traitor-press has been forbidden. The underground press is now appearing abundantly in the open. But for every publication a general permit has to be applied for.

A number of notorious black marketeers are already in safe custody. Men have been arrested who bought up foodstuffs in Normandy in order to sell them at high prices in Paris. Hard work is being done on the regular food supply. The farmers have been called upon to supply more meat and vegetables and dairy produce and to speed up the harvesting and threshing. The bread ration has already been raised. Americans and British have already provided considerable stocks of foodstuffs by air: flour, chocolate, condensed milk, dried egg, tinned fish, sugar, real coffee, as well as soap and medical supplies.

Trade-unions are being reorganised. The leaders of the big French trade union the Confederation générale du Travail, which had continued to work underground, met again publicly for the first time on Monday. The Communist "Humanité" has urged metal workers to press their employers to reopen the factories.

In this way millions have been released from need and suffering, and are now breathing the air of freedom, are again aiming at a worthy existence.

Post-war Security

Yesterday (August 29th) a joint statement was published by the American, British and Russian delegates who have been conferring for the last ten days at Dumbarton Oaks, near Washington, as to the best way to organise international security after the war. Extensive notes had been drawn up by the three big powers for these conferences which varied considerably on different points. The aim of the conference was to draw up a joint plan which could be laid before other powers before taking a definite decision by all concerned. The drawing up of such a joint plan may well be termed a touchstone of the willingness of individual co-operation. Would an American-British-Russian proposal be made?

It was made. Details have not yet been officially published. It has been announced however, that the big powers will propose an organisation which has two bodies: An Assembly in which all the peace loving powers will be represented on the basis of sovereign equality and an Executive Council in which, besides "the chief powers", a number of other states" will also have a seat, which will be chosen periodically. There will, therefore, be no question of an exclusive domination by the biggest powers.

ALLIED ADVANCE TO BELGIUM & ALSACE LORRAINE

GERMAN LOSSES: 350,000 MEN

PARIS, MARSEILLES & TOULON IN FRENCH HANDS

London, August 30th. - Soissons, Chateau-Thierry, the Marne, Chemin-des-Dames- the bignames of the last World War are again coming into the news. But in contrast to 1914-1918 the war in France is now developing in grand style as a war of movement in which the Germans never have an opportunity of holding their ground anywhere for more than a few days on improvised lines. The offensive towards the Seine and Paris had developed into an offensive towards Belgium and Alsace Lorraine.

Fatal German Strategy

Once the German High Command had proved itself incapable of pressing the Allies back in Normandy, there was only one sensible line of action for them to follow: a a quiet orderly retreat to the Seine keeping the German 7th Army with its irreplaceable tanks intact as far as possible. Instead of which the German armies got the order to hold out to the last. Once the Americans had forced the breakthrough, the German army which had already spent its strength in an abortive offensive towards Avranches, was partly destroyed, the remainder was forced to seek its retreat in the most difficult circumstances. The madness of Stalingrad was repeated again on an ever larger scale.

The Germans have succeeded in getting a good part of their troops across the lower Seine, in spite of attacks from the Allied air force in which Dutch Mitchells took part. However, the German 7th Army lost a great deal of material and the coherence has been hopelessly disturbed. Moreover, new dangers loomed up for the remainder. The Allies have four firm bridgeheads on the Northern bank of the Seine between Paris and the Channel. Moreover, a broad American wedge is moving in between the retreating Germans and their Heimat. It is definite that the Allied armies are not only nearer Germany than the rest of von Kluge's troops, but that they dispose over a far greater measure of freedom of movement. They are motorised on the most modern lines; in many cases the Germans are obliged to use horses and carts. If they are holding out and carrying on rear battles, this could scarcely be part of a coherent strategic plan, but is only taking place of bitter necessity and will lead to heavy losses.

No more lines

The ease with which the Allies crossed the Seine is remarkable: German opposition was only slight. Neither did the Marne and Aisne present serious obstacles. It has already become clear that the Germans have neither the time nor the strength to hold the Aisne-Somme line. There are in fact no more lines on which they can hold out in the West unless the whole of the Maginot and Siegfried lines are lengthened in the north to the big rivers. The German High Command can but gain little time here; the Allied superiority in men and firing power is so great that each line will be penetrated until the heart of Germany is reached.

Liberation of France

The greater part of France has now been liberated. The way in which the Allies collaborated with the F.F.I. was masterly. The liberation of Paris was a proof and symbol of this fact. Attacking from outside, the British and Americans created the situation from which the revolt of the people rose; the French, attacking from within, took the opportunity in an historical manner. And what happened in Paris itself also took place in a number of other French towns and villages. Limoges and Vichy were in the hands of patriots weeks before Allied troops reached there. Elsewhere the patriots were able to attack with immediate aid from the Allies. In this way the important ports of Toulon and Marseilles were liberated.

Advance through the Rhone Valley

The landings in the south of France had a particularly prosperous course. The Allies only lost a few victims; the Germans had lost 35,000 men in 10 days in prisoners alone. Among these were four generals. Allied columns speeded forward in four directions; along the coast eastwards to Nice and the Italian frontier - along the coast westwards to Toulon, Marseilles and the mouth of the Rhone - northwestwards to Avignon in the Rhone valley and, finally, northwards to the French Alps along the famous Route Napoleon to Grenoble and Lyons. From the beginning, this last advance threatened the passage of retreat of one and a half German divisions who were trying to reach the Gateway of Belfort through the Rhone-Saone valley. This force had to run the gauntlet through territory which was in the hands of French patriots. They were, moreover, attacked unmercifully from the air and left behind them a streak of smoke from destroyed tanks and lorries.

Apart from these German losses, a number of German garrisons were left behind in various parts of South and South-West France, which will be cleared up later. Other Germans tried to reach German territory individually. Like a shabby lot of undisciplined raggamuffins they were put into Auffanglager there waiting reposting to regular formations. Many of these refugees were thrashed by French farmers on their way or were chased by bloodhounds. But their fate is better than that of French traitors and collaborators. They jumped into cars head over heels and are now standing still half way to the German frontier owing to lack of petrol. If they plead to the Germans for fuel because their lives are in danger, then the Germans will reply that everybody's life is in danger and that they would do better to pack their bags.

The Germans in France did not put out a hand to help the riff-raff which has so readily given willing service during the past years. There is something in store for the black-booted gang in Holland whose days are numbered.

GENERAL EISENHOWER'S APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF ALSACE LORRAINE AND THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG

A member of the staff of Supreme Allied Headquarters last night broadcast the following message, issued by the Supreme Commander, to Frenchmen of Alsace and Lorraine and to the people of the Duchy of Luxembourg.

The elimination of the German Seventh Army as a fighting entity has decided the Battle of France. The survivors of the Normandy battle and a handful of German divisions north of the Seine can at best fight a series of delaying actions on their retreat into Germany.

The areas therefore in which you live are already to-day in the rear of military operations. Very soon they may become a theatre of war. In view of these facts I give you the following notice:-

1. The rear communications of the remnants of the German Army retreating into

Germany will be subjected to bombing as devastating as that which preceded and accompanied the Allied campaign in Normandy. The people of Alsace, Lorraine and of the Duchy of Luxembourg are hereby warned that everyone who lives or works in the vicinity of road, rail and canal communications; of military depots, camps or factories working for the Nazi war machine, must from now on reckon that they may be exposed to high-level or low-level air attack at any hour of the day or night. Take all precautions to protect yourselves.

"TAKE REFUGE"

2. The Germans may attempt to force you to build emergency earthworks and fortifications. Such constructions will be areas of special danger. Therefore, in order to prevent useless civilian casualties keep away from them; take refuge in the countryside. Take with you food water, and warm clothing. Keep away from the Germans and from everything that may be a target for everything that may be a target for air attack.

3. The people of Alsace, Lorraine and of the Duchy of Luxembourg are further warned that the Germans in their desperation may become guilty of crimes and atrocities. All perpetrators of such will be brought to trial. You are asked to make careful note of the circumstances in which crimes and atrocities are committed; your evidence will be accepted by the Allied Judicial Authorities when the time for settlement arrives.

Translations of this message were broadcast at frequent intervals last night.

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DE VLIEGENDE HOLLANDER

WEEKBLAD VERSPREID DOOR DE GEALLIEERDE LUCHTMACHT No. 46. DONDERDAG 31 AUGUSTUS 1944

Opmarsch naar België en de Elzas

Parijs, Marseille en Toulon bevrijd

Duitsche verliezen 350.000 man

Londen, 30 _Augustus_.—Soissons, Château-Thierry, de Marne, Chemin-des-Dames—de groote namen uit den vorigen Wereldoorlog komen weer uit het nieuws naar voren. Maar anders dan in de jaren van '14 tot '18 ontwikkelt zich thans in Frankrijk een bewegingsoorlog in grootschen stijl waarbij de Duitschers nergens de gelegenheid vinden, meer dan enkele dagen stand te houden op geïmproviseerde linies. Het offensief in de richting van de Seine en Parijs heeft zich ontwikkeld tot een offensief naar België en de Elzas.

Toen het Duitsche opperbevel eenmaal niet bij machte was gebleken, de Geallieerden in Normandië in zee te dringen, had het slechts één verstandige gedragslijn kunnen volgen: een snelle, geordende terugtocht naar de Seine, waarbij het Duitsche 7e leger met zijn onvervangbare tanks zooveel mogelijk intact zou blijven. In plaats daarvan kregen de Duitsche legers bevel stand te houden tot het uiterste. Toen de Amerikanen dan ook eenmaal den doorbraak hadden geforceerd, werd het Duitsche leger—dat zijn krachten nog had uitgeput in een vruchteloos offensief in de richting van Avranches—ten deele vernietigd; ten deele moest het een goed heenkomen zoeken in een terugtocht onder de allermoeilijkste omstandigheden. De waanzin van Stalingrad was op nog grooter schaal herhaald.

Opmarsch in Noord en Zuid

De Duitschers zijn er in geslaagd een vrij groot deel van hun manschappen over de beneden-Seine te krijgen, ondanks aanvallen van de Geallieerde luchtmacht waaraan ook Nederlandsche Mitchells hebben deelgenomen. Het Duitsche 7e leger is echter een groot deel van zijn materiaal kwijt, en de samenhang is er reddeloos uit gebeukt. Beslissend is dat de Geallieerde legers niet alleen dichter bij Duitschland staan dan de resten van von Kluge's troepen, maar dat zij bovendien over een veel grooter beweeglijkheid beschikken. Zij zijn op de modernste wijze gemotoriseerd; de Duitschers moeten in vele gevallen gebruik maken van paard en wagen.

Opmerkelijk is het gemak waarmee de Geallieerden de Seine over kwamen; de Duitsche tegenstand was er slechts licht. Ook de Marne en de Aisne vormden geen ernstige obstakels. Het is reeds duidelijk dat de Duitschers den tijd en de krachten niet hebben om de Aisne-Somme lijn te houden. Er zijn in feite geen linies meer waarop zij in het Westen stand kunnen houden, tenzij dan het geheel van Maginot- en Siegfriedlijn, in het Noorden verlengd tot de groote rivieren. Meer dan eenigen tijdwinst zal het Duitsche opperbevel hier nooit kunnen behalen: de Geallieerde overmacht in manschappen en vuurkracht is zoo groot, dat elke linie doorbroken zal worden tot het hart van Duitschland is bereikt.

Het grootste gedeelte van Frankrijk is thans reeds bevrijd. Meesterlijk is de wijze waarop de Geallieerden hebben samengewerkt met de Fransche Binnenlandsche strijdkrachten. De bevrijding van Parijs was hiervan bewijs en symbool. Engelschen en Amerikanen schiepen, van buiten af aanvallend, de omstandigheden waarin de volksopstand kon worden ontketend; Franschen, van binnen af toeslaand, benutten die kans op historische wijze. En wat zich in Parijs heeft voorgedaan, heeft zich evenzoo afgespeeld in tal van Fransche steden en dorpen. Limoges en Vichy waren in handen der patriotten, weken voor Geallieerde troepen die plaatsen bereikten.

De landingen in Zuid-Frankrijk hadden een bijzonder voorspoedig verloop. De Geallieerden verloren slechts weinig slachtoffers; de Duitschers waren in veertien dagen 35.000 man kwijt, alleen al aan gevangenen. Hierbij bevonden zich vier generaals. Geallieerde colonnes rukten in vier richtingen: langs de kust Oostwaart, naar Nice en de Italiaansche grens—langs de kust Westwaarts, naar Toulon, Marseille en de Rhone-mond—Noordwestwaarts naar Avignon in het Rhonedal, en tenslotte, Noordwaarts door de Fransche Alpen, langs de beroemde *route Napoléon*, naar Grenoble en Lyon. Deze laatste opmarsch bedreigde van meet af aan den terugtochtsweg van de anderhalve Duitsche divisie, die door het Rhone-Saone-dal de Poort van Belfort poogde te bereiken. Deze strijdmacht moest spitsroeden loopen door gebieden welke in handen waren der Fransche patriotten. Zij werd bovendien meedoogenloos vanuit de lucht bestookt, en liet een rookend spoor achter van vernielde tanks en vrachtauto's.

Afgezien van deze Duitsche verliezen, zijn er in verspreide streken van Zuid-en Zuidwest-Frankrijk nog tal van Duitsche garnizoenen achtergebleven welke later zullen worden opgeruimd. Andere Duitschers pogen individueel het Duitsche gebied te bereiken. Als een havelooze, tuchtelooze troep schooiers worden zij daar in *Auffanglager* gestopt teneinde weer bij geregelde formaties te worden ingedeeld. Veel van deze vluchtelingen zijn onderweg afgerost door Fransche boeren of achternagezeten door bloedhonden. Hun lot is echter nog beter dan dat van de Fransche landverraders en collaborateurs. Zij zijn halsoverkop in auto's gesprongen en staan nu halverwege de Duitsche grens stil, wegens tekort aan benzine. Smeeken zij den Duitschers om brandstof, omdat hun leven in gevaar is, dan antwoorden de Duitschers dat elks leven gevaar loopt, en dat ze beter doen, hun biezen te pakken.

De Duitschers hebben in Frankrijk geen hand uitgestoken om het tuig te redden dat hun in de afgeloopen jaren gewillig diensten bewezen heeft. Dat belooft wat voor de zwart-gekaplaarsde bende in Nederland, wier dagen geteld zijn.

HET JUBELENDE VOLK VAN PARIJS VIERT DEN DAG DER BEVRIJDING.

*XH*32

Buitenlandsch Overzicht

Londen, Woensdag 30 *Augustus.*—In een conferentie met honderdvijftig Duitsche generaals en admiraals, die in Mei van dit jaar gehouden is op de *Ordensburg* "*Sonthofen*," erkende Goebbels dat Duitschland's positie wanhopig was. "Tegen U" zei hij, "durf ik dat zeggen, niet tegen het Duitsche volk. Het Duitsche volk is een patiënt die bijna stervende is. Zeg ik tegen zulk een patiënt dat hij er aan gaat, dan sterft hij op slag en smijten zijn familieleden me de trap af. Zeg ik daarentegen met overtuiging: "Je *moet* er doorheen komen!", dan komt hij er misschien doorheen, en dan kan ik hem later wel vertellen dat hij op sterven na dood is geweest."

In de maanden sinds Mei is de gezondheidstoestand van den zoo cynisch behandelden Duitschen patiënt er niet bepaald op vooruitgegaan. Hij heeft de Geallieerden in Italië zien oprukken van Cassino tot aan Florence, in het Westen van Normandië tot in Champagne en bij Lotharingen; hij heeft West- en Zuid-Frankrijk zien verloren gaan; hij heeft de Russen zien oprukken tot bij Oost-Pruisen, Warschau en Krakau. Turkije heeft de betrekkingen met Duitschland afgebroken. Bulgarije heeft de Duitsche troepen uit het land gezet. Roemenië heeft Duitschland den oorlog verklaard. De patiënt heeft geen enkel effect gezien van de vliegende bommen, en dit falen van V1 zal zijn vertrouwen in V2, V3, enz., niet hebben versterkt. Wel heeft hij gezien dat in Duitschland hooge militairen zijn opgehangen, en het besef moet tot hem zijn doorgedrongen dat de Duitsche militaire deskundigen den oorlog verloren geven. Aan het Oostelijk front zijn gansche Duitsche legergroepen vernietigd. Aan het Westelijk Front zijn ongeveer 350.000 Duitschers buiten gevecht gesteld. Het Duitsche front in Roemenië is ineengestort, hetgeen den Duitschers weer een 100.000 soldaten heeft gekost. Waar moeten de garnizoenen van Kreta, de Aegeische eilanden en Griekenland heen? Het moet ook den doodzieken Duitschen patiënt duidelijk worden dat een effectieve verdediging van Duitschland onmogelijk is gemaakt doordat de *Führer* zich heeft vastgeklampt aan alle hoeken en gaten van Europa.

"Wij geven er den voorkeur aan dat onze bevelhebbers op de normale wijze promotie maken," zei Churchill enkele weken geleden met snijdend sarcasme aan het adres van "korporaal Hitler."

Bevrijd Parijs

Juichende straten—stampvolle kerken—kantoren en fabrieken die weer aan het werk slaan—dat is het beeld dat opstijgt uit de berichten uit Parijs, enkele dagen na de bevrijding.

Er wordt, ook op het oogenblik, hier-en-daar nog gevochten. Leden van Darnands fascistische militie (de Fransche *Landwacht*) vuren vanaf de daken op straat, en sommige Duitschers hebben zich verschanst in de Metro van waaruit zij 's nachts uitvallen doen om burgers naar beneden te sleepen in wier kleeren zij uit Parijs trachten te ontsnappen. Over het algemeen echter is, na de schietpartij van Zaterdagmiddag in de Notre Dame, de rust teruggekeerd. De opsporing der verraders is met kracht ter hand genomen. Velen onder hen hebben de onderscheidingsteekenen der patriotten aangenomen, anderen zijn ondergedoken met valsche papieren. Een nieuwe bevolkings-registratie zal hen wel aan den dag brengen.

Inmiddels zijn de Franschen bezig met het opzetten van hun nationale bestuursorganen. In afwezigheid van de ministers (van wie de meesten nog in Algiers zijn) wordt het regeeringswerk geleid door secretarissen-generaal, grootendeels gekozen uit de verzetsgroepen. Naast hen is het lichaam dat leiding heeft gegeven aan den Franschen weerstand, blijven bestaan: de Nationale Raad van Verzet. Zijn president is prof. Georges Bidault, vóór den oorlog hoofdredacteur van het Katholiek-democratische blad *l'Aube*. Ook in de provincie zijn de verschillende verzetsraden gehandhaafd, en is er eerlijk naar gestreefd, hen te maken tot een afspiegeling van de bestaande politieke verhoudingen. Het organisatorisch verband blijft eveneens voorloopig gehandhaafd in de organisaties van actief verzet, samengebundeld tot de Fransche binnenlandsche strijdkrachten. Zij zijn opgeroepen, de kaders te vormen voor een groot binnenlandsch zuiveringsleger dat de nieuwe republiek naar binnen moet beschermen en aan den strijd naar buiten zal deelnemen. Leider der Parijsche patriotten is een zekere kolonel "Rol," lid van de beroemde Internationale Brigade uit den Spaanschen Burgeroorlog. Hij had een hoofdkwartier, compleet met bureaux en telefoonlijnen, meters onder de kelders van een groot openbaar gebouw. Het had nooduitgangen via de Parijsche riolen, en is niet door de Duitschers ontdekt.

Tal van collaborateurs zijn al in hechtenis genomen: ambtenaren, artisten en journalisten. De verraderspers is verboden. De ondergrondsche pers verschijnt in rijke schakeering bovengronds. Voor alle publicaties moet echter een algemeene vergunning worden aangevraagd.

Een aantal beruchte zwarte handelaren zit ook al in verzekerde bewaring. Lieden die levensmiddelen opkochten in Normandië om ze tegen hoogen prijs van de hand te doen in Parijs, zijn gearresteerd. Aan de normale voedselvoorziening wordt met man en macht gewerkt. De boeren zijn opgeroepen, meer vleesch, groente en zuivelproducten te leveren, en het oogsten en dorschen te bespoedigen. Het broodrantsoen is reeds verhoogd. Amerikanen en Britten hebben door de lucht aanzienlijke voorraden voedsel gezonden: meel, chocola, gecondenseerde melk, eierpoeder, visch in blik, suiker, echte koffie, en eveneens zeep en medicamenten.

Vakvereenigingen worden weer georganiseerd. De leiders van het grootste Fransche vakverbond, de *Confédération générale du Travail*, die ondergronds is blijven werken, kwamen Maandag voor het eerst in het openbaar bijeen. De communistische *Humanité* heeft de metaalarbeiders aangespoord, bij de werkgevers aan te dringen op heropening van de fabrieken.

Zoo streven millioenen, verlost uit nood en lijden en inademend de zuivere lucht der vrijheid, opnieuw naar een menschwaardig bestaan.

Na-oorlogsche veiligheid

Gisteren (29 Augustus) werd een gemeenschappelijke verklaring gepubliceerd door de Amerikaansche, Britsche en Russische delegaties die sinds een tiental dagen te Dumbarton Oaks, bij Washington, beraadslaagden over de beste organisatie voor internationale veiligheid na den oorlog. Er waren voor deze beraadslagingen door de drie groote mogendheden uitvoerige nota's opgesteld welke op verschillende punten aanzienlijk van elkaar afweken. Het doel der conferentie was, een gemeenschappelijk plan op te stellen dat aan de andere mogendheden kon worden voorgelegd, alvorens door allen tezamen een definitief besluit werd genomen. Het opstellen van zulk een gemeenschappelijk plan mocht terecht beschouwd worden als proefsteen voor de bereidheid tot onderlinge samenwerking. Zou een Amerikaansch-Britsch-Russisch voorstel tot stand komen?

Het kwam tot stand. Bijzonderheden er over zijn officieel nog niet bekend gemaakt. Wel is gemeld dat de groote mogendheden een organisatie zullen voorstellen die twee lichamen heeft: een Vergadering, waarin alle vredelievende mogendheden vertegenwoordigd zijn op basis van souvereine gelijkheid, en een Uitvoerende Raad, waarin naast "de voornaamste mogendheden" ook "een aantal andere staten" zitting hebben welke periodiek worden gekozen. Van een exclusieve heerschappij der grootste mogendheden zal dus geen sprake zijn.

J.

Prins Bernhard tijdens zijn bezoek aan de Nederlandsche troepen in Normandië

ONZE TROEPEN IN FRANKRIJK

Londen, 30 Augustus.—Sedert 12 Augustus zijn in Normandië Nederlandsche troepen in actie. Zij werden opgesteld in den Canadeeschen sector ten Noorden van Caen, waar het front sedert "D--dag," 6 Juni, vrijwel onveranderd was gebleven. Op 21 Augustus begon de opmarsch in de richting van de Seine.

Onder belangrijken Duitschen tegenstand werd de rivier de Dives overgestoken en kort hierop werd het kustplaatsje Cabourg ontzet. Den volgenden dag bevrijdden de Geallieerden Deauville. De Nederlanders waren de eersten, die deze bekende badplaats bereikten.

Het Duitsche verzet nam ondertusschen toe, maar de opmarsch ging voort: Trouville, Pont l'Evêque en tenslotte ook Lisieux werden van Duitschers gezuiverd. Omstreeks 26 Augustus bezetten de Geallieerden Honfleur en Pont Audemer. Ook in deze plaats waren het Nederlanders, die het eerste binnentrokken. De bevolking vierde dit met de Nederlandsche vlag uit te steken, door eenvoudig de Fransche op zijn kant aan den stok te bevestigen. Den volgenden dag trokken onze troepen over de rivier de Risle en vestigden daar een bruggehoofd.

Op 25 Augustus heeft Prins Bernhard een bezoek aan de Nederlandsche troepen gebracht. Hij bracht geruimen tijd bij de soldaten door en hield voor zijn vertrek een toespraak, waarin hij o.m. zei: "Ik breng jullie de groeten van Hare Majesteit de Koningin. Zij is trotsch op jullie en het aandeel van de Nederlanders in dezen grooten strijd. Over jullie werk heb ik van de Canadeezen veel woorden van lof gehoord."

De geest onder onze jongens is best. Elke meter voorwaarts beteekent voor hen: een meter dichter bij huis. En met het symbool der Parijsche bevrijding voor oogen dringen zij voorwaarts naar het Noorden, naar Noord-Frankrijk, naar België, naar huis!

DE NEDERLANDSCHE ONDERGRONDSCHE STRIJDERS GROETEN FRANKRIJK

De Nederlandsche Regeering te Londen heeft van de leiding van het ondergrondsche verzet in Nederland een boodschap ontvangen, gericht tot de Fransche vrijheidstrijders en de burgers van Parijs. Zij luidt als volgt:

"In deze dagen deelen de ondergrondsche strijders van Nederland unaniem in Uw vreugde. Zoolang Frankrijk leeft kan Europa niet sterven. Wij putten kracht uit Uw trouw en dapperheid. Ook wij doen alles wat in ons vermogen ligt."

De boodschap is door onze Regeering ter kennis gebracht van de vertegenwoordiging van de voorloopige Fransche Regeering te Londen, die haar op haar beurt heeft doen toekomen aan generaal Koenig, bevelhebber der Fransche binnenlandsche strijdkrachten en militair Gouverneur van Parijs. Ook is zij in de Fransche taal omgeroepen door de B.B.C.

Aan het hoofd van de leiders der verzetsbeweging wandelt generaal de Gaulle over de historische Champs Elysées, door tienduizenden toegejuicht. Links op den achtergrond de Arc de Triomphe.

HET LOGBOEK

Er bestaat alle kans op, dat de rol van de Parijsche politie bij de bevrijding van de Fransche hoofdstad eens historisch genoemd zal worden. De politieagenten waren het die, door "in staking te gaan," het sein gaven tot den volksopstand welke acht dagen later triomfantelijk zou eindigen; de politie-agenten waren het ook, die, in verbitterde gevechten, Duitsche aanvallen met tanks en artillerie op het Stadhuis, de Cité en het Grand Palais afsloegen, welke gebouwen zij bij verrassing hadden bezet.

In vredestijd had de Parijzenaar altijd een warm plekje in zijn hart voor de "flics." Onder de bezetting echter heeft het politie-corps wel eens moeite gehad, die genegenheid niet te doen overslaan in afkeer. Doch zoo er ongetwijfeld twijfelachtige en volkomen foute elementen zijn geweest, de rehabititatie van het corps in zijn geheel lijkt vandaag aan den dag volkomen.

Ook bij ons zijn tot de politie vaak verwijten gericht,—voor zoover wij het hier zien kunnen—soms terecht, soms ten onrechte. Er zijn, voor het overige voortreffelijke, landgenooten geweest, die de zotste overtredingen begingen zoodat de politieman ze eenvoudig wel bekeuren of opbrengen moést—en die dan toch den agent voor "moffenknecht" scholden. Maar andere politie-beambten verdienden en verdienen inderdaad niet beter dan dien naam en vaak nog veel erger. Want wat, in den naam van "gehoorzaamheid aan den superieur" en van "zorg voor vrouw en kinderen," ook door sommige politiebeambten aan misdaden jegens God en de menschen zijn begaan, schreit ten hemel.

Niemand onderschat de moeilijkheden der politie. Geen andere groep overheidsdienaren is tijdens de bezetting, voor zoo veel netelige en steeds weer terugkeerende problemen gesteld; geen groep stond, van de zijde van een volkomen landsverraderlijk hooger kader, aan een zoo scherpe en zoo voortdurende controle bloot.

Maar zoo dit al menig ding verklaart, het kan nooit vergrijpen tegen het vaderland en tegen den medemensch rechtvaardigen.

Het Mei-nummer van het geheime blad *Geïllustreerd Vrij Nederland*, dat ik onlangs in handen kreeg, gaf een opsomming van de gebeurtenissen aan het binnenlandsche front gedurende de maand April. Twee dingen stonden er, vlak onder elkaar:

> 8 April—Katwijk: De aanslag op het distributiekantoor mislukte en een vaderlander, die op den uitkijk stond, werd doodgeschoten door een wachtmeester, die daarvoor van Rauter het IJzeren Kruis ontving.
>
> 10 April—Maassluis: Zeven patriotten pleegden een aanslag op het distributiekantoor en verdwenen met medeneming van alle distributiekaarten. De dienstdoende wachtmeester vertrok met de aanvallers.

Twee sprekende voorbeelden, in één adem genoemd, van het "slechte" en het "goede" type politieman.

De Nederlandsche politie en het wapen der mareschaussee zullen nog gelegenheid krijgen te bewijzen, dat de "goeden" verre in de meerderheid zijn. Ondanks het feit, dat op alle hooge en op vele subalterne posten ergerlijk geboefte de lakens uitdeelt, ondanks de infiltratie van zoo vele "Schalkhaarders" waarvan er trouwens sommigen nog wel meevallen, ondanks de poging tot ontwapening waartoe de Duitschers in het begin van dit jaar overgingen, komt met de nadering der bevrijding de Nederlandsche politie in een positie te verkeeren, waarin zij het verloop der gebeurtenissen aanzienlijk zal kunnen beinvloeden.

de Rotterdammer

31 Augustus 1880 — 31 Augustus 1944

Nog is het uur van weerzien niet gekomen,
maar ons verlangen zwol tot zekerheid,
en wat ons door den vijand werd ontnomen,
nièt onze liefde tot Uw rijk beleid,
nièt onze trouw, die in het laffe dreigen
van straf en dood nog groeide, rijk en diep,
als ons van ver Uw stem ten strijde riep.
Opdat wij U straks in het uur van vrede,
van zegepraal der ware menschelijkheid,
met open oogen kunnen tegentreden
en zeggen kunnen: in den zwaarsten strijd
bleven wij Uw standvastige getrouwen,
standvastig om Uw troon en voor Uw eer.
Uw liefde, Wilhelmina van Nassouwe,
Was het verbond waarop wij konden bouwen,
Zij blijve ons hoeden, nu en immermeer.

"Je Maintiendrai", 31 *Augustus* 1943.

DUITSCHLAND VERLIEST TWEE BONDGENOOTEN

Roemenië heeft Duitschland den oorlog verklaard. Op het laatste oogenblik zag Koning Michael in dat hij zijn troon alleen maar kon redden door uit het Duitsche kamp over te loopen naar het Geallieerde. Op Woensdag 24 Augustus arresteerde hij den dictator Maarschalk Antonescoe en vormde onder leiding van een militair een nieuwe regeering, bestaande uit vertegenwoordigers van de boerenpartij, de liberalen, de socialisten en de communisten. De Duitschers beantwoordden dien ommezwaai met het opzetten van een naam- en zetellooze tegenregeering, vielen Roemeensche troepen aan en bombardeerden het Koninklijk Paleis. Als gevolg daarvan verklaarde de Roemeensche regeering Duitschland den oorlog. Zoo konden de Russen met groote snelheid Roemenië binnenrukken. Zij garandeerden Roemenië's onafhankelijkheid, zouden alleen Bessarabië en de Boekowina behouden, die vóór 1917 ook Russisch waren geweest, maar zegden Roemenië toe dat het het deel van Transsylvanië dat het in 1940 onder Duitschen druk aan Hongarije had moeten afstaan, terug zou krijgen mits het zijn eigen troepen daarbij zou gebruiken. Op dit aanbod der Geallieerden gingen de Roemenen met graagte in.

Bulgarije ging iets minder haastig tewerk. Het verklaarde zich eind vorige week bereid tot volkomen neutraliteit. Deswege maakte het een begin met het ontwapenen van Duitsche troepen, terwijl andere Duitschers over de grens werden gezet. Hiermee namen de Geallieerden echter geen genoegen. Wapenstilstandsvoorwaarden werden opgesteld die ook aan de Grieken en Zuidslaven werden voorgelegd, en waarbij vanzelfsprekend van Bulgarije werd geëischt dat het de deelen van Griekenland en Zuidslavië die het wederrechtelijk had bezet, terstond zou ontruimen, afgezien van de militaire faciliteiten die het aan de Verbonden Volkeren zou moeten geven voor het voortzetten van den strijd tegen Duitschland. Zoo eenvoudig kómen de internationale collaborateurs er niet van af!

Luxemburg en Elzas-Lotharingen

Zaterdag, 27 Augustus, heeft de Geallieerde opperbevelhebber, generaal Eisenhower, tot de Fransche bevolking van Elzas-Lotharingen en de bevolking van het Groot-Hertogdom Luxemburg, via de radio de volgende boodschap doen richten:

"De uitschakeling van het Duitsche 7e leger als een gevechtseenheid heeft den slag om Frankrijk beslist. De overlevenden van den slag om Normandië en een handvol Duitsche divisies ten Noorden van de Seine kunnen op zijn best nog maar een vertragingsactie voeren, op den terugweg naar Duitschland. Het gebied waarin U woont, is dus reeds nu het voorveld van militaire operaties. Het zou vrij spoedig slagveld kunnen worden."

Met het oog hierop waarschuwt generaal Eisenhower de bevolking van Luxemburg en Elzas-Lotharingen uit de buurt te blijven van fabrieken, spoorwegstations, kanalen, bruggen en andere militaire objecten, daar deze vandaag of morgen bloot zullen staan aan aanvallen uit de lucht. Ook raadt hij den menschen aan "onder water te gaan" of naar elders te vertrekken, indien mocht blijken dat de Duitschers hen willen dwingen mede te werken aan het uitvoeren van militaire verdedigingswerken.

Tenslotte vestigt generaal Eisenhower er de aandacht op, dat de mogelijkheid bestaat dat de Duitschers zich in hun vertwijfeling zullen schuldig maken aan misdaden en vandalisme. De schuldigen zullen zich voor het gerecht moeten verantwoorden. De bevolking moet alle gegevens hieromtrent nauwkeurig aanteekenen en er mededeeling van doen aan Geallieerde rechterlijke autoriteiten, zoodra dit mogelijk is.

Met dreunende stappen en schetterende krijgsmuziek trokken de Duitschers in 1940 Parijs binnen. Door doodgewone burgers worden ze, ruim vier jaar later, in groepjes bij den kraag gepakt en veilig opgeborgen.

Voedsel voor de Parijsche bevolking. Kort na de bevrijding kwamen de eerste colonnes vrachtwagens met levensmiddelen aan : meel, cacao, vleesch in blik en melk in poedervorm.

Wrakken van vernielde voertuigen geven in Frankrijk den weg aan, waarlangs het Duitsche leger is teruggetrokken—elastisch en volgens de plannen, als vanouds.

HET VERRE OOSTEN

Zuid-Oost Azië

Admiraal Lord Louis Mountbatten, Geallieerd opperbevelhebber in Z.O. Azië, heeft een kort bezoek aan Londen gebracht en bij die gelegenheid een verklaring afgelegd over den stand van zaken aan het front in Birma.

Hij zei o.a.: " Nu het einde van den oorlog met Duitschland in zicht begint te komen, is het duidelijk dat Japan's nederlaag zal kunnen worden versneld. De oorlog in Birma ontwikkelt zich volkomen ten voordeele van de Geallieerden. Verder kan ik meedeelen, dat Generalissimo Tsjiang Kai-Sjek op het oogenblik meer voorraden worden gezonden, dan ooit tevoren. Het gevaar, dat China zich door gebrek aan materieel of anderzinds uit den oorlog zou moeten terugtrekken, bestaat niet meer."

De voornaamste inhoud van Admiraal Mountbatten's verklaring kan in de volgende vijf punten worden samengevat:

1e. Britsch-Indië is in veiligheid. Alle Japanners zijn van Britsch-Indischen bodem verdreven.

2e. De Japansche luchtmacht in Z.O. Azië is gebroken en laat zich boven Birma niet meer zien.

3e. Tijdens de grootste gevechten van den oorlog met Japan zijn in Z.O. Azië in de eerste zeven maanden van dit jaar 100.000 Japanners buiten gevecht gesteld, waarvan de helft is gesneuveld.

4e. De belangrijke weg van Assam naar China is stevig in Geallieerde handen.

5e. Op het oogenblik is de maritieme macht der Geallieerden in de wateren van Z.O. Azië onbetwist sterker dan die van den tegenstander.

Lord Mountbatten verklaarde verder, dat de plannen ter herovering van Birma in 1943 zijn gemaakt. Men kwam tot de slotsom dat, ter bereiking van de gestelde doelen, de oorlogvoering " amphibisch " zou moeten zijn, d.w.z. een combinatie van operaties te land, ter zee en in de lucht. Maar omdat de meeste landingsschepen naar West-Europa waren gebracht in verband met de voorbereidingen tot de invasie, moesten de Geallieerden in Z.O. Azië roeien met de riemen die ze hadden. Hierover zei Lord Mountbatten: " Wij hebben onze orders uitgevoerd en ik ben er trotsch op U te kunnen rapporteeren, dat wij ze al die zeven lange maanden met toenemend succes hebben kunnen uitvoeren."

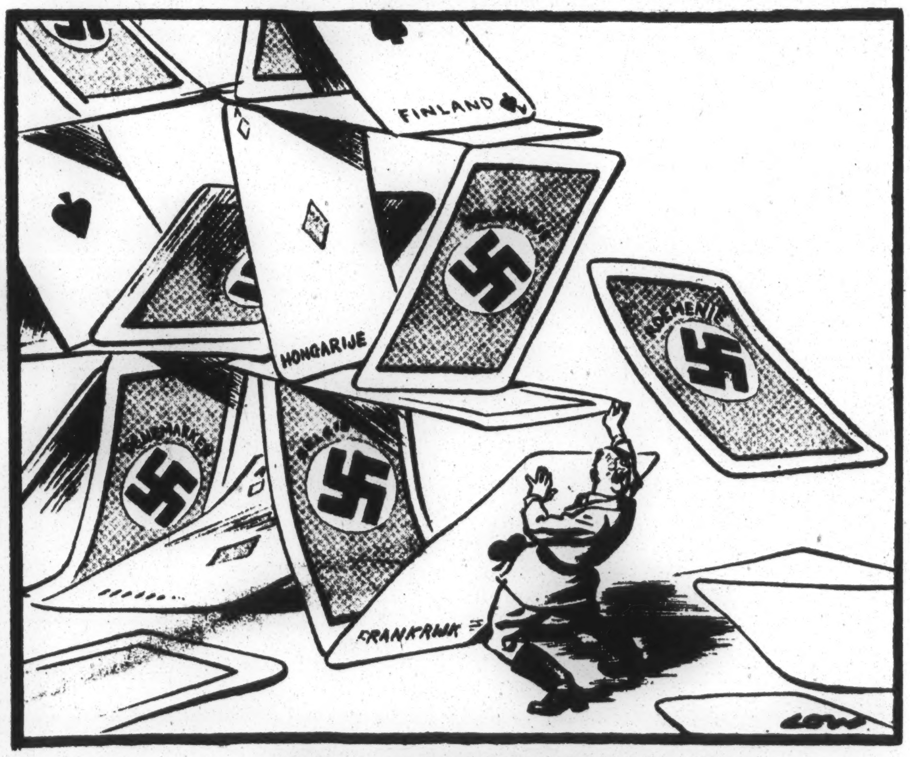
Het front, waarop de Geallieerden in Birma thans vechten, is ongeveer 1100 k.m. lang en dus het uitgestrektste na het Oostelijke front. Tegenover de Japansche verliezen van alleen al 50.000 man aan gesneuvelden, hebben de Geallieerden in dit jaar tot Augustus in Z.O. Azië 40.000 man verloren, waarvan 10.000 gedood, 27.000 gewond en 3.000 vermist. Het aantal gevallen van malaria en dysenterie onder de Geallieerde troepen is in de genoemde periode geleidelijk met niet minder dan 40% afgenomen.

Nederlandsch-Indië

Op 24 Augustus hebben vanaf vliegdekschepen opereerende Geallieerde bommenwerpers, torpedovliegtuigen en jagers een verrassenden aanval ondernomen op Padang en Emmahaven, aan de Westkust van Sumatra. Het voornaamste doel in Padang was de groote cementfabriek " Indaroeng," die tal van voltreffers kreeg en als een rookende puinhoop werd achtergelaten. De Japansche tegenstand was zeer zwak. Ook bij den gelijktijdigen aanval op Emmahaven bestond de vijandelijke verdediging slechts uit onzuiver gericht afweervuur en het naar boven sturen van enkele jagers, die door de Geallieerde machines binnen minimum van tijd werden afgemaakt. De bommenwerpers lieten hun lading vallen op haveninstallaties en reparatieinrichtingen en de torpedovliegtuigen vielen schepen in de haven aan. Zij boorden daarbij twee vrachtvaarders van resp. 2500 en 3500 ton in den grond en beschadigden eenige andere schepen van verschillend type.

Zonder verliezen te lijden zijn de Geallieerde schepen en vliegtuigen teruggekeerd.

Eenige dagen later deden 75 Geallieerde bommenwerpers een korten maar hevigen anval op Port Ambon op het eiland Ceram. Ceram maakt deel uit van de Molukken-groep, die halverwege Nieuw-Guinea en de Philippijnen ligt. De piloten, die waren opgestegen van hun bases op Nieuw-Guinea, konden bij terugkeer goede resultaten melden. Behalve groote schade aan militaire installaties op het land rapporteerden zij dat een in de haven van Ambon liggend Japansch schip van 3000 ton in lichte laaie werd achtergelaten.



HET KAARTENHUIS (Evening Standard)

MEDEDEELING AAN DE NEDERLANDSCHE BURGEMEESTERS

Het is onlangs herhaaldelijk voorgekomen, dat burgemeesters op last van de Duitschers ingezetenen opriepen tot het verrichten van arbeidsprestaties ten bate van de Duitsche oorlogvoering. De Nederlandsche Regeering heeft het gansche personeel in Overheidsdienst eenige malen gelast, alles na te laten of te bemoeilijken, wat den vijand ten voordeel zou kunnen strekken. Tot het personeel in Overheidsdienst behooren de burgemeesters. Indien burgemeesters dus van Duitschers opdracht krijgen, ingezetenen op te roepen voor het aanleggen van vliegvelden, het graven van loopgraven op Duitsche vliegvelden, enz., kortom: het verrichten van arbeid, die niet de Nederlandsche bevolking, maar den Duitschers ten voordeel strekt, dan gelast de Regeering dezen burgemeesters de Duitsche opdracht niet uit te voeren en dus de ingezetenen niet op te roepen.

NIET BEWAREN–DOORGEVEN

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WG.4 series

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

This Warning is addressed to all workers employed in Germany whose countires are at war with the Reich and especially to all organised groups.

When the Russians broke through on Central and Northern Fronts, Himmler ordered a round-up of workers employed in Silesia and East Prussia. Gestapo and S.S. men are at this moment engaged in combing out those territories now threatened by the Russian advance and arresting your comrades by the thousand. Some are being sent to man the fortifications. Others, including the potential leaders and many women are being herded into concentration camps. They are held as hostages.

Allied workmen! Himmler does not do things by halves. Your turn will surely come if you permit it. Whenever an opportunity presents itself, especially during air raids, leave your factories and go underground. The safest place to go is on the land. Here the German farmers are in need of labour and many will be glad to give you work and shelter. The Nazis will not have the men to spare to look for you there. In your hiding places prepare for further action. We shall send you further instructions as to what to do.

Reverse

The appeal of the Supreme Command, printed in (French), (Dutch), (Polish), (Czech), (Italian) on the back of this page is addressed to the (French), (Dutch), (Polish), (Czech), (Italian) workers employed in the Western and South-Western parts of the Reich. It contains instructions to the foreign workers regarding their actions at a time when these parts of Germany have become zones of active warfare.
The struggle of the foreign workers is not directed against the German workers. It is a struggle in the interest of all workers who are decided to hasten the end of the war. Here is an exact translation of the text printed on the back of this page.

(Then follows an exact translation in German of the SHAEF message to the Foreign Workers printed on the obverse side of the leaflet).

QUARTIER GÉNÉRAL SUPRÊME DU CORPS EXPÉDITIONNAIRE ALLIÉ

INDEXED

CET AVERTISSEMENT S'ADRESSE À TOUS LES OUVRIERS EMPLOYÉS EN ALLEMAGNE, DONT LE PAYS EST EN GUERRE AVEC LE REICH, ET PLUS SPÉCIALEMENT À TOUS LES GROUPES ORGANISÉS.

Quand les Russes enfoncèrent les fronts du centre et du nord, Himmler donna l'ordre de réunir les ouvriers employés en Silésie et en Prusse Orientale. A l'heure actuelle la Gestapo et les S.S. sont occupés à passer au crible les territoires maintenant menacés par l'avance russe et ils arrêtent vos camarades par milliers. Certains d'entre eux sont envoyés pour garnir les fortifications. D'autres, y compris des chefs éventuels et de nombreuses femmes sont entassés dans des camps de concentration. Ils sont détenus comme otages.

Ouvriers Alliés! Himmler ne fait pas les choses à demi. Votre tour ne manquera pas de venir si vous vous laissez faire. Chaque fois que l'occasion se présente, plus spécialement au cours de bombardements aériens, quittez vos usines et cachez-vous. L'endroit le plus sûr est la campagne. Les fermiers allemands ont besoin de main-d'œuvre agricole et nombreux sont ceux qui seront heureux de vous donner asile et travail. Les Nazis n'ont pas d'hommes en surplus pour vous rechercher. Dans vos cachettes préparez-vous à de nouvelles actions. Nous vous enverrons de nouvelles instructions sur ce que vous aurez à faire.

Deutsche Arbeiter

Dieses Merkblatt ist das zweite in einer Reihe, bestimmt für die ausländischen Arbeiter im Reich, deren Länder sich mit Deutschland im Krieg befinden, besonders für die Führer ihrer organisierten Zellen.

Es gibt den ausländischen Arbeitern Anweisungen des Alliierten Oberkommandos über ihren systematischen Einsatz im bevorstehenden Endkampf.

Der Kampf der ausländischen Arbeiter richtet sich nicht gegen den deutschen Arbeiter. Er wird geführt im gemeinsamen Interesse aller Arbeiter, um den Krieg so schnell wie möglich zu beenden.

Deutsche Arbeiter, die für das gleiche Ziel kämpfen, haben sich bereits in grosser Zahl den bestehenden Zellen angeschlossen.

In den kommenden Wochen muss jeder wissen, wo er steht. Wir geben nachstehend eine Übersetzung des Merkblatts Nr. 2.

Als die Russen am Nord- und Mittelabschnitt der Ostfront durchgebrochen waren, hat Himmler die Zusammentreibung aller Arbeiter in Ostpreussen und Schlesien befohlen. Zur Zeit sind Gestapo- und SS-Männer dabei, die vom russischen Vormarsch bedrohten Gebiete auszukämmen und eure Kameraden in Tausenden zu verhaften. Ein Teil wird in die Befestigungswerke getrieben. Andere, darunter die, die als Führer in Frage kommen, und viele Frauen, werden als Geiseln in Konzentrationslager gesperrt.

ALLIIERTE ARBEITER! Himmler macht keine halbe Arbeit. Ihr kommt als nächste dran — wenn ihr euch nicht wehrt. Sobald ihr Gelegenheit habt — also besonders während Luftangriffen — verlasst eure Arbeitsstellen und geht unter Grund!

Am sichersten seid ihr auf dem Lande. Die deutschen Bauern brauchen dringend Arbeitskräfte, und viele werden euch darum gerne Unterkunft und Arbeit geben. Die Nazis haben keine Leute übrig, um auf dem Land nach euch zu suchen. Bereitet euch unter Grund auf das Losschlagen vor! Wir werden euch weitere Anweisungen geben, was ihr tun sollt.

QUARTIER GÉNÉRAL SUPR EXPÉDITIONNAIRE ALLIÉ

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Ouvriers

Ce message est destiné aux ouvriers français et belges dans l'ouest et le sud-ouest de l'Allemagne

L'effondrement des armées allemandes à l'ouest signifie que certaines régions de l'Allemagne deviendront sous peu des zones de combat. En conséquence le Commandant Suprême donne les instruction suivantes à tous les ouvriers (français et belges ou étrangers) dans les zones de combat :

1. Ne vous laissez pas entrainer plus profondément en Allemagne par les Allemands en retraite. Au fur et à mesure que les armées alliées progressent vers la région où vous travaillez, saisissez la meilleure occasion de vous cacher à la campagne pour attendre l'approche des armées alliées.
2. Saisissez toutes les occasions d'obtenir des informations de valeur pour les armées alliées, spécialement celles concernant les mouvements de troupes allemandes, l'identité d'unités allemandes, la position de champs de mines. Surveillez attentivement la conduite des Allemands et soyez prêts à témoigner de toutes atrocités que vous pourriez voir.
3. Si vous ne pouvez pas vous échapper à la campagne, faites tout ce que vous pouvez pour empêcher la destruction de communications et d'installations industrielles. Dans la mesure du possible, veillez à ce qu'elles soient en bon état quand elles tomberont aux mains des Alliés. Protégez plus spécialement des destructions ennemies les dépôts d'essence, de mazout, d'huiles lubréfiantes. Les armées alliées auront bientôt besoin de tous ces articles.
4. Dès l'arrivée des troupes alliées, obéissez précisement aux instructions qui vous seront données par les autorités militaires alliées.

WG7F.

ALLIIERTES OBERKOMMANDO

(Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force)

Der umseitige Aufruf des Alliierten Oberkommandos in französischer Sprache richtet sich an die französischen Arbeiter in den westlichen und sdüwestlichen Teilen des Reiches. Er gibt den ausländischen Arbeitern Anweisungen über ihr Verhalten in dem Augenblick, in dem diese Teile des Reiches zum Kriegsgebiet werden.

Der Kampf der ausländischen Arbeiter richtet sich nicht gegen die deutschen Arbeiter. Er wird geführt im gemeinsamen Interesse aller Arbeiter, die entschlossen sind, das Ende des Krieges zu beschleunigen.

Hier ist eine wortgetreue Übersetzung des umseitigen Textes:

Der Zusammenbruch der deutschen Armeen im Westen bedeutet, dass Teile des Reiches bald zur Kampfzone werden. Angesichts dieser Tatsache erlässt der Oberste Befehlshaber der Alliierten Streitkräfte folgende Anweisungen an die ausländischen Arbeiter in den Kampfzonen:

1) Lasst Euch von den fliehenden Deutschen nicht tiefer in das Reichsgebiet treiben! Während die alliierten Armeen sich den Gebieten nähern, in denen Ihr arbeitet, ergreift die erste Gelegenheit, aufs Land zu flüchten, um dort die Ankunft der alliierten Streitkräfte zu erwarten!

2) Nutzt jede Möglichkeit, um Informationen zu sammeln, die für die alliierten Armeen wertvoll sind; vor allem Informationen betreffend die Bewegung deutscher Truppenteile, die Identität deutscher Wehrmachts-Einheiten und die Position deutscher Minenfelder. Ferner: beobachtet aufs genaueste das Benehmen von Deutschen und bereitet Euch vor, über jedwede Grausamkeit, deren Zeuge Ihr gewesen seid, Bericht zu erstatten.

3) Wenn Ihr nicht in der Lage seid, aufs Land zu flüchten, so tut alles, was in Eurer Macht steht, um die Zerstörung von Verbindungslinien und Industrieanlagen zu verhindern. Sorgt dafür, soweit es Euch möglich ist, dass sie in guter Verfassung sind, wenn sie den Alliierten in die Hände fallen. Vor allem: schützt Treibstofflager vor der Vernichtung durch Feindeshand! Alle diese Lager und Einrichtungen werden in Kürze von den alliierten Armeen gebraucht werden.

4) Sowie die alliierten Truppen Euch erreichen, befolgt aufs genaueste die Anweisungen, die Euch von den Alliierten Militärbehörden gegeben werden!

WG.7

VOICE OF SHAEF TO FOREIGN WORKERS IN WESTERN AND SOUTH WESTERN GERMANY

INDEXED

The collapse of the German armies in the West means that parts of Germany will soon become combat areas. In view of this the Supreme Commender issues the following instructions to all foreign workers in combat areas.

1. Do not permit yourselves to be dragged deeper into Germany by the retreating Germans. As the allied armiesadvance towards the area in which you are working seize the best opportunity to go into hiding in the country and to await the approach of the allied armies.

2. Use every opportunity to gather information of value to the allied armies, in particular concerning movements of German troops, the identity of German units, the position of mine fields. Watch carefully also the behaviour of the Germans and be ready to supply evidence on any atrocities you may see committed.

3. If you are unable to escape to the country, do everything in your power to prevent the destruction of communications and indsutrial installations. As far as possible see that they are in good order when they fall into the hands of the Allies. Protect especially stores of petrol, oil, and lubricants, against destruction by the enemy. All these facilities will soon be needed by the allied armies.

4. On the arrival of allied troops obey precisely the instructionswhich are given to you by the Allied Military authorities.

Reverse

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(Then follows an exact translation in German of the SHAEF message to the Foreign Workers printed on the obverse side of the leaflet).

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WG.3 series

INDEXED

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

To all workmen employed in Germany whose countriesare at war with the Reich and especially to the organised cells.

The final climax of the war for which you have been preparing yourselves is approaching.

DANGER THREATENS YOU!

Now that the desperate gang of Nazi criminals who to-day rule Germany realise that defeat is inevitable they are beginning to put into effect their plans for involving the whole German nation and all non-Germans living in Germany in their own destruction.

They have already conscripted all inhabitants in the territories threatened by the Russian advance and driven them to man the fortifications. Polish, Dutch and French workers in these territories have been arrested by the thousand and are being held as hostages for the submissive behaviour of their comrades, who are being made to work like slaves.

But in the meantime, the offensive against Germany has progressed so far that you can take action both to hasten the enemy's defeat and save your own lives.

For months we have promised you that you will be warned in time. Now that warning has come.

From now on you will receive direct instructions by radio. They will be repeated by leaflet.

FIRST ORDERS

All groups must be on the alert.

Begin now to leave your factories when a good opportunity offers. (The Nazis have not the men to spare to look for you).

Begin now to boycott your own Quisling liaison officers whom the Deutsche Arbeitsfront employ to spy upon you. Make the lives of these traitors so unpleasant that they abandon their evil work.

Do not be provoked by the Gestapo into unorganised action.

Do not destroy this leaflet. See that it gets into the hands of a German worker.

Reverse

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The struggle of the foreign workers is not directed against the German workers. It is a struggle in the interest of all workers who are decided to hasten the end of the war. Here is an exact translation of the text printed on the back of this page;
(Then follows an exact translation in German of the SHAEF message to the Foreign Workers printed on the obverse of the leaflet.)

C12056/3444/18

14 SEP 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

INDEXED

Mr. P. N. Loxley

With the Compliments
of
Major-General R. A. D. Brooks.

P.B.A.TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

SECRET

DETAILS OF LEAFLET DISSEMINATIONS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1944.

		P. W. E.				O. W. I.			
		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	L.	-	-	34,200	34,200	-	-	-	-
	U.	-	-	410,400	410,400	-	-	-	-
DANISH	L.	17,600	-	-	17,600	-	-	-	-
	U.	158,400	-	-	158,400	-	-	-	-
DUTCH	L.	-	-	40,000	40,000	-	-	18,640	18,640
	U.	-	-	411,408	411,408	-	-	298,200	298,200
FRENCH	L.	1,869,300	-	1,724,000	3,593,300	1,705,000	-	2,029,000	3,734,000
	U.	7,903,600	-	6,896,000	14,799,600	7,900,000	-	8,988,000	16,888,000
GERMAN	L.	2,673,600	-	4,449,440	7,123,040	1,440,000	-	4,153,000	5,593,000
	U.	6,235,600	-	12,459,320	18,694,920	2,464,000	-	6,889,000	9,353,000
NORWEGIAN	L.	-	-	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-
	U.	-	-	180,000	180,000	-	-	-	-
	L.	4,560,500	-	6,262,640	10,823,140	3,145,000	-	6,200,640	9,345,640
	U.	14,297,600	-	20,357,128	34,654,728	10,364,000	-	16,175,200	26,539,200

INDEXED

SECRET

DETAILS OF LEAFLET DISSEMINATIONS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1944.

		P.W.E./O.W.I.				P. W. D.				
		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
BELGIAN	L.	-	-	1,076,182	1,076,182	-	-	75,000	75,000	1,185,382
	U.	-	-	4,304,728	4,304,728	-	-	150,000	150,000	4,865,128
DANISH	L.	80,000	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	97,600
	U.	160,000	-	-	160,000	-	-	-	-	318,400
DUTCH	L.	-	-	1,258,228	1,258,228	-	-	-	-	1,316,868
	U.	-	-	3,832,912	3,832,912	-	-	-	-	4,542,520
FRENCH	L.	2,280,000	-	2,434,000	4,714,000	-	-	5,714,800	5,714,800	17,756,100
	U.	8,960,000	-	6,536,000	15,496,000	-	-	10,744,400	10,744,400	57,928,000
GERMAN	L.	1,772,000	-	34,482,876	36,254,876	-	-	-	-	48,970,916
	U.	1,772,000	-	35,615,256	37,387,256	-	-	-	-	65,435,176
GERMAN TROOPS	L.	-	-	-	-	-	19,486,484	42,765,898	62,252,382	62,252,382
	U.	-	-	-	-	-	20,922,484	62,511,595	83,434,079	83,434,079
NORWEGIAN	L.	-	-	248,950	248,950	-	-	-	-	263,950
	U.	-	-	485,800	485,800	-	-	-	-	665,800
	L.	4,132,000	-	39,500,236	43,632,236	-	19,486,484	48,555,698	68,042,182	131,843,198
	U.	10,892,000	-	50,774,696	61,666,696	-	20,922,484	73,405,995	94,328,479	217,189,103

SUMMARY

		P.W.E.	O.W.I.	PWE/OWI	P.W.D.	TOTAL
R.A.F.	L.	4,560,500	3,145,000	4,132,000	-	11,837,5[illegible]
	U.	14,297,600	10,364,000	10,892,000	-	35,553,600
T.A.F.	L.	-	-	-	19,486,484	19,486,484
	U.	-	-	-	20,922,484	20,922,484
U.S.T.A.F.	L.	6,262,640	6,200,640	39,500,236	48,555,698	100,519,214
	U.	20,357,128	16,175,200	50,774,696	73,405,995	160,713,019
	L.	10,823,140	9,345,640	43,632,236	68,042,182	131,843,198
	U.	34,654,728	26,539,200	61,666,696	94,328,479	217,189,103

SECRET

P.W.E. LEAFLETS

The following is a statement of the leaflet position from the night of 1/2 August to August 31/1st September, 1944.

Total quantity of leaflets in stock at 1st August:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	-	-
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN	36,000	-	-	36,000
DANISH	88,000	-	-	88,000
DUTCH	8,800	-	40,000	48,800
FRENCH	1,822,700	-	796,000	2,618,700
GERMAN	4,332,400	-	1,888,000	6,220,400
NORWEGIAN	24,000	-	40,000	64,000
SLOVAK	-	-	-	-
	6,311,900	-	2,764,000	9,075,900

Total quantity of leaflets printed during August:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	40,000	40,000
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN	160,000	-	-	160,000
DANISH		-	40,000	40,000
DUTCH	-	-	-	-
FRENCH	2,310,000	-	2,400,000	4,710,000
GERMAN	3,931,600	-	5,444,000	9,375,600
NORWEGIAN	-	-	-	-
SLOVAK	160,000	-	-	160,000
	6,561,600	-	7,924,000	14,485,600

Total quantity of leaflets disseminated during August:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	34,200	34,200
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN	-	-	-	-
DANISH	17,600	-	-	17,600
DUTCH	-	-	40,000	40,000
FRENCH	1,869,300	-	1,724,000	3,593,300
GERMAN	2,673,600	-	4,449,440	7,123,040
NORWEGIAN	-	-	15,000	15,000
SLOVAK	-	-	-	-
	4,560,500	-	6,262,640	10,823,140

Total quantity of leaflets pulped during August:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	-	-
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN	-	-	-	-
DANISH		-	-	
DUTCH	-	-	-	-
FRENCH	979,000	-	-	979,000
GERMAN	1,844,000	-	230,000	2,074,000
NORWEGIAN	-	-	-	-
SLOVAK	-	-	-	-
	2,823,000	-	230,000	3,053,000

Total quantity of leaflets in stock at 1st September, 1944.

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	5,800	5,800
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN	196,000	-	-	196,000
DANISH	70,400	-	40,000	110,400
DUTCH	8,800	-		8,800
FRENCH	1,284,400	-	1,672,000	2,956,400
GERMAN	3,610,400	-	2,652,560	6,262,960
NORWEGIAN	24,000	-	25,000	49,000
SLOVAK	160,000	-	-	160,000
	5,354,000	-	4,395,360	9,749,360

Leaflets destroyed during August, 1944:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
GERMAN	136,000	-	-	136,000

Additional leaflet collections during July:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
FRENCH		-	200,000	200,000

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS PRINTED DURING AUGUST.

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
BELGIAN					
B.8	Harbinger of Freedom	..		40,000	40,000
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN					
C.9	London News No.3	160,000			160,000
DANISH					
D.8	Vivilwind			40,000	40,000
FRENCH					
F.72	The Free World No.18	100,000			
F.74	Accord No.8	120,000			
F.77	Le Courrier de L'Air	1,200,000		800,000	
F.78	Le Courrier de L'Air	800,000		1,600,000	
CF.1	De Gualle's Speech	90,000			
		2,310,000		2,400,000	4,710,000
GERMAN					
G.13	War Guilt Booklet	131,600			131,600
G.26	Appeal to German Women	3,000,000		2,238,000	
G.25	Luftpost			2,406,000	
G.27	Luftpost No. 43	800,000		800,000	
		3,931,600		5,444,000	9,375,600
SLOVAK					
S. 2	Slovak leaflet	160,000			160,000

Additional collection of leaflets during July:-

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
FRENCH					
F.75	Le Courrier de L'Air			200,000	200,000

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS DISSEMINATED DURING AUGUST

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
BELGIAN					
B. 8	Harbinger of Freedom			34,200	34,200
DANISH					
D. 5	We will win	17,600			17,600
FRENCH					
F. 177	B.B.C. Song Book	28,800			
F. 64	The Free World No. 17	20,000			
F. 70	Accord No. 7	29,500			
F. 73	Le Courrier de L'Air No.25	393,000			
F. 75	Le Courrier de L'Air No.26	660,000		724,000	
F. 77	Le Courrier de L'Air No.27	648,000		800,000	
F. 78	Le Courrier de L'Air No.28			200,000	
CF. 1	De Gualle's Speech	90,000			
		1,869,300		1,724,000	3,593,300
GERMAN					
G. 95	Only Germans can save Germany.	64,000			
G. 100	Bombing Guilt (Revised)	50,400		36,000	
G. 4b	German Prisoners of War No.2	16,000			
G. 4	German Prisoners of War 1 & 2			680,000	
G. 13	War Guilt	13,200		12,000	
G. 15	The Air War	704,000		240,000	
G. 17	Without the Party - No War	278,000			
G. 25	Luftpost			1,327,440	
G. 26	Appeal to German Women	1,548,000		1,584,000	
G. 27	Luftpost No. 43			570,000	
		2,673,600		4,449,440	7,123,040
DUTCH					
H. 7	Whirlwind No. 20			40,000	40,000
NORWEGIAN					
N. 8	Free Norway			15,000	15,000

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS PULPED DURING AUGUST.

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
FRENCH					
F. 69	Courrier de L'Air No.23	8,000			
F. 71	Courrier de L'Air No.24	64,000			
F. 73	Courrier de L'Air No.25	355,000			
F. 77	Courrier de L'Air No.26	552,000			
		979,000			979,000
GERMAN					
G. 95	Only Germans can save Germany	1,044,000			
G. 27	Luftpost No. 43	800,000		230,000	
		1,844,000		230,000	2,074,000

Leaflets destroyed during August:-

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
GERMAN					
G. 4	German Prisoners of War 1&2	136,000			136,000

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS IN STOCK at 1st SEPTEMBER, 1944.

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
BELGIAN					
B. 8	Harbinger of Freedom			5,800	5,800
CZECHCSLOVAKIAN					
C. 7	London News No.1	20,000			
C. 8	Benes' Speech	16,000			
C. 9	London News No.3	160,000			
		196,000			196,000
DANISH					
D. 5	We will win. No.12	70,400			
D. 8	Vivilwind			40,000	
		70,400		40,000	110,400
FRENCH					
F.177	B.B.C. Song Book	37,800			
F. 36	Our Air Forces	1,500			
F. 54	The Free World No.16	13,000			
F. 64	The Free World No.17	2,000			
F. 70	Accord No. 7	10,100			
F. 72	The Free World No.18	100,000			
F. 74	Accord No. 8	120,000			
F. 75	Courrier de L'Air No.26	200,000		272,000	
F. 78	Courrier de L'Air No.28	800,000		1,400,000	
		1,284,400		1,672,000	2,956,400
GERMAN					
G. 4a	German Prisoners of War No.1	336,000		480,000	
G. 4	German Prisoners of War Nos.1&2	128,000		440,000	
G. 4b	German Prisoners of War No.2	88,000			
G. 5	Gain Time - For Whom?	12,000			
G. 13	War Guilt Booklet	154,400			
G. 15	The Air War	28,000			
G. 17	Without the Party - No War	480,000			
G. 18	Who is afraid of Peace ?	832,000			
G. 25	Luftpost			1,078,560	
G. 26	Luftpost	1,452,000		654,000	
		3,610,400		2,652,560	6,262,960
DUTCH					
H. 26	Anthology	8,800			8,800
NORWEGIAN					
N. 17	Great Britain at War	24,000			
N. 8	Free Norway No. 6			25,000	
		24,000		25,000	49,000
SLOVAK					
S. 2	Slovak Leaflet	160,000			160,000

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SECRET

O.W.I. LEAFLETS

The following is a statement of the leaflet position from the night of 1/2 August to August 31/1st September, 1944.

Total quantity of leaflets in stock at 1st August:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	-	-
DUTCH	-	-	-	-
FRENCH	3,410,000	84,000	966,000	4,460,000
GERMAN	2,000,000	-	2,740,000	4,740,000
NORWEGIAN	-	-	-	-
	5,410,000	84,000	3,706,000	9,200,000

Total quantity of leaflets printed during August:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
DUTCH	-	-	98,000	98,000
FRENCH	2,100,000	-	2,900,000	5,000,000
GERMAN	3,000,000	-	10,600,000	13,600,000
BELGIAN	-	-	-	-
NORWEGIAN	-	-	-	-
	5,100,000	-	13,598,000	18,698,000

Total quantity of leaflets disseminated during August:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
DUTCH	-	-	18,640	18,640
FRENCH	1,705,000	-	2,029,000	3,734,000
GERMAN	1,440,000	-	4,153,000	5,593,000
BELGIAN	-	-	-	-
NORWEGIAN	-	-	-	-
	3,145,000	-	6,200,640	9,345,640

Total quantity of leaflets pulped during August:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
DUTCH	-	-	-	-
FRENCH	2,002,000	80,000	604,000	2,686,000
GERMAN	3,560,000	-	8,460,000	12,020,000
BELGIAN	-	-	-	-
NORWEGIAN	-	-	-	-
	5,562,000	80,000	9,064,000	14,706,000

Total quantity of leaflets in stock at 1st September, 1944:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
DUTCH	-	-	79,360	79,360
FRENCH	1,803,000	4,000	1,233,000	3,040,000
GERMAN	-	-	727,000	727,000
BELGIAN	-	-	-	-
NORWEGIAN	-	-	-	-
	1,803,000	4,000	2,039,360	3,846,360

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS PRINTED DURING AUGUST.

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
DUTCH					
USA.3	Dutch Version			98,000	98,000
FRENCH					
USF.131	Voir	100,000		100,000	
USF.130	L'Amerique en Guerre No.112			400,000	
USF.133	L'Amerique en Guerre	800,000		1,200,000	
USF.135	L'Amerique en Guerre	1,200,000		1,200,000	
		2,100,000		2,900,000	5,000,000
GERMAN					
USG. 47	Sternenbanner	800,000		800,000	
USG. 48	Sternenbanner	600,000		3,600,000	
USG. 49	Collapse in the West			2,000,000	
USG. 50	Sternenbanner	1,600,000		4,200,000	
		3,000,000		10,600,000	13,600,000

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS DISSEMINATED DURING AUGUST.

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
DUTCH					
USA.3	Dutch Version			18,640	18,640
FRENCH					
USF.124	L'Amerique en Guerre No.109	76,000			
USF.127	L'Amerique en Guerre No.111	96,000			
USF.128	Voir No.6	100,000		9,000	
USF.130	L'Amerique en Guerre No.112	1,136,000		740,000	
USF.131	Voir	35,000		100,000	
USF.133	L'Amerique en Guerre	262,000		1,180,000	
		1,705,000		2,029,000	3,734,000
GERMAN					
USG.34	Total War	416,000			
USG.47	Sternenbanner	616,000		1,680,000	
USG.48	Sternenbanner	408,000		1,080,000	
USG.49	Collapse in the West			1,273,000	
USG.50	Sternenbanner			120,000	
		1,440,000		4,153,000	5,593,000

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS DROPPED DURING AUGUST

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
FRENCH					
USF.120	L'Amerique en Guerre	60,000		600,000	
USF.124	L'Amerique en Guerre	126,000			
USF.127	L'Amerique en Guerre	952,000	80,000		
USF.130	L'Amerique en Guerre	864,000		4,000	
		2,002,000	80,000	604,000	2,686,000
GERMAN					
USG. 34	Total War	784,000			
USG. 46	Sternenbanner			1,140,000	
USG. 47	Sternenbanner	984,000		720,000	
USG. 48	Sternenbanner	192,000		2,520,000	
USG. 50	Sternenbanner	1,600,000		4,080,000	
		3,560,000		8,460,000	12,020,000

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS IN STOCK AT 1st SEPTEMBER, 1944

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
DUTCH					
USA 3	Dutch Version			79,360	79,360
FRENCH					
USF.131	Voir	65,000			
USF.128	Voir			13,000	
USF.133	L'Amerique en Guerre	538,000		20,000	
USF.135	L'Amerique en Guerre	1,200,000		1,200,000	
USF.121	Voir		4,000		
		1,803,000	4,000	1,233,000	3,040,000
GERMAN					
USG. 49	Collapse in the West			727,000	727,000

SECRET

JOINT PWE/OWI LEAFLETS

The following is a statement of the leaflet position from the night of 1/2 August to 31/1st September, 1944.

Total quantity of leaflets in stock at 1st August:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	40,000	-	802,564	842,564
DANISH	-	-	250,000	250,000
DUTCH	-	-	705,228	705,228
FRENCH	12,000	-	308,666	320,666
GERMAN	3,620,000	-	23,529,702	27,149,702
NORWEGIAN	-	-	1,322,410	1,322,410
POLISH	-	-	320,000	320,000
	3,672,000	-	27,238,570	30,910,570

Total quantity of leaflets printed during August:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	1,144,000	1,144,000
DANISH	200,000+	-	-	200,000
FRENCH	3,152,000	-	4,846,592	7,998,592
GERMAN	-	-	33,768,000	33,768,000
DUTCH	-	-	794,000	794,000
NORWEGIAN	129,000	-	-	129,000
	3,481,000	-	40,552,592	44,033,592

+ Printed during May.

Total quantity of leaflets disseminated during August:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	1,076,182	1,076,182
DANISH	80,000	-	-	80,000
FRENCH	2,280,000	-	2,434,000	4,714,000
GERMAN	1,772,000	-	34,482,876	36,254,876
DUTCH	-	-	1,258,228	1,258,228
NORWEGIAN	-	-	248,950	248,950
	4,132,000	-	39,500,236	43,632,236

Total quantity of leaflets pulped during August:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	286,158	286,158
DANISH	-	-	-	-
FRENCH	456,000	-	1,000,000	1,456,000
GERMAN	1,848,000	-	4,622,430	6,470,430
DUTCH	-	-	-	-
NORWEGIAN	-	-	691,050	691,050
	2,304,000	-	6,599,638	8,903,638

Total quantity of leaflets in stock at 1st September, 1944:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	40,000	-	529,670	569,670
DANISH	120,000	-	250,000	370,000
FRENCH	428,000	-	1,709,258	2,137,258
GERMAN	-	-	16,568,620	16,568,620
DUTCH	-	-	241,000	241,000
NORWEGIAN	129,000	-	382,410	511,410
POLISH	-	-	320,000	320,000
	717,000	-	20,000,958	20,717,958

Leaflet amendments:-

	U.S.T.A.F.
BELGIAN	54,554
FRENCH	12,000
GERMAN	1,623,776
	1,690,330

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS PRINTED DURING AUGUST.

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
BELGIAN					
XB.24	L'Arc en Ciel			248,000	
XB.26	L'Arc en Ciel			248,000	
XB.27	L'Arc en Ciel			400,000	
XB.28	L'Arc en Ciel			248,000	
				1,144,000	1,144,000
DANISH					
XD. 1	Greetings to the Danes	200,000			200,000
FRENCH					
XF. 1	De Gaulle's Speech	1,552,000		1,600,000	
XF. 2	French Army in France	1,600,000		2,246,592	
XF. 3	The Liberation of Paris			1,000,000	
		3,152,000		4,846,592	7,998,592
GERMAN					
XG.18	Russians reach Germany Border			4,000,000	
XG.19	The Stone is Rolling			800,000	
XG.20	Message to Foreign Workers (Polish)			8,000,000	
XG.21	The Stone is Rolling No.2			3,072,000	
XG.22	Message to Foreign Workers			2,448,000	
XG.23	Message to Foreign Workers(German)			4,000,000	
XG.24	Message to Foreign Workers			2,448,000	
XG.25.	Consequences			4,000,000	
XG.25	Consequences			5,000,000	
				33,768,000	33,768,000
DUTCH					
XH.22	"Contra Signal"			50,000	
XH.28	Flying Dutchman			248,000	
XH.29	Flying Dutchman			248,000	
XH.31	Flying Dutchman			248,000	
				794,000	794,000
NORWEGIAN					
XN. 8	Mutiny!	129,000			129,000

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS DISSEMINATED DURING AUGUST

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
BELGIAN					
XB.22	L'Arc en Ciel			41,340	
XB.23	L'Arc en Ciel			248,000	
XB.24	L'Arc en Ciel			209,842	
XB.27	L'Arc en Ciel			400,000	
XB.28	L'Arc en Ciel			177,000	
				1,076,182	1,076,182
DANISH					
XD. 1	Greetings to the Danes	80,000			80,000
FRENCH					
XF. 1	De Gaulle's Speech	1,096,000		1,600,000	
XF, 2	French Army in France	1,184,000		834,000	
		2,280,000		2,434,000	4,714,000
GERMAN					
XG.13	How will it end?			732,380	
XG.15	The Attack on Hitler.			1,155,600	
XG.16	Eine Kleine Clique?	656,000		2,711,896	
XG.17	The Stone is Rolling	1,116,000		2,016,000	
XG.18	Russians reach Germany border.			480,000	
XG.19	The Stone is Rolling			7,680,000	
XG.20	Message to Foreign Workers (Polish)			6,648,000	
XG.21	The Stone is Rolling			3,200,000	
XG.22	Message to Foreign Workers			2,020,000	
XG,23	Message to Foreign Workers (German)			3,100,000	
XG.24	Message to Foreign workers			975,000	
XG.25	Consequences			3,364,000	
XG.26	German Workers			400,000	
		1,772,000		34,482,876	36,254,876
DUTCH					
XH.25	Flying Dutchman			57,228	
XH.26	Flying Dutchman			248,000	
XH.27	Generals know Germany has lost the War			400,000	
XH.28	Flying Dutchman			248,000	
XH.29	Flying Dutchman			248,000	
XH.31	Flying Dutchman			57,000	
				1,258,228	1,258,228
NORWEGIAN					
XN. 9	Mutiny!			170,000	
XN. 7	United Nations			78,950	
				248,950	248,950

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS PULPED DURING AUGUST

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
BELGIAN					
XB.24	L'Arc en Ciel			38,158	
XB.26	L'Arc en Ciel			248,000	
				286,158	286,158
FRENCH					
XF. 1	De Gaulle's Speech	456,000			
XF. 3	The Liberation of Paris			1,000,000	
		456,000		1,000,000	1,456,000
GERMAN					
XG.15	The Attack on Hitler	320,000		703,358	
XG.16	Eine Kleine Clique?	1,024,000		2,527,072	
XG.17	The Stone is Rolling	504,000		1,392,000	
		1,848,000		4,622,430	
NORWEGIAN					
XN. 6	United Nations			300,000	
XN. 7	United Nations			221,050	
XN. 9	Mutiny!			170,000	
				691,050	691,050

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS IN STOCK AT 1st SEPTEMBER, 1944.

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
BELGIAN					
XB.12	Belgian Manual	40,000		458,670	
XB.28	L'Arc en Ciel			71,000	
		40,000		529,670	569,670
DANISH					
XD. 1	Greetings to the Danes	120,000			
D. 7	Danish Manual			250,000	
		120,000		250,000	370,000
FRENCH					
F.55	French Manual	12,000		296,666	
XF. 2	French Army in France	416,000		1,412,592	
		428,000		1,709,258	2,137,258
GERMAN					
XG.13	How will it end?			1,867,620	
XG,18	Russians reach Germany Border			3,520,000	
XG.19	The Stone is Rolling			1,120,000	
XG.20	Message to Foreign Workers (Polish)			1,352,000	
XG.21	The Stone is Rolling.			672,000	
XG.22	Message to Foreign Workers			428,000	
XG.23	Message to Foreign Workers (German)			900,000	
XG.24	Message to Foreign Workers			1,473,000	
XG.25	Consequences			636,000	
XG.26	German Workers			4,600,000	
				16,568,620	16,568,620
DUTCH					
XH.22	"Contra Signal"			50,000	
XH.31	Flying Dutchman			191,000	
				241,000	241,000
NORWEGIAN					
XN. 8	Mutiny!	129,000			
N. 6	Norwegian Manual			382,410	
		129,000		382,410	511,410
POLISH					
XP. 2	Message to Poles			320,000	320,000

SECRET

P.W.D. LEAFLETS

The following is a statement of the leaflet position from the night of 1/2 August to 31/1 September, 1944.

Total quantity of leaflets in stock at 1st August:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	1,262,500	1,262,500
DANISH	-	-	805,000	805,000
DUTCH	-	-	-	-
FRENCH	-	1,680,000	14,400,000	16,403,503
GERMAN	-	7,409,796+	39,846,207+	47,256,003
NORWEGIAN	-	-	-	-
	-	9,089,796	56,313,707	65,403,503

Total quantity of leaflets printed during August:

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	-	-
DANISH	-	-	-	-
FRENCH	-	-	10,784,000	10,784,000
GERMAN	-	23,157,000	70,057,900	93,214,900
	-	23,157,000	80,841,900	103,998,900

Total quantity of leaflets disseminated during August:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	75,000	75,000
DANISH	-	-	-	-
FRENCH	-	-	5,714,800	5,714,800
GERMAN TROOPS	-	19,486,484	42,765,898	62,252,382
	-	19,486,484	48,555,698	68,042,182

Total quantity of leaflets pulped during August:

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	1,187,500	1,187,500
DANISH	-	-	805,000	805,000
FRENCH	-	80,000	1,869,200	1,949,200
GERMAN	-	521,896	17,345,384*	17,867,280
	-	601,896	21,207,083	21,808,980

* 206,789 leaflets destroyed

+ 2,900,900 leaflets transferred from U.S.T.A.F. to T.A.F.

AMENDMENTS

Additional leaflets disseminated during JULY:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
GERMAN	-	-	288,360	288,360

Additional leaflets collected during JUNE:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
GERMAN	-	-	2,400,000	2,400,000

Total quantity of leaflets in stock at 1st September:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	-	-
DANISH	-	-	-	-
FRENCH	-	1,600,000	17,600,000	19,200,000
GERMAN	-	10,558,416	51,904,465	62,462,881
	-	12,158,416	69,504,465	81,662,881

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS PRINTED DURING AUGUST

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
FRENCH					
ZF.10	Message to French in combat zones			6,400,000	
Y.19	Tous les Fronts	-		500,000	
Y.20		-		500,000	
Y.21				250,000	
Y.23				250,000	
Y.25				1,000,000	
Y.26				316,000	
Y.27				291,200	
Y.28				292,800	
Y.29				297,600	
Y.30				494,400	
Y.31				192,000	
				10,784,000	10,784,000
GERMAN					
ZG.27	Leaflet to Russian Soldier			752,000	
ZG.36	The Riddle			1,760,000	
ZG.37	Safe Conduct			9,652,000	
ZG.38	You are now cut off			3,040,000	
ZG.39	Truth of Peace Movement			2,700,000	
ZG.40	In the West			4,520,000	
ZG.41	In the East			500,000	
ZG.42	Appeal			3,680,000	
ZG.43	Red Army Marches into Germany			4,040,000	
ZG.44	Retreat?			3,200,000	
ZG.45	One minute in which to save your life			6,880,000	
ZG.46	Brest			1,000,000	
ZG.47	Lorient			1,000,000	
ZG.48	St. Nazaire			1,000,000	
ZG.49	7th Army Leaflet			80,000	
ZG.50	The lessons os Stalingrad			5,280,000	
ZG. 51	The Choice			3,120,000	
ZG.52	To German officers			1,280,000	
ZG.53	Stay Alive			720,000	
ZG.54	How Comrades Fared			1,920,000	
ZG.55	German troops in Brest			800,000	
ZG.56	To German N.C.O's			1,600,000	
ZG.57	Falaise			3.600,000	
T.107	German Troop Newspaper			216,500	
T.108				326,000	
T.109				326,000	
T.110				216,000	
T.111				216,000	
T.112				216,000	
T.113				216,000	
T.114				216,000	
T.115				216,000	
T.116				216,000	

/T.117

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
T.117	German Troop Newspaper			216,600	
T.118				216,600	
T.120				326,400	
T.121				326,400	
T.122				326,600	
T.123				326,600	
T.124				158,000	
T.125				262,000	
T.126				210,000	
T.127				210,000	
T.129				210,600	
T.130				700,000	
T.131				220,600	
T.132				226,600	
T.133				226,600	
T.134				346,000	
T.135				346,000	
T.136				330,400	
T.137				367,400	
				70,057,900	70,057,900

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS DISSEMINATED DURING AUGUST

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
BELGIAN					
ZB.2	Message to Belgian Transport Workers			75,000	75,000
FRENCH					
ZF.10	Message to French in Combat Zones			3,200,000	
Y.19	Tous les Fronts			250,000	
Y.20				250,000	
Y.23				250,000	
Y.25				1,000,000	
Y.26				316,000	
Y.29				297,600	
Y.31				151,200	
				5,714,800	5,714,800
GERMAN					
ZG.10	Message from Polish Government		400,000		
ZG.23	One minute which may save your life			325,158	
ZG.27	Leaflet to Russian Soldier		400,000		
ZG.29	The End		3,339,584	1,000,000	
ZG.30	Battle on the Nieman			240,000	
ZG.31	How will it end?			960,000	
ZG.32	Eisenhower's Declaration		800,000	400,000	
ZG.33	German Generals have their say.		864,000		
ZG.35	A Small Clique?		290,900		
ZG.36	The Riddle			1,420,000	
ZG.37	Safe Conduct		2,696,000	8,296,000	
ZG.38	You are now cut off		400,000	1,360,000	
ZG.39	Truth of Peace Movement		1,116,000	1,512,000	
ZG.40	In the West		2,880,000	2,640,000	
ZG.41	In the East		1,180,000	80,000	
ZG.42	Appeal		320,000	2,200,000	
ZG.43	Red Army Marches into Germany		960,000	1,280,000	
ZG.44	Retreat?			2,800,000	
ZG.45	One Minute in which to save your life		1,120,000	2,640,000	
ZG.46	Brest			1,000,000	
ZG.47	Lorient			1,000,000	
ZG.48	St. Nazaire			1,000,000	
ZG.49	7th Army Leaflet		640,000		
ZG.50	The Lessons of Stalingrad		400,000	2,640,000	
ZG.51	The Choice			714,000	

/ZG.52

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
ZG.52	To German Officers		400,000	384,000	
ZG.53	Stay Alive		1,280,000	720,000	
ZG.54	How Comrades Fared			660,000	
ZG.55	German Troops in Brest			800,000	
ZG.56	To German N.C.O's			576,000	
ZG.57	Falaise			960,000	
T.107	German Troop Newspaper			216,500	
T.111				216,000	
T.112				21,600	
T.113				216,000	
T.114				194,600	
T.115				216,000	
T.116				216,000	
T.118				216,600	
T.120				326,400	
T.121				217,600	
T.122				326,600	
T.123				326,600	
T.124				158,000	
T.126				52,500	
T.127				105,000	
T.129				210,600	
T.130				450,000	
T.131				220,600	
T.132				226,600	
T.133				226,600	
T.134				346,000	
T.136				264,240	
T.137				188,100	
			19,486,484	42,765,898	62,252,382

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS PULPED DURING AUGUST

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
BELGIAN					
ZB. 2	Message to Belgian Transport Workers			707,500	
ZB. 1	Eisenhower Pierlot Statements			400,000	
				1,107,500	1,107,500
DANISH					
ZD. 1	Eisenhower Statement			805,000	805,000
FRENCH					
ZF. 1	Eisenhower Proclamation		40,000		
ZF. 3	Eisenhower Civil Affairs Statement No. 2		40,000		
Y.19	Tous les Fronts			250,000	
Y.20				250,000	
Y.21				250,000	
Y.27				291,200	
Y.28				292,800	
Y.30				494,400	
Y.31				40,800	
			80,000	1,869,200	1,949,200

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
GERMAN					
ZG. 2	Four Front War			400,000	
ZG. 5	Human land mine theme		75,684	3,384,616	
ZG.15	Bombing leaflet			2,249,147	
ZG.28	The Collapse in the East			2,000,000	
ZG.30	Battle on the Nieman			680,000	
ZG.34	Generals proclaim peace government		446,212	724,172	
ZG.38	You are now out off			4,000,000	
ZG.44	Retreat?			400,000	
T.106	German troop newspaper			325,500	
T.108				326,000	
T.109				326,000	
T.110				216,000	
T.112				194,400	
T.114				21,400	
T.117				216,600	
T.121				108,800	
T.125				262,000	
T.126				157,500	
T.127				105,000	
T.130				250,000	
T.135				346,000	
T.136				66,160	
T.137				179,300	
			521,896	17,138,595	17,660,491

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS IN STOCK at 1st SEPTEMBER

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
FRENCH					
ZF. 4	Warning leaflet			11,600,000	
ZF. 7	Transport Workers leaflet			2,800,000	
ZF.10	Message to French in Combat Zones			3,200,000	
				17,600,000	17,600,000
GERMAN					
ZG. 6	Who wanted the slaughter?			2,325,000	
ZG. 7	Prisoners of War Leaflet		160,000	160,000	
ZG.10	Message from Polish Government		490,000	1,760,000	
ZG.11	A Division is Written Off.		792,000	1,028,000	
ZG.12	Shuttle Bombing			900,000	
ZG.13	Surrender leaflet			3,772,935	
ZG.19	Cherbourg			151,550	
ZG.20	You will be treated like soldiers			1,600,000	
ZG.22	Comparison 1942 - 1944			1,200,000	
ZG.24	Bluff?			3,600,000	
ZG.26	Hold out			400,000	
ZG.27	Leaflet to Russian Soldier			1,192,000	
ZG.27a	Leaflet for Russian soldiers			260,000	
ZG.29	The End		410,416	1,875,000	
ZG.31	How will it end?		160,000	3,840,000	
ZG.32	Eisenhower's Declaration			800,000	
ZG.33	German Generals have their say.		288,000	633,600	
ZG.35	A Small Clique?			116,380	
ZG.36	The Riddle		240,000	340,000	
ZG.37	Safe Conduct		1,984,000	1,356,000	
ZG.38	You are now cut off		560,000	1,680,000	
ZG.39	Truth of peace movement		184,000	1,188,000	
ZG.40	In the West		1,360,000	1,880,000	
ZG.41	In the East		320,000	420,000	
ZG.42	Appeal			1,480,000	
ZG.43	Red Army Marches into Germany			2,760,000	
ZG.45	One minute in which to save your life			4,240,000	
ZG.49	7th Army Leaflet		1,280,000	80,000	
ZG.50	The Lessons of Stalingrad		320,000	2,640,000	

/ZG.51

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
ZG.51	The Choice		880,000	2,406,000	
ZG.52	To German Officers		320,000	896,000	
ZG.54	How Comrades fared		80,000	1,260,000	
ZG.56	To German N.C.O's		420,000	1,024,000	
ZG.57	Falaise		400,000	2,640,000	
			10,558,416	51,904,465	62,462,881

AMENDMENTS

Additional leaflets collected in June.

GERMAN

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
ZG.13	Surrender Leaflet			2,400,000	2,400,000

Additional leaflets disseminated in July.

GERMAN

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
ZG.11	A Division is Written Off			172,000	
ZG.35	A Small Clique?			116,360	
				288,360	288,360

Leaflets destroyed.

GERMAN

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
ZG.23	One Minute which may save your life			206,789	206,789

Leaflets transferred from U.S.T.A.F. to T.A.F.

GERMAN

		T.A.F.	
ZG.10	Message from Polish Government	800,000	
ZG.27	Leaflet to Russian Soldier	400,000	
ZG.29	The End	1,250,000	
ZG.31	How will it end?	160,000	
ZG.35	A Small Clique?	290,900	
		2,900,900	2,900,900

P.B.A. TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

CONFIDENTIAL 153

INDEXED

We attach for your information a Leaflet Dissemination Report furnished by S.H.A.E.F.

In French Dept.

C12056/344/18

5 SEP

With the compliments

of

Major General R. . D. Brooks.

CONFIDENTIAL

with the Southern Dept.

MR. P. N. LOXLEY.

C 12056/344/18

18 SEP 1944

INDEXED

With the Compliments
of
Major-General R. A. D. Brooks.

P.B.A. TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

18/ix

CONFIDENTIAL

INDEXED 155

L.R.36

COMBINED ANGLO AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

Date 14.9.44

No.	Title	Pkgs or Bombs	Date	No. of Leaflets	No. of Units	Target
G.13	War Guilt Booklet	2P	11/12 Sept.	1,200	19,200	Darmstadt
		38P	11th	22,800	364,800	Ruhr area
G.26	Luftpost No.43	81P	11th Sept	486,000	1,458,000	Ruhr area
G.27	Luftpost No.44	8P	11/12 Sept	48,000	144,000	Darmstadt
G.13	War Guilt Booklet	40P	12th	23,748	379,968	Ruhr area
		7P	Sept.	4,452	71,232	Munster area
		47P		28,200	451,200	
G.26	Luftpost No.43	40P	12th	240,000	720,000	Ruhr area
		55P	Sept.	330,000	1,990,000	Munster area
		95P		570,000	1,710,000	
G.27 +	Luftpost No.44	25P	12th	150,000	450,000	Ruhr area
		7P	Sept.	42,000	126,000	Munster area
		32P		192,000	576,000	
G.29 +	Luftpost No.45	25P	12th	200,000	400,000	Ruhr area
		6P	Sept.	48,000	96,000	Munster area
		31P		248,000	496,000	
G.13	War Guilt Booklet	22P	12/13	13,056	208,896	Frankfurt
		4P	Sept.	2,544	40,704	Stuttgart
		1P		636	10,176	Jettisoned
		27P		16,236	259,776	
		27P	13th	16,200	259,200	Ruhr area
G.26	Luftpost No. 43	19P	12/13	114,000	684,000	Frankfurt
		1P	Sept	6,000	24,000	Unknown
		20P		120,000	708,000	
G.27	Luftpost No.44	14P	12/13	84,000	252,000	Frankfurt
		1P	Sept.	6,000	18,000	Stuttgart
		15P		90,000	270,000	
		12P	13th	72,000	216,000	Ruhr area
G.29	Luftpost No.45	64P	12/13	512,000	1,024,000	Frankfurt
		3P	Sept.	24,000	48,000	Unknown
		67P		536,000	1,072,000	
		29P		216,000	432,000	Ruhr area
G.4a	German Prisoners of War No. 1	10P	12/13 Sept.	80,000	160,000	Frankfurt
G.4b	German Prisoners of War No. 2	1P	12/13 Sept.	8,000	16,000	Frankfurt
G.5	Gain Time - For Whom?	1P	12/13 Sept.	12,000	16,000	Frankfurt
G.18	Who is afraid of Peace?	2P	12/13 Sept.	32,000	32,000	Frankfurt
XH.34 +	Flying Dutchman	2B	13/14	80,000	160,000	Amsterdam
		2B	Sept.	80,000	160,000	Utrecht
		2B		80,000	160,000	Arnhem
		2B		80,000	160,000	Hague
		2B		80,000	160,000	Rotterdam
		1B		40,000	80,000	Dordrecht
		1B		40,000	80,000	Nijmegen
		1B		40,000	80,000	Eindhoven
		1B		40,000	80,000	Venlo
		1B		40,000	80,000	Reermond
		1B		40,000	80,000	Maaseyck
		1B		40,000	80,000	Sittard
		1B		40,000	80,000	Heerlen
		1B		40,000	80,000	Maastricht
		19B		760,000	1,520,000	

CONFIDENTIAL

X = First Dissemination

TR/S/9 **CONFIDENTIAL** 14 Sept 1944

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

No.	Title	Date Sept	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
ZG 50	General Field Marshal Paulus Message	13	1	80,000	80,000	Boulogne
			1	80,000	80,000	Calais
ZG 52	Message to German Officers		1	80,000	80,000	Boulogne
			1	80,000	80,000	Dunkirk
			1	80,000	80,000	Road Hulst-St. Nichola
ZG 54	This Is How Your Comrades Fared (revised edition)		1	52,500	70,000	Boulogne
			1	52,500	70,000	Calais
			2	105,000	140,000	Dunkirk
			1	52,500	70,000	Road Hulst-St.Nicholas
			1	52,500	70,000	Rd. Hulst-Groenendijk
			1	52,500	70,000	Rd. Sas Van Gent-Hulst
ZG 57	Falaise		1	80,000	80,000	Calais
			1	80,000	80,000	Dunkirk
ZG 61	Safe Conduct		4	320,000	320,000	Lorient
ZG 64	The End		4	332,000	332,000	Lorient
			2	166,000	166,000	Boulogne
			2	166,000	166,000	Calais
			2	166,000	166,000	Dunkirk
			1	83,000	83,000	Rd. Sas Van Gent-Hulst
			1	83,000	83,000	Rd. Hulst-St. Nicholas
			1	83,000	83,000	Rd. Hulst-Groenendijk
		13/14	1	83,000	83,000	Turnhout
			1	83,000	83,000	Geilenkirchen
			1	83,000	83,000	Aldenhoven
			2	166,000	166,000	Nancy
			1	83,000	83,000	Vic sur Seille
			1	83,000	83,000	Dieuze
			1	83,000	83,000	Finstingen
ZG 67	Message to German Troops in Holland	13	1	84,000	84,000	Rd. Hulst-Groenendijk
			1	84,000	84,000	Rd. Sas Van Gent-Hulst
T 149	Nachrichten		4	39,200	235,200	Lorient
			1	9,600	58,800	Boulogne
			1	9,600	58,800	Calais
			3	29,400	176,400	Rd. Hulst-Sas Van Gent
			3	29,400	176,400	Rd. Hulst-St. Nicholas
			3	29,400	176,400	Rd. Hulst-Groenendijk
T 150	Nachrichten *	13/14	2	20,000	120,000	Amsterdam
			1	10,000	60,000	Utrecht
			1	10,000	60,000	Arnhem
			1	10,000	60,000	Hague
			1	10,000	60,000	Rotterdam
			1	10,000	60,000	Dordrecht
			1	10,000	60,000	Nijmegen
			1	10,000	60,000	Turnhout
			1	10,000	60,000	Eindhoven
			1	10,000	60,000	Venlo
			1	10,000	60,000	Roermond
			1	10,000	60,000	Maaseyck
			1	10,000	60,000	Sittard
			1	10,000	60,000	Geilenkirchen
			1	10,000	60,000	Aldenhoven
			1	10,000	60,000	Heerlen
			1	10,000	60,000	Maastricht
			2	20,000	120,000	Nancy
			1	10,000	60,000	Vic sur Seille
			1	10,000	60,000	Dieuze
			1	10,000	60,000	Finstingen
	Total		79	5,535,100	5,543,[illegible]00	

CONFIDENTIAL

INDEXED

DE VLIEGENDE HOLLANDER

WEEKBLAD VERSPREID DOOR DE GEALLIEERDE LUCHTMACHT

No. 48. MAANDAG 12 SEPT. 1944

De Amerikanen op Duitsch gebied

BRITSCHE PATROUILLES OVER DE NEDERLANDSCHE GRENS

Gent, Luik en Luxemburg bevrijd

Londen, Dinsdag 12 *Sept.*—**Vanuit het bruggehoofd over het Albertkanaal bij Beeringen stieten Britsche tanks Zondagavond voorwaarts en bereikten de fabriek "De groote Barrière," bij het Maas-Scheldekanaal, enkele kilometers ten Zuiden van de Nederlandsche grens. Vanaf dit punt trokken op Maandag 11 September Britsche patrouilles Nederlandsch gebied binnen. Maandagavond werd officieel bericht dat de Amerikanen ten Noorden van Trier een aanzienlijke strijdma[illegible] hadden op Duitschen bodem.**

V[illegible]r Zuidelijk zijn de Duitschers er niet in geslaagd, de troepen van het Derde Amerikaansche Leger te verdringen uit hun strategisch zoo belangrijke bruggehoofden over de rivier de Moezel. Patrouilles van het Derde en het Zevende Leger—dat oprukte van de Rivièra—hebben ten Wes[illegible]an het bevrijde Dijon con[illegible] gemaakt.

Hoofdmacht en patrouilles

Het Geallieerde offensief in Frankrijk en België teekent zich op de kaart niet af als een langzaam - verschuivende frontlijn. Men kan niet, als in den vorigen Wereldoorlog, van een eigenlijke frontlijn spreken. Groote Geallieerde legers—het Eerste Canadeesche, het Tweede Engelsche, en het Eerste en Derde Amerikaansche — verplaatsen zich als enorme concentraties van saamgebalde kracht. Op sommige plaatsen zijn deze hoofdmachten in strijd gewikkeld met Duitsche contingenten; op andere zenden zij sterke patrouilles vooruit, die vaak vele tientallen kilometers op de hoofdmacht vooruit zijn. Soms trekken deze patrouilles zich eigener beweging terug; soms worden zij tot terugtrekken gedwongen doordat de vijand plaatselijk een overmacht aan krachten kan samentrekken. Dit heeft zich afgespeeld op enkele punten in Zuid-Nederland. Juist toen verwacht mocht worden dat de Geallieerde hoofdmacht de patrouilles kon volgen, werd deze hoofdmacht tijdelijk opgehouden door moeilijkheden in den toevoer, veroorzaakt eenerzijds door de groote afstanden die in enkele dagen waren afgelegd, anderzijds door de omstandigheid dat de Duitschers de Kanaalhavens met groote hardnekkigheid verdedigden. De Duitschers bleken tevens nog de beschikking te hebben over enkele divisies die zij met groote snelheid konden concentreeren aan het Albertkanaal in België. Deze concentratie was mogelijk doordat de Geallieerde luchtmacht met haar bases en verdere installaties het tempo van de legers niet had kunnen bijhouden, waardoor zij voor tactische ondersteuning en voor het remmen van de Duitsche troepenverplaatsingen niet beschikbaar was. Zoodoende werd het Geallieerde offensief naar Nederland vertraagd. Gisteren echter naderden Britsche tanks de grens van Noord-Brabant tot op enkele kilometers en stonden de eerste Britsche patrouilles op Nederlandsch gebied, terwijl de Amerikanen—volgens de officieele berichten—op verschillende punten zeer dicht bij Z.-Limburg staan.

Offensief naar de Siegfriedlinie

Tusschen Verviers en Luxemburg dringen de tanks van het Eerste Amerikaansche leger op de Siegfriedlinie aan. Bij Trier overschreden de Amerikanen de Duitsche grens. Over de Moezel hebben de strijdkrachten van het Derde Amerikaansche Leger hun bruggehoofden uitgebreid. Niet één, maar verscheidene stooten teekenen zich aldus af, die gericht zijn op het Duitsche gebied. De bedoeling van het Geallieerde opperbevel is klaarblijkelijk, het front aan de Duitsche grens zoo lang mogelijk te maken. Dit maakt de kansen op verrassing van de Duitschers grooter; frontverlenging is altijd in het voordeel van de partij die een groote meerderheid heeft aan manschappen en materiaal.

In totaal hebben de Duitschers in Frankrijk en België al meer dan driehonderdduizend man verloren aan gevangenen. En nog is het einde van hun verliezen niet gekomen: vele duizenden Duitschers zitten nog opgesloten in de havens Brest, Havre, Calais en Duinkerken. De Duitsche verliezen aan materiaal zijn gigantisch. De Duitsche weermacht heeft in het Westen een doodelijke aderlating ondergaan. De Nazi-gangsters kunnen de Duitsche ineenstorting wellicht nog korten tijd uitstellen; haar afwenden kunnen zij niet.

HET WACHTWOORD BLIJFT:

1. Onthoudt U, onder alle omstandigheden, van vroegtijdige en afzonderlijke actie. Deze zouden U en de militaire operaties compromitteeren. Onthoudt U van elke demonstratie, totdat de Geallieerde troepen ter plaatse zijn en meester van de situatie.
2. Houdt U aan de instructies van Uw leiders. Deze zullen op het juiste oogenblik hooren, wat U te doen staat.
3. Officieren, onderofficieren en manschappen van het Nederlandsche leger en de Nederlandsche Marine, welke op het oogenblik in Nederland vertoeven, dienen, zoo zij de beschikking hebben over hun uniform, deze nog niet aan te trekken. Het oogenblik, waarop zij zulks wel kunnen doen, zal nader worden bekend gemaakt.

Orders van Prins Bernhard, Bevelhebber van de Binnenlandsche Strijdkrachten, aan het Nederlandsche volk.

H.M. de Koningin verwelkomt H.K.H. Prinses Juliana bij Haar aankomst op Engelschen bodem.

Prinses Juliana in Engeland

Zaterdagmiddag 9 September, om kwart voor drie, is H.K.H. Prinses Juliana per vliegtuig in Engeland aangekomen. Bij Haar aankomst op het vliegveld werd de Prinses verwelkomd door H.M. de Koningin. Het vliegtuig was nauwelijks geland, of de Prinses werd reeds door Haar moeder omhelsd

De Prinses was op Haar reis vergezeld van Haar particulieren secretaris, den Heer van Tets. De drie kleine prinsesjes zijn in Ottawa achtergebleven.

Op het vliegveld waren verder ter begroeting aanwezig een groep hooge officieren van de R.A.F., waaronder Luchtmaarschalk Sir Frederick Bowhill.

De reis, die precies 16 uren en 17 minuten had geduurd, werd volbracht in een Britsch toestel. De gezagvoerder, Wingcommander William Biddall, werd na den voorspoedig verloopen reis hartelijk door de Prinses bedankt.

Slechts enkele oogenblikken na aankomst verliet de Koninklijke familie per auto het vliegveld, om zich naar de woning van H.M. de Koningin te begeven.

Bij haar vertrek uit Ottawa heeft de Prinses in een telegram het Canadeesche volk bedankt voor de betuigingen van vriendschap, Haar vele malen bewezen. Bij aankomst in Engeland zond H.K.H. Prinses Juliana een ander telegram van dank aan den G.G. van Canada en diens echtgenoote

Aan de Burgerlijke Autoriteiten op bevrijd gebied

De Minister van Binnenlandsche Zaken deelt mede:

H.M. de Koningin heeft een besluit bekrachtigd, dat een voorziening inhoudt in het bestuur van provinciën en gemeenten. Om redenen van veiligheid kan dit besluit op dit oogenblik nog niet worden gepubliceerd. Niettemin kunnen tot nader order die civiele autoriteiten wier getrouwheid aan het wettig gezag ononderbroken boven elken twijfel verheven is geweest, voorloopige voorzieningen treffen. Deze bevoegdheid is beperkt tot het strikt noodzakelijke en, zooveel mogelijk, tot normale ambtsbemoeienissen. De voorloopige voorzieningen mogen niet afwijken van voorschriften van Geallieerde militaire autoriteiten.

Uitgesloten van de bevoegdheid tot eenige rechtsgeldige ambtsverrichting zijn alle, al of niet tijdens de bezetting benoemde civiele autoriteiten die lid, sympathiseerend lid of begunstiger zijn geweest van eenige nationaal-socialistische of fascistische organisatie. Het spreekt dus vanzelf dat aan deze laatstbedoelde personen niemand gehoorzaamheid verschuldigd is.

LUCHTAANVALLEN — UW STAD KAN HET DOELWIT ZIJN!

Zelfs wanneer zich op het oogenblik geen Duitsche troepen in Uw omgeving bevinden, kunnen er in Uw woonplaats bruggen, viaducten, spoorweginstallaties, benzinedepots, fabrieken en werkplaatsen zijn, die voor den vijand van het grootste belang kunnen worden bij zijn terugtocht.

Geallieerde luchtaanvallen op dergelijke objecten kunnen daarom deel uitmaken van de bevrijdingsoperaties. Het zal niet steeds mogelijk zijn U van te voren voor zulke operaties te waarschuwen Daarom . . . .

1. Beschouwt de aanwezigheid van Geallieerde bommenwerpers altijd als een teeken, dat Duitsche troepen of belangrijke installaties in Uw stad op het punt staan te worden aangevallen.
2. Verlaat, indien mogelijk, de stad. Indien U ter plaatste moet blijven, houdt U dan niet op in de straten of in de buurt van bruggen: gaat in de schuilplaatsen of in diepe kelders, of blijft gelijkvloers, onder een trap. Gaat liggen en blijft van de ramen vandaan.

Voordat de strijd nadert

Treft Uw voorbereidingen om de stad binnen den kortst mogelijken tijd te verlaten. De bevrijdingslegers bewegen zich met groote snelheid.

1. Verstopt Uw waardevolle bezittingen voor den vijand, ook burgerkleeding.
2. Zorgt dat U voor verscheidene dagen mondvoorraad en water gereed hebt—verstopt het voor den vijand.
3. Graaft een loopgraaf of ondergrondsche schuilplaats in de onmiddellijke omgeving van Uw huis, doch niettemin zoo ver mogelijk verwijderd van wegen, spoorbruggen en andere militaire objecten.
4. Zorgt er voor, dat deze loopgraaf of ondergrondsche schuilplaats groot genoeg is om Uw geheele familie te herbergen en ruim genoeg. om er in te liggen. Bedekt haar met takken en plaggen.

Als de strijd dichterbij komt

Wanneer U een waarschuwing ontvangt of het geluid van de bombardementen hoort naderen, verlaat dan Uw huis en neemt alleen voedsel, water en de noodige kleeren mee.

1. Hecht een kartonnetje of label aan de kleeren van Uw kinderen met hun naam, Uw naam en Uw adres er op.
2. Sluit Uw huisdieren en vee niet op; laat ze vrij rondloopen.
3. Begeeft U zoo vlug mogelijk naar Uw loopgraaf, schuilplaats of een andere veilige plek buitenshuis.
   Hebt U geen schuilplaats, zoekt dan veiligheid in greppels, uitgravingen enz. ZOEKT ONDER GEEN VOORWAARDE DEKKING IN BOERDERIJEN OF IN VERLATEN DUITSCHE LOOPGRAVEN, daar beide het doelwit zouden kunnen worden van Geallieerde bombardementen.
5. Vermijdt het gebruik van de wegen. Ze zijn gevaarlijk. Gaat door de velden. Sluit U niet aan bij groepen wagens. De Geallieerde piloten kunnen deze aanzien voor Duitsche militaire transporten.
6. Wanneer U een schuilplaats hebt gevonden, blijft dan waar Ge zijt. Loopt niet heen en weer, want Uw bewegingen op den grond zouden kunnen worden aangezien voor die van Geallieerde of Duitsche soldaten.

Weest voorzichtig met het begroeten van de *eerste* Geallieerde soldaten; zij kunnen slechts vooruitgeschoven patrouilles zijn en er kunnen zich nog Duitschers in de omgeving bevinden. Verlaat Uw schuilplaats niet voordat de Geallieerden in grooten getale ter plaatse zijn en er niet meer wordt geschoten.

Volgt de instructies van Geallieerde officieren op. Hiermede kunt Gij helpen het leven van Nederlanders te sparen.

VAN ALLE FRONTEN

De Russen op den Balkan

De Russen zijn met groote snelheid dwars door Roemenië opgerukt, en stonden eind vorige week aan de Joegoslavische grens. Zij hebben daarmee tesamen met de partisanen van maarschalk Tito—door Stalin begiftigd met de hoogste Russische onderscheiding, de Order van Soeworow—dwars over den Balkan een cordon geworpen waardoor de Duitsche troepen op Kreta, op de Aegeïsche eilanden en in Griekenland van Duitschland zijn afgesneden. De positie dier Duitsche troepen is nog verder bemoeilijkt door de omwenteling die plaats vond in Bulgarije. De voorlaatste regeering aarzelde om definitief met Duitschland te breken. Moskou hakte den knoop door, en verklaarde Bulgarije den oorlog. Het land verklaarde zich onmiddellijk bereid tot het voeren van wapenstilstandsonderhandelingen. Op Zaterdag 9 September werd het vuren gestaakt. Intusschen was de aarzelende regeering vervangen door een nieuw bewind onder kolonel Georgiew, dat o.a. steunde op de pro-Russische officieren-groep in het Bulgaarsche leger. Dit kabinet arresteerde alle pro-Duitsche elementen en liet hun bezittingen verbeurd verklaren.

Ten Noordwesten van Boekarest trekken de Russen thans het door de Roemenen bezette gedeelte van Transsylvanië binnen. Roemenië heeft aan Hongarije den oorlog verklaard.

Conferentie in Quebec

Vergezeld van een groot aantal hooge Britsche militairen arriveerde premier Churchill op 10 September in Canada, waar in Quebec een nieuwe Britsch-Amerikaansche conferentie zal worden gehouden. Het voornaamste punt op de agenda zijn stellig de operaties die ondernomen moeten worden teneinde, na het verslaan van Duitschland, Japan op de knieën te dwingen. De Japansche staatslieden maken zich reeds geen illusies meer over de komst dier operaties. De Japansche premier Koiso waarschuwde vorige week het Japansche volk tegen op handen zijnde Geallieerde landingen in Japan-zelf. Te Quebec zullen Roosevelt, Churchill en hun raadgevers voorts de laatste stadia van het Geallieerde offensief in Europa nader bezien, terwijl tenslotte aandacht zal worden besteed aan de problemen van de militaire bezetting van Duitschland. De Amerikaansch-Britsch-Russische Adviescommissie voor Europa die te Londen zetelt, heeft reeds de voorwaarden ontworpen, die aan Duitschland zullen worden opgelegd bij de capitulatie.

Een nieuw Fransch kabinet

Generaal de Gaulle vormde op 9 September een nieuw kabinet waarin de toon zou worden aangegeven door de vertegenwoordigers van de verzetsgroepen. Zoo werd de president van den Nationalen Raad van Verzet, prof. Georges Bidault (Katholiek-Democraat) benoemd tot minister van buitenlandsche zaken. Prof. Weitgen werd minister van voorlichting. De communist Grenier werd als minister voor de luchtvaart vervangen door den communist Tillon, president van het Parijsche Bevrijdings-comité. Ook werd in het kabinet opgenomen de oud-voorzitter van den Senaat, Jules Jeanneney. Van het totale kabinet was ongeveer de helft der leden afkomstig uit de verzetsbeweging, één kwart mocht beschouwd worden als vertegenwoordigers der vroegere politieke groepeeringen, een kwart als vertegenwoordigers van Strijdend Frankrijk overzee.

Het einde van V1

In Londen is officieel meegedeeld dat nu de Noord-Fransche- en Belgische kust vrijwel geheel in Geallieerde handen is, het gevaar van verdere aanvallen met Duitsche vliegende bommen practisch is verdwenen. De aanval met deze projectielen heeft 80 dagen geduurd. Achtduizend bommen werden door de Duitschers afgeschoten; slechts 2300 wisten Londen te bereiken. De rest verdwaalde, of werd neergeschoten door afweergeschut of jagers, of neergehaald door kabelballonnen. Bij de luchtbescherming tegen de vliegende bommen waren 800 zware en bijna 200 lichte kanonnen ingeschakeld. In de eerste week van hun in actie komen schoten zij 17% neer van de passeerende vliegende bommen; in de laatste week 74%. Nederlandsche Spitfire-piloten schoten 118 Duitsche projectielen neer.

Regeerings-Instructies voor de Nederlandsche Pers

De Regeering heeft een instructie uitgevaardigd ten aanzien van de pers in bevrijd Nederlandsch gebied. Hierbij wordt in beginsel de verschijning verboden van alle bladen, die in bezet Nederland in het openbaar zijn blijven verschijnen na 1 Januari 1943. Uitsluitend wordt toegestaan de publicatie van de volgende vier soorten bladen:

1e. de z.g. " illegale pers.

2e. dagbladen, nieuwsbladen of tijdschriften waarvan de verschijning, in welken vorm of onder welke benaming ook, vóór uiterlijk 1 Januari 1943 voor den verderen duur van de vijandelijke bezetting geheel werd gestaakt.

3e. dagbladen, nieuwsbladen of tijdschriften die toestemming tot voorloopige verschijning hebben verkregen, hetzij van den Minister van Binnenlandsche Zaken, hetzij van het Militair Gezag.

4e. dagbladen, nieuwsbladen of tijdschriften die verschijnen op last [illegible] de Geallieerde militaire autoriteiten, mits de inhoud dier publicaties zich niet verder uitstrekt, dan tot den strikten inhoud van zulk een lastgeving.

Elke overtreding van deze maatregelen zal worden beschouwd als misdrijf.

BETALINGEN VAN DE GEALLIEERDE LEGERS

De Minister van Financiën deelt namens de Nederlandsche Regeering mede:

" Het is de bedoeling, dat de Geallieerde legers in Nederland zullen betalen met Nederlandsch geld.

Dit Nederlandsche geld zal bestaan uit nieuwe muntbiljetten en zilveren munten, welke de Nederlandsche Regeering heeft laten vervaardigen in de Vereenigde Staten van Amerika.

De muntbiljetten worden uitgegeven in coupures van fl.1.-, fl.2.50, fl.10.-, fl.25.-, fl.50.- en fl.100.-

De munten bestaan uit dubbeltjes, kwartjes en guldens.

Door den snellen opmarsch van de Geallieerde legers door Frankrijk en België is het mogelijk, dat de troepen aanvankelijk nog niet over Nederlandsch geld beschikken.

Indien onze Geallieerden in dat geval oud of nieuw Fransch of Belgisch papiergeld als betaalmiddel zouden aanbieden, dan doet de Nederlandsche Regeering een beroep op de Nederlandsche bevolking om de Geallieerde legers alle medewerking te verleenen en dit Fransche of Belgische papiergeld in betaling aan te nemen.

Als omrekeningskoers gelden dan de volgende regels:

1 gulden staat gelijk met 18.70 Fransche Franken.

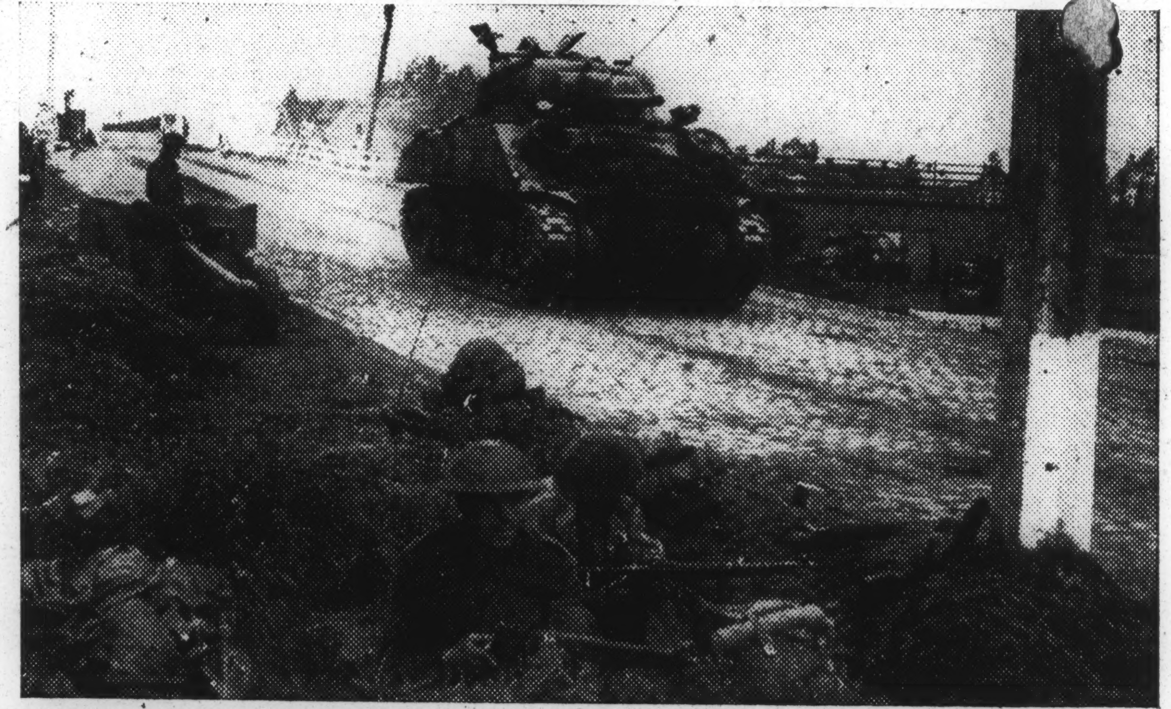
1 gulden staat gelijk met 16.50 Belgische Franken.

GEN.-MAJ. KRULS
Chef Militair Gezag

Bij Koninklijk Besluit van 5 September is de Kolonel van den Generalen Staf Mr. H. J. Kruls bevorderd tot Generaal-Majoor.

Generaal-Majoor Kruls, die sedert 1 Februari 1943 belast was met de voorbereidingen van *Militair Gezag*, is thans benoemd tot Chef van den Staf van *Militair Gezag* in Nederland.

Generaal-Majoor Kruls werd in 1902 te Amsterdam geboren. Na de Koninklijke Militaire Academie te Breda te hebben doorloopen, werd hij in 1922 benoemd tot 2e luitenant bij de vestingartillerie. Gedurende zijn militairen loopbaan studeerde Generaal Kruls tevens te Utrecht in de rechten, in welke faculteit hij in 1937 den Meestertitel behaalde.



TERWIJL ONZE TANKS VOORTDAVEREN VERDEDIGEN NEDERLANDERS EN ENGELSCHEN EEN BRUG OVER HET ALBERTKANAAL. De brug werd veroverd door de Brigade " Prinses Irene " en daarna verdedigd tegen krachtige Duitsche tegenaanvallen. Op den voorgrond een Nederlandsche soldaat en Engelsche sergeant.

DE BRIGADE " PRINSES IRENE " IN BELGIË

In den strijd om het bruggehoofd over het Albertkanaal bij Beeringen heeft de Kon. Ned. Brigade " Prinses Irene " zich bijzonder onderscheiden.

Sinds haar landing in Frankrijk heeft de Brigade het niet gemakkelijk gehad. In Normandië vocht zij eerst in een streek, die werd aangeduid als de " Hellehoek." In de Kempen heeft de Brigade het bruggehoofd bij Beeringen mee helpen vestigen en het daarna beschermd tegen zware Duitsche aanvallen.

Van Engelsche zijde is het goede werk van de Brigade " Prinses Irene " ten volle gewaardeerd. Prins Bernhard, wiens hoofdkwartier in België is gevestigd, vertoeft herhaaldelijk bij de Nederlandsche troepen.

Hierboven reproduceeren wij een foto, die in alle Londensche bladen is verschenen. Ook in de communiqués is onze Brigade herhaaldelijk vermeld. En terecht. Onze Hollandsche jongens leveren voortreffelijk werk. Zij hebben het wel verdiend, als eerste Nederlanders weer vaderlandschen bodem te betreden.

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ALLIIERTES RKOMMANDO

(Supreme Headquart Expeditionary Force)

INDEXED

An die Offiziere und Mannschaften des deutschen Heeres in Holland!

Mächtige alliierte Truppeneinheiten kämpfen auf holländischem Boden. Daher gibt der Oberbefehlshaber der Alliierten Armeen die folgende Erklärung ab :

Die holländischen Widerstandsgruppen kämpfen nunmehr Schulter an Schulter mit den alliierten Truppen. Sie haben den Befehl, ihre Aktionen im Einklang mit den Bestimmungen des Kriegsrechtes auszuführen. Sie werden von ihren eigenen Offizieren geführt und unterstehen dem Kommando Seiner Königlichen Hoheit, Prinz Bernhard, der vom Oberbefehlshaber der Alliierten Armeen zum Befehlshaber der holländischen Streitkräfte ernannt wurde. Diese Truppen sind nun ein Teil der Alliierten Armeen.

Der Oberbefehlshaber der Alliierten Armeen ist entschlossen, mit allen Mitteln die Urheber von Grausamkeits-Akten zu verfolgen. Die Schuldigen werden der gerechten Strafe zugeführt werden.

ZG. 67

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ZG. 67

INDEXED

The second battle of France

The destruction of the German West Front

The German front in the west has collapsed.

The 7th German army, the only German élite army in the west, has met its doom on the battle fields of Normandy and on the Seine.

With it, all the panzer units in the west were either annihilated or so severely mauled that for a long time they will be no longer in fighting condition and that means that for the duration of this war they are thus eliminated.

In prisoners alone, the Germans in France in the first 11 weeks of the invasion have lost more than 300 000 men. 92 000 German soldiers in the two weeks alone from 10th to 25th August were taken prisoners.

The German air force lost 2990 aircraft in the first 70 days after the allied landing. In the same period 1200 German tanks were destroyed.

The 19th German army which was entrusted with the defence of S.France is dissolving. As an army, it has ceased to exist.

The second battle in France has ended with the utter victory of Allied arms, with the annihilation of the German panzer forces in the west, with the destruction of the German élite army.

Thus the result of the war has been finally decided. Here and there, there may still be fighting, rearguard and delaying actions.

But the second battle of France is at an end,

The battle of Germany, in Germany is beginning.

Picture on extreme left with caption:

"Everything is ripped up. . ."

That is the description given by the war Correspondent Alan Moorehead of this scene of complete annihilation that makes German war material a rubbish heap.

Next to it smaller picture with caption:

Bombs finish the job.

One of the numerous German retreat roads after attack by the Allied fighter-bombers.

How did this catastrophe come about?

There are three main reasons which caused the catastrophic collapse of the German west front.

1. During the whole course of the battle, the German Command has proved inferior. Again and again it has made mistakes, has wrongly judged the movements of the opponents, has underestimated the enemy's forces and overestimated its own, has not been able for a single instant to regain the initiative which it had lost at the very moment the Allies landed, has let itself be infected with the Hitler mentality and tried therefore to hold what could not be held according to the laws of strategy, - until it was too late, until the disaster had become inevitable.
2. The Allied superiority in the air and the hopeless lack of machines in the German Air Force made German air reconnaisance impossible. That was the reason why the Allies succeeded again and again in exploiting the strategically important possibilities of surprise: the cutting-off of the Cherbourg peninsula, the preparation of the breakthrough at Avranches, the far-reaching encircling movements made by the allied armoured wedges - they all were hidden from the German Command because the German Air Force no longer can make reconnaisance flights.
3. On the battlefield itself, the allied superiority in materials was plainly overwhelming. The allied armies today are the most highly mechanised troops in the world. To draw only one comparison - a British Infantry division has more than 3300 motor vehicles at its disposal - a German only over 800.

There are no longer any walls or "lines" which could stem the mighty number of allied tanks, aircraft, bombs and grenades.

I lived it through

German soldiers relate their experiences

The following short stories give a lively picture of what German soldiers have seen and lived through in the second battle of France. These ate excerpts from first hand accounts made by German soldiers on the B.B.C. after their capture.

A lance-corporal, previously a bricklayer sums up his experiences as follows: "In Normandy I saw what came rolling towards us. Only then did I realise what we were up against. 'Planes, tanks were let loose upon us in masses. That was the knock-out blow. We realised any further sacrifice was useless".

"We were simply crushed by the enemy's tremendous superiority in materials", so declared a corporal of a Panzer-Grenadier Regt. "When our regiment left the Loire for the Normandy front, we had not a single armoured scout car in the whole tank regiment. We had to seize French civilian cars and with these hastily gathered cars, our proud regiment moved off. We had oil for just 6 hours. On route, there was no fighter protection at all. And when the enemy air attacks began, the first bombs hit our oil tank. Already severely mauled, we reached the battle area, but we were thrown in to the battle as ordinary infantry.

The result: out of my company, there are just 6 men left. They are now Ps/W. All the others are dead even the comrades from the service corps. We were simply crushed by the enemy's tremendous superiority of materials".

A corporal from Munich emphasises the feeling of complete helplessness of the German soldier against the enemy's crushing superiority in materials. He says:

"The enemy's guns obliterated position after position. Aircraft quite unhampered, directed the fire with cunning precision. Every moment, we were counting on the arrival of German fighters. Well, the whole sky was black with 'planes - but they were Marauders, Typhoons, Liberators, Fortresses and Mustangs. As far as I could make out, there was no Flak-defence at all apart from the faint crackling of two 2cm. guns.

Defenceless, pressed to the ground, we were lying in our positions".

And this feeling of helplessness against the enemy's crushing superiority in materials is emphasised by all the German soldiers who have lived through the hell of the battle of annihilation in France.

An N.C.O. of a Thuringian formation who fought at Cherbourg reported: "For 19 days I was in the battle for the Cherbourg peninsula. From the sea, we were shot at by the enemy's naval artillery, from the land by the American Artillery and from the air, there came a real hail storm of airial and rocket bombs, so that we were literally afraid to put our noses out of our dugouts in the day time. We were in a witch's cauldron more dreadful than you can imagine. But the days passed and the enemy pressure was still not slackening. On the contrary, the material superiority of the Americans was increasing hourly. Further and further we were pressed back into the fortress. And now our hopes began to change into feelings of helplessness. I had to look on while many of my comrades were destroyed by grenades and bombs without any chance to fight. Despair was spreading in the hell of Cherbourg. We realised that any further resistance was hopeless . . . . ."

The battle in maps

Map No.1 with heading: The landing

A few hours after their landing on the 6th June, the Allies had already broken through the Atlantic Wall and on the 13th June had linked up their bridgeheads on a continuous front. Rommel concentrated his main force at Caen on the East wing. But the Americans struck further in the west at the base of the Cherbourg peninsula. The German units in the peninsula were split up by a rapid advance. The peninsula itself was cut off. On the 26th June Cherbourg had to surrender with 46 000 German soldiers.

Map No.2 with heading: The breakthrough

On the 26th July the great offensive began. The German tank divisions and SS. units were bound on the east wing by strong British-Canadian attacks, which had meanwhile led to the capture of Caen. The American units on the west wing broke through the German positions at Avranches on the 31st July, drove an armoured wedge across Brittany, swung in a broad arc with another armoured wedge first to the south, then to the east and finally to the north in the direction of Argentan, i.e. into the rear of the German defence front.

Map No.3 with heading: The encirclement
The German Command did not withdraw their troops, but threw all their available SS. and Panzer units into a counter offensive in order to cut off the American armoured wedge. They did not succeed in their attempt. The Canadians stormed Falaise, the Americans conquered Argentan, the circle became smaller. The SS. and armoured units were ordered to fight their way out. Only a few came through, the remainder together with the infantry which was to have covered the retreat of the élite units were annihilated. Of approx. 100 000 German soldiers, only 42 000 survived and are now PS/W.

Map No.4 with heading: The kill
The fragments of the beaten army had to try now to reach the Seine in a wild flight. But from still further in the south another armoured wedge had meanwhile after the capture of Chartres and Orleans blocked the way of retreat to the fleeing troops further east. Other American units crossed the Seine and were advancing along the river. Paris was liberated. The retreat roads of the German troops were continually attacked by day and night, there were no longer any bridges over the Seine. The reports of the Allied War Correspondents on this page and our pictures convey a vivid picture of the extent of the annihilation.

They could not escape

For the fragments of the defeated German Army as far as it was not annihilated in the cauldron of Falaise, there was no escape. Their roads of retreat lay under the continuous fire from the allied artillery and under the hail of bombs and bullets from the allied aircraft which dominated the battlefield.

Unprecedented scenes of destruction and horror took place. The British War Correspondent Alan Moorehead writes about the view of the German retreat routes:

"Everything is ripped up and ripped and slashed open; bits of motorcycles tumbled on to overturned lorries and staff cars, guns with their nozzles dug into the dirt and all the ground around matted with clothing and sodden bits of torn canvas. German soldiers were lying there face downwards. An immensely fat German sergeant withhis yellow hands folded over his stomach is under the hedge where he tried vainly to crawl for shelter and concealment before he died. All around are horses. One's stomach turns at the stench.

And you must multiply this scene a hundred times. The allied fighter-bombers swooped and smashed them as they moved in panic eastward. Here came the Infantry, roving about helplessly and blindly through the fields. Some turned and shot. Others tried to escape into the wood which our men called "the killing area". As they dodged under the trees, the British guns demolished them. The survivors turning back dazedly, ran out into the high road in little packets . . . . . ."

"Somebody very high up . . ."

The American War Correspondent James Wellard writes:

"It has been the greatest slaughter of German soldiers, the greatest destruction of their equipment since war began. Estimates of the number of vehicles destroyed and of the number of Germans killed, wounded or captured mean nothing. The enemy casualties for the moment are incalculable.

Through the naked eye you can see our shells hit the vehicles which go up in flames and smoke while little marionettes, which are the German soldiers run around like ants in a field. Our gunners could not miss. All that day and night the Germans came. We stopped the first column, the second column and the third column, but still they came on. Each unit with some display and a kind of suicidal courage make its gauntlet run.

Finally the whole thing had become almost ridiculous and certainly the carnage had become sickening. Somebody - somebody very high up - was sacrificing thousands of German lives and an army's equipment for the sake of prestige. Our men no longer enjoy firing point-blank into this confused helpless mass. But the annihilation must go on . . . . "

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Nummer 44

Luftpost

Extrablatt

Die zweite Schlacht um Frankreich

„ALLES IST ZERFETZT . . .“

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Der Zerfall der deutschen Westfront

Die deutsche Front im Westen ist zusammengebrochen. Die 7. deutsche Armee, die einzige deutsche Elite-Armee im Westen, hat auf den Schlachtfeldern der Normandie und an der Seine ihr Grab gefunden. Mit ihr wurden alle Panzer-Verbände im Westen entweder vernichtet oder so schwer zusammengeschlagen, dass sie auf lange Zeit nicht mehr einsatzfähig sind, und das heisst: für die Dauer dieses Krieges sind sie damit ausgeschieden.

Allein an Gefangenen haben die deutschen Truppen in Frankreich in den ersten elf Wochen seit Beginn der Invasion mehr als 300 000 Mann verloren. 92 000 deutsche Soldaten wurden allein in den zwei Wochen vom 10. bis 25. August gefangengenommen.

Die deutsche Luftwaffe hat in den ersten 70 Tagen nach der alliierten Landung 2990 Flugzeuge verloren. Im gleichen Zeitraum wurden 1200 deutsche Panzer vernichtet.

Die deutsche 19. Armee, die Südfrankreich verteidigen sollte, befindet sich in voller Auflösung. Sie hat als Armee aufgehört zu existieren.

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Damit ist der Krieg endgültig entschieden. Es mag hier und da noch zu Kampfhandlungen kommen, zu Rückzugsgefechten, zu Verzögerungsaktionen.

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Drei Gründe sind es, die den katastrophalen Zerfall der deutschen Westfront in der Hauptsache verursacht haben:

1. Während der ganzen Dauer der Kämpfe hat sich die deutsche Führung als unterlegen erwiesen. Immer wieder hat sie sich geirrt, hat die Bewegungen des Gegners falsch eingeschätzt, hat die feindlichen Kräfte unter- und die eigenen überschätzt, hat nicht für einen einzigen Augenblick die Initiative zurückgewinnen können, die sie mit dem Augenblick der alliierten Landung verloren hatte, hat sich von der Hitler-Mentalität anstekken lassen und daher versucht, zu halten, was nach den Gesetzen der Strategie nicht zu halten war — bis es zu spät war, bis die Katastrophe unausbleiblich geworden war.

2. Die alliierte Überlegenheit in der Luft und der hoffnungslose Mangel an Maschinen in der deutschen Luftwaffe machte eine deutsche Luftaufklärung unmöglich. Das war der Grund, warum es den Alliierten immer wieder gelang, das strategisch so wichtige Moment der Überraschung zur Anwendung zu bringen.

3. Auf dem Schlachtfeld selbst war die alliierte Überlegenheit an Material schlechthin überwältigend. Die alliierten Armeen sind heute die höchstmotorisierten Truppen der Welt. Um nur eine Vergleichszahl zu nennen: eine britische Infanterie-Division verfügt über 3 300 Kraftfahrzeuge, eine deutsche nur über 800.

Es gibt keine Wälle und keine „Linien“ mehr, die imstande wären, gegen die gewaltige Zahl der alliierten Panzer, Flugzeuge, Bomben und Granaten standzuhalten.

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Eine der Fluchtstrassen nach einem Angriff alliierter Jagdbomber.

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Ein Obergefreiter aus München unterstreicht in seinem Bericht vor allem das Gefühl der Wehrlosigkeit des deutschen Soldaten gegenüber der Materialfülle des Gegners. Er sagt:

„Die alliierten Geschütze zerfetzten Stellung auf Stellung. Flugzeuge lenkten ungestört das Feuer mit einer unheimlichen Präzision. Wir rechneten jeden Augenblick mit dem Auftreten deutscher Jäger. Ja, der ganze Himmel war schwarz von Flugzeugen, aber es waren Marauders, Taifuns, Liberators, Festungen, Mustangs. Wehrlos, auf die Erde gepresst, lagen wir in unseren Stellungen.“

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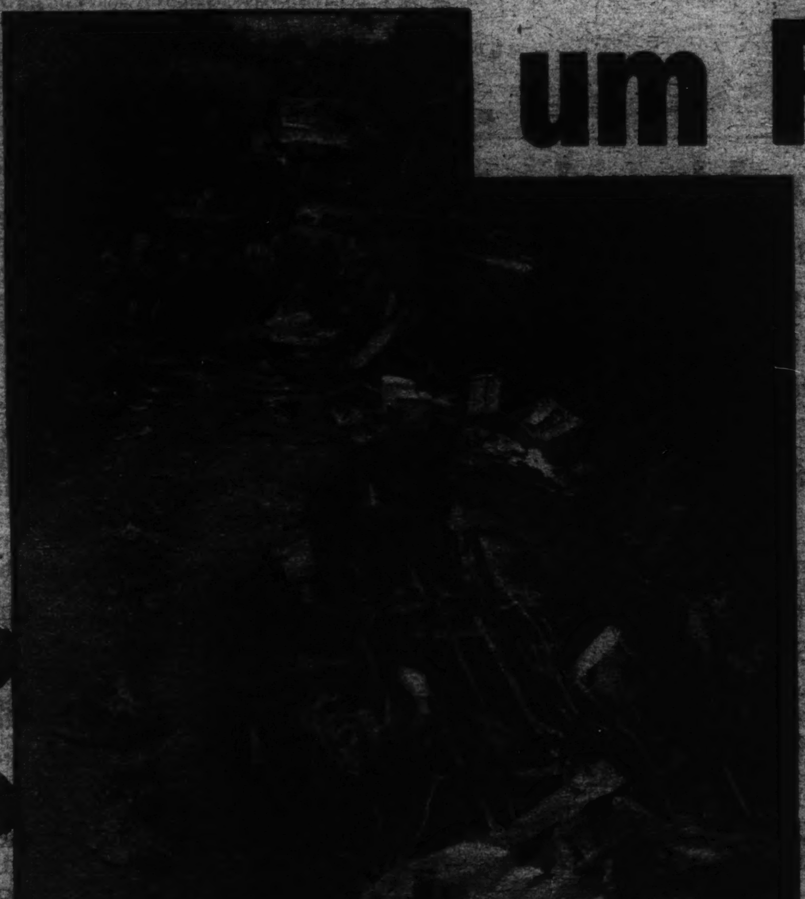

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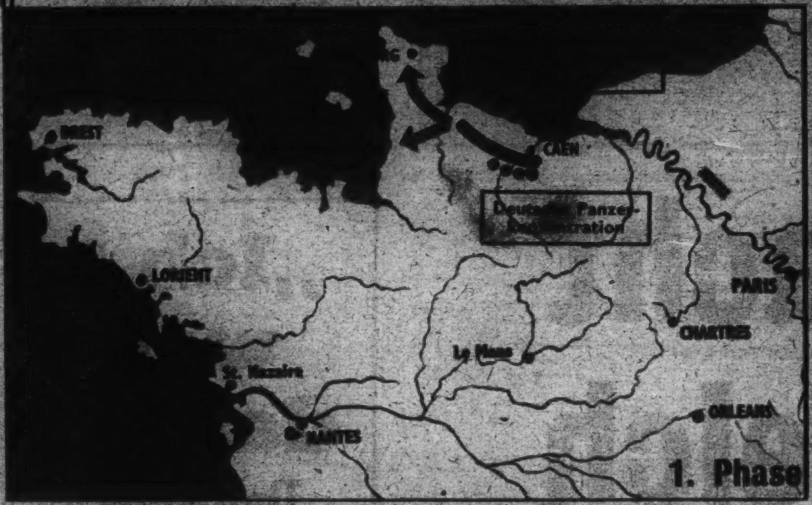
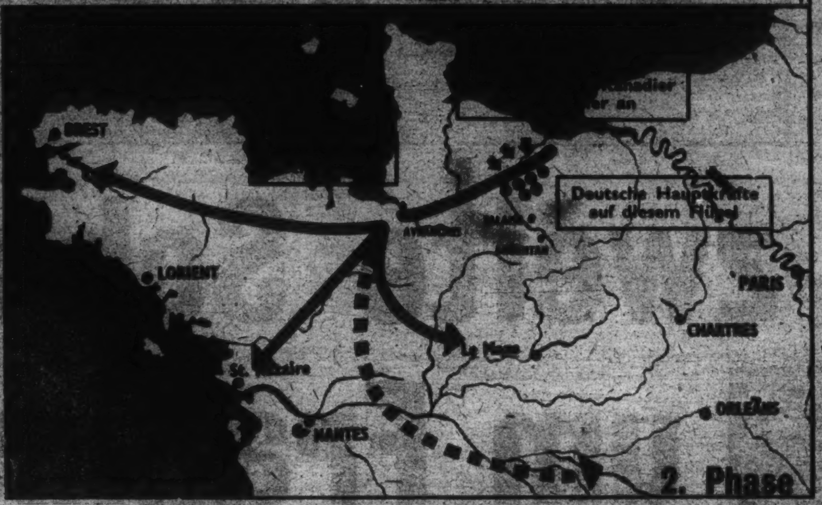
Die Schlacht in Kartenskizzen



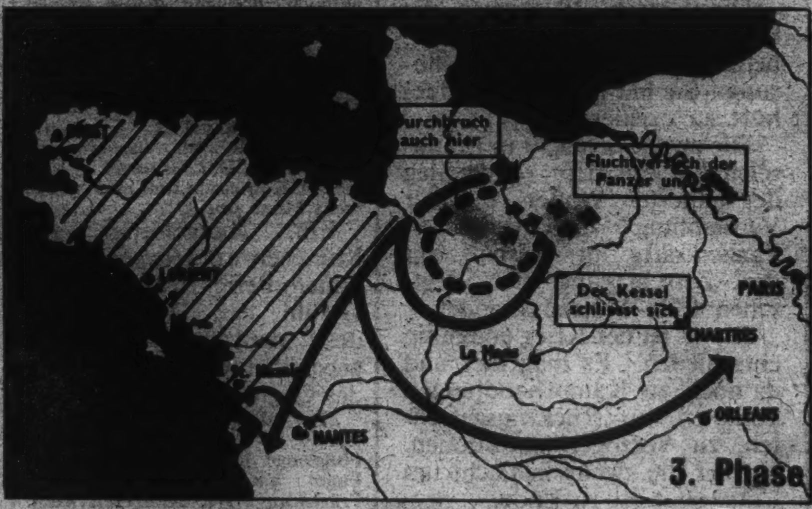
Die Landung

Schon wenige Stunden nach ihrer Landung am 6. Juni hatten die Alliierten den Atlantik-Wall durchbrochen und am 13. Juni ihre Landeköpfe in einer zusammenhängenden Front vereinigt. Rommel konzentrierte seine Hauptmacht bei Caen auf dem Ostflügel. Aber die Amerikaner schlugen weiter im Westen, am Fuss der Cherbourg-Halbinsel, zu. Die deutschen Verbände auf der Halbinsel wurden durch einen raschen Vorstoss zerspalten. Die Halbinsel selbst wurde abgeschnitten. Am 26. Juni musste sich Cherbourg mit 46 000 deutschen Soldaten ergeben.



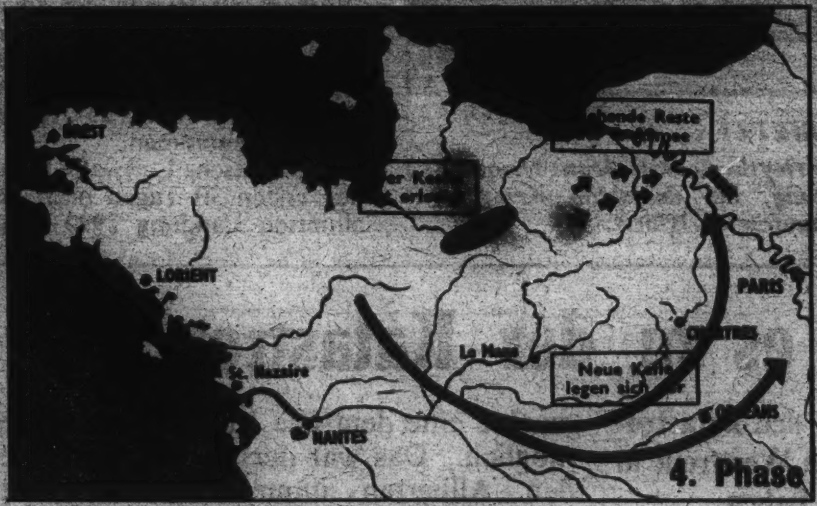
Der Durchbruch

Am 26. Juli begann die grosse Offensive. Die deutschen Panzerdivisionen und SS-Verbände wurden auf dem Ostflügel durch starke britisch-kanadische Angriffe, die inzwischen zur Eroberung von Caen geführt hatten, gebunden. Die amerikanischen Verbände auf dem Westflügel durchbrachen am 31. Juli die deutschen Stellungen bei Avranches, trieben einen Panzerkeil quer durch die Bretagne, schwenkten mit einem anderen Panzerkeil erst nach Süden, dann nach Osten und schliesslich nach Norden mit der Stossrichtung auf Argentan ab, also in den Rücken der deutschen Abwehrfront hinein.



Der Kessel

Die deutsche Führung zog ihre Truppen nicht heraus, sondern setzte alle in Frankreich überhaupt verfügbaren SS- und Panzerverbände zu einer Gegenoffensive an, um den amerikanischen Panzerkeil abzuschneiden. Der Versuch misslang. Die Kanadier erstürmten Falaise, die Amerikaner eroberten Argentan, der Kessel wurde enger. Die SS- und Panzerverbände erhielten Befehl, sich herauszuschlagen. Nur wenige kamen durch, der Rest und mit ihm die Infanterie, die den Rückzug der Elite-Verbände decken sollte, wurden vernichtet. Von rund 100 000 deutschen Soldaten kamen nur 42 000 als Gefangene mit dem Leben davon.



Das Ende

Die Trümmer der geschlagenen Armee mussten nunmehr versuchen, in wilder Flucht die Seine zu erreichen. Aber ein noch weiter südlich ausholender amerikanischer Panzerkeil hatte inzwischen nach der Eroberung von Chartres und Orleans den zurückflutenden Truppen den Fluchtweg weiter östlich versperrt. Andere amerikanische Verbände überschritten die Seine und rückten an ihr entlang. Paris wurde befreit. Die Fluchtstrassen der deutschen Truppen wurden Tag und Nacht pausenlos angegriffen, Brücken über die Seine gab es nicht mehr. Die Berichte der alliierten Kriegsberichter auf dieser Seite und unsere Bilder geben ein eindrucksvolles Bild von dem Ausmass der Vernichtung.

Sie kamen nicht davon

Für die Trümmer der geschlagenen deutschen Armee, die nicht im Kessel von Falaise vernichtet worden waren, gab es kein Entrinnen. Unvorstellbare Szenen der Zerstörung und des Grauens spielten sich ab. Der britische Kriegsberichter Alan Moorehead schreibt über den Anblick der deutschen Rückzugsstrassen:

„Alles ist zerfetzt und liegt offen da: Trümmer von Krafträdern, umgestürzten Lastwagen und Stabswagen in wildem Durcheinander. Geschütze mit den Mündungen in den Dreck gebohrt, der ganze Boden übersät mit Fetzen von Kleiderresten und Zeltbahnen. Deutsche Soldaten liegen da, mit dem Gesicht in den Boden gedrückt. Ueberall liegen Pferdekadaver herum. Der Magen dreht sich einem um bei dem Gestank.

Und diese Szene muss man sich verhundertfachen. [illegible] alliierten Jagdbomber stürzen auf sie herab und zerschmettern sie, während sie in wilder Flucht ostwärts drängen. Hier kam die Infanterie, hilflos und [illegible] blind über die Felder irren. Einige hielten an und schossen zurück. Wie sie sich unter die Bäume warfen, wurden sie von den Geschützen zerfetzt. . . .“

„Einer ganz oben . . .“

Der amerikanische Kriegsberichter James Wellard schreibt:

„Es war das wildeste Gemetzel deutscher Soldaten, die grösste Materialzerstörung seit Beginn des Krieges. Mit blossem Auge ist zu sehen, wie unsere Granaten ihre Fahrzeuge treffen und sie in Rauch und Flammen aufgehen lassen, während kleine Lebewesen, deutsche Soldaten, wie die Ameisen auf dem Felde um sie herumwimmeln. Unsere Kanoniere können ihr Ziel nicht verfehlen. Während des ganzen Tages und der Nacht liefen die deutschen Kolonnen Spiessruten. Wir brachten eine erste, eine zweite, eine dritte Kolonne zum Stehen. Aber immer mehr kamen.

Schliesslich nahm dieses Schauspiel einen phantastischen Charakter an. Die ekelhafte Atmosphäre des Schlachthauses stieg auf. Einer oben, ganz oben, opferte Tausende und Abertausende von Menschenleben und die Ausrüstung einer ganzen Armee seinem Prestige zuliebe. Unseren Männern macht es keinen Spass mehr, in diese hilflose, bewegungsunfähige Masse ohne Zielen hineinzufeuern.“

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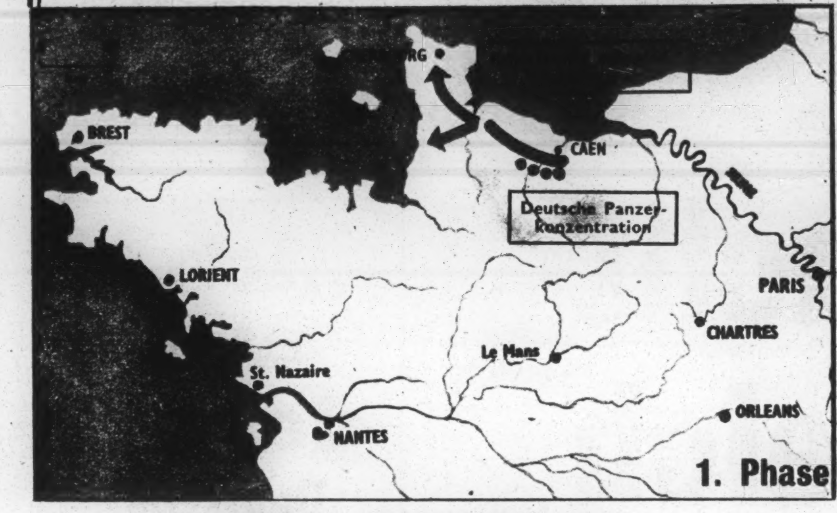
RG
BREST
CAEN
Deutsche Panzer-
konzentration
LORIENT
PARIS
CHARTRES
Le Mans
St. Nazaire
ORLEANS
NANTES
1. Phase

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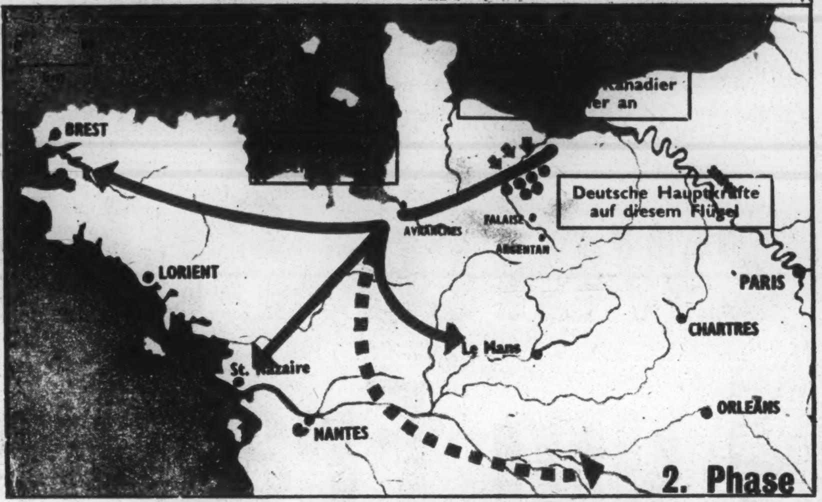
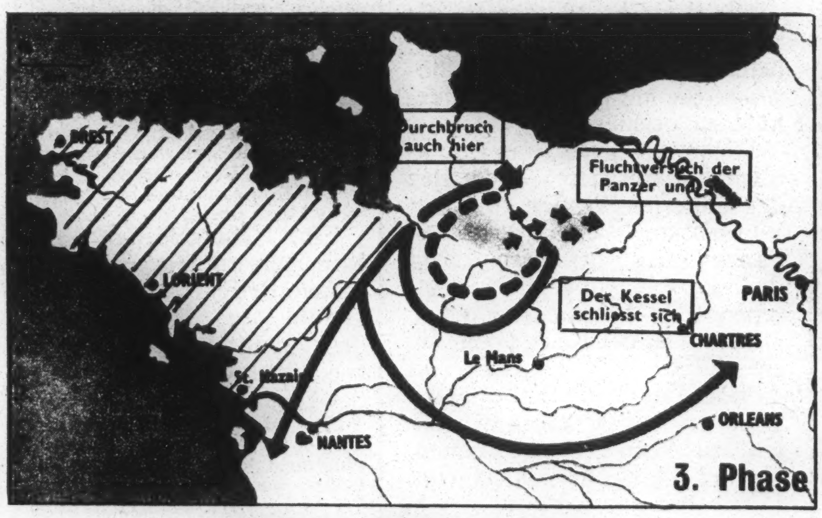

Kanadier
er an
BREST
Deutsche Hauptkräfte
auf diesem Flügel
AVRANCHES
FALAISE
ARGENTAN
LORIENT
PARIS
CHARTRES
Le Mans
St. Nazaire
ORLEANS
NANTES
2. Phase

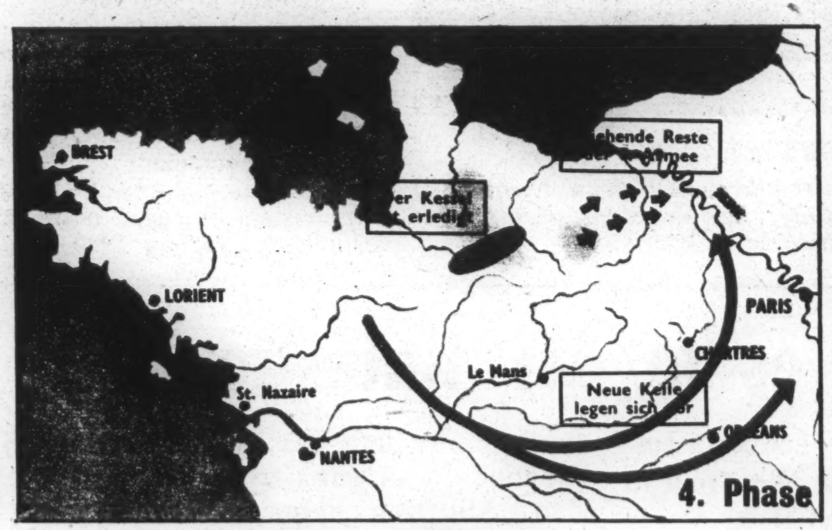
Der Durchbruch

Am 26. Juli begann die grosse Offensive. Die deutschen Panzerdivisionen und SS-Verbände wurden auf dem Ostflügel durch starke britisch-kanadische Angriffe, die inzwischen zur Eroberung von Caen geführt hatten, gebunden. Die amerikanischen Verbände auf dem Westflügel durchbrachen am 31. Juli die deutschen Stellungen bei Avranches, trieben einen Panzerkeil quer durch die Bretagne, schwenkten mit einem anderen Panzerkeil erst nach Süden, dann nach Osten und schliesslich nach Norden mit der Stossrichtung auf Argentan ab, also in den Rücken der deutschen Abwehrfront hinein.


BREST
Durchbruch
auch hier
Fluchtversuch der
Panzer und SS
LORIENT
Der Kessel
schliesst sich
PARIS
CHARTRES
Le Mans
St. Nazaire
ORLEANS
NANTES
3. Phase

Der Kessel

Die deutsche Führung zog ihre Truppen nicht heraus, sondern setzte alle in Frankreich überhaupt verfügbaren SS- und Panzerverbände zu einer Gegenoffensive an, um den amerikanischen Panzerkeil abzuschneiden. Der Versuch misslang. Die Kanadier erstürmten Falaise, die Amerikaner eroberten Argentan, der Kessel wurde enger. Die SS- und Panzerverbände erhielten Befehl, sich herauszuschlagen. Nur wenige kamen durch, der Rest und mit ihm die Infanterie, die den Rückzug der Elite-Verbände decken sollte, wurden vernichtet. Von rund 100 000 deutschen Soldaten kamen nur 42 000 als Gefangene mit dem Leben davon.


BREST
ehende Reste
der Armee
er Kessel
erledigt
LORIENT
PARIS
CHARTRES
Le Mans
Neue Keile
legen sich vor
St. Nazaire
ORLEANS
NANTES
4. Phase

Das Ende

Die Trümmer der geschlagenen Armee mussten nunmehr versuchen, in wilder Flucht die Seine zu erreichen. Aber ein noch weiter südlich ausholender amerikanischer Panzerkeil hatte inzwischen nach der Eroberung von Chartres und Orleans den zurückflutenden Truppen den Fluchtweg weiter östlich versperrt. Andere amerikanische Verbände überschritten die Seine und rückten an ihr entlang. Paris wurde befreit. Die Fluchtstrassen der deutschen Truppen wurden Tag und Nacht pausenlos angegriffen, Brücken über die Seine gab es nicht mehr. Die Berichte der alliierten Kriegsberichter auf dieser Seite und unsere Bilder geben ein eindrucksvolles Bild von dem Ausmass der Vernichtung.

Sie kamen nicht davon

Für die Trümmer der geschlagenen deutschen Armee, die nicht im Kessel von Falaise vernichtet worden waren, gab es kein Entrinnen. Unvorstellbare Szenen der Zerstörung und des Grauens spielten sich ab. Der britische Kriegsberichter Alan Moorehead schreibt über den Anblick der deutschen Rückzugsstrassen:

„Alles ist zerfetzt und liegt offen da: Trümmer von Krafträdern, umgestürzten Lastwagen und Stabswagen in wildem Durcheinander. Geschütze mit den Mündungen in den Dreck gebohrt, der ganze Boden übersät mit Fetzen von Kleiderresten und Zeltbahnen. Deutsche Soldaten liegen da, mit dem Gesicht in den Boden gedrückt. Ueberall liegen Pferdekadaver herum. Der Magen dreht sich einem um bei dem Gestank.

Und diese Szene muss man sich verhundertfachen. [illegible] alliierten Jagdbomber stürzen auf sie herab und zerschmettern sie, während sie in wilder Flucht ostwärts drängen. Hier kam die Infanterie, hilflos und wie blind über die Felder irren. Einige hielten an und schossen zurück. Wie sie sich unter die Bäume warfen, wurden sie von den Geschützen zerfetzt. . . .”

„Einer ganz oben . . .“

Der amerikanische Kriegsberichter James Wellard schreibt:

„Es war das wildeste Gemetzel deutscher Soldaten, die grösste Materialzerstörung seit Beginn des Krieges. Mit blossem Auge ist zu sehen, wie unsere Granaten ihre Fahrzeuge treffen und sie in Rauch und Flammen aufgehen lassen, während kleine Lebewesen, deutsche Soldaten, wie die Ameisen auf dem Felde um sie herumwimmeln. Unsere Kanoniere können ihr Ziel nicht verfehlen. Während des ganzen Tages und der Nacht liefen die deutschen Kolonnen Spiessruten. Wir brachten eine erste, eine zweite, eine dritte Kolonne zum Stehen. Aber immer mehr kamen.

Schliesslich nahm dieses Schauspiel einen phantastischen Charakter an. Die ekelhafte Atmosphäre des Schlachthauses stieg auf. Einer oben, ganz oben, opferte Tausende und Abertausende von Menschenleben und die Ausrüstung einer ganzen Armee seinem Prestige zuliebe. Unseren Männern macht es keinen Spass mehr, in diese hilflose, bewegungsunfähige Masse ohne Zielen hineinzufeuern.“

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INDEXED

WG.1

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

WARNING!

To the German civilian population in the German areas West of the Rhine, in the French province of Alsace-Lorraine, and in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg:

The elimination of the German 7th Army has decided the battle of France. The survivors of the Normandy battle and the handful of German divisions North of the Seine can at best fight a series of delaying actions on their retreat into Germany. The German areas West of the Rhine, Alsace Lorraine, and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg have, therefore, become the rear areas of military operations. Very soon they may become a theatre of war.

In view of these facts, the Allied High Command issues the warning appearing on the other side, to the civilian population of the regions given above.

Reverse

1. The rear communications of the remnants of the German army retreating into Germany will be subjected to devastating air attacks. These air attacks will be of the same scope and intensity as the bombings preceding and accompanying the invasion of France. Therefore, whoever lives or works in the vicinity of road, rail or canal communications, or near military depots, camps or war-essential factories, must from now on expect concentrated high-level or low-level air attack at any hour of the day or night.

2. Areas in which there are emergency fortifications (earthworks) strong points and other defensive installations are especially endangered. Civilians working on such military objectives, do so at their peril. In order to avoid needless losses among the civilian population, all Civilians are asked to evacuate the above-mentioned DANGER ZONES, and to seek refuge in the country - as far away as possible from the Danger Zones.

3. Furthermore, the civilian population is informed of the following: all perpetrators of atrocities against non-Germans in these areas, will be brought to trial. The Allied judicial authorities will accept evidence for such crimes from Germans as well as from non-Germans.

S.H.A.E.F., August 26th 1944.

INDEXED

WG.6 series

To all workmen employed in Germany whose countries are at war with the Reich and especially to the organised cells.

For the last ten days you have been warned by radio and leaflet of the danger which threatens you in the days of Germany's collapse. We have told you that each individual worker must seize the first opportunity of escaping to the country where he will be much safer than in his factory.

Yet it will be the duty of the bravest among you to remain at your posts.

If many workers fly to the country the Nazis will be less likely to carry out their desperate plans against those who remain. For they will be all the more dependent on their labour in the factories. To those who remain behind we give the following instructions: Your first task is to deal with the quisling liaison officers whom the Nazis use to spy upon you. They represent the greatest obstacle to your effective organisation. Make their lives a burden. Remind them constantly of their approaching fate. Follow them about particularly during the hours of darkness.

Once their influence has been neutralised, your other tasks will become much simpler.

Await further instructions.

Reverse

The appeal of the Supreme Command, printed in (French), (Dutch), (Polish), (Czech), (Italian) on the back of this page is addressed to the (French), (Dutch), (Polish), (Czech), (Italian) workers employed in the Western and South-Western parts of the Reich. It contains instructions to the foreign workers regarding their actions at a time when these parts of Germany have become zones of active warfare.
The struggle of the foreign workers is not directed against the German workers. It is a struggle in the interest of all workers who are decided to hasten the end of the war. Here is an exact translation of the text printed on the back of this page.

(Then follows an exact translation in German of the SHAEF message to the Foreign Workers printed on the obverse side of the leaflet).

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A CALL TO ALL FOREIGN WORKERS IN GERMANY

Germany has lost the war !

The end of the greatest war in history is in sight - but....

YOU ARE IN DANGER !

As the war rapidly draws to its end the Nazi Regime will grow more and more desparate. Everyone of you now lives in TWO-FOLD DANGER. DANGER from the Nazi Terrorists who will use any means to get the last ounce of energy out of you. And DANGER - daily increasing - FROM THE AIR.

YOU will be forced to live and work in the most dangerous industrial target areas of the Allied Air Forces - while German boys of 16 and semi-invalids of 60 or more years are sent to the front as final cannon-fodder for Hitler's last-ditch battles. Don't say: you know what bombing means. YOU DON'T KNOW ANYTHING YET !

YOU will be forced into the German army to fill up the depleted ranks of the beaten Wehrmacht. Thousands of non-Germans have already been driven into the deadly fire lines of British and American guns and bomber squadrons. Many of them never had even a chance of surrendering...

Like so much cattle you may be driven to build last-minute fortifications on Germany's threatened frontiers where the SS will try to "keep order and discipline" by the shooting of hostages and by beatings and torture in special Concentration Camps for foreign workers.

HOUR BY HOUR AND DAY BY DAY THESE TWO DANGERS THREATENING EVERYONE OF YOU WILL INCREASE. And these dangers grow just as the END of the war and of all your suffering comes within sight.

* * *

But just how soon the war ends depends also on you.

YOUR POWER IS IMMENSE !

Organised action of millions of foreign workers could end the war tomorrow. Mass strikes and organised resistance defeated Mussolini's Regime before the Allied armies invaded Italy in 1943.

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A general strike of the workers of Copenhagen in July 1944 forced the Nazi and German armies of occupation to give in and to grant all the demands of the men.

WHAT YOU COULD DO !

There are about 12,000,000 of you in Germany today. If only half of them decided tomorrow to strike and resist the continuation of Hitler's war at all costs-

> YOU COULD TOTALLY PARALYSE THE GERMAN WAR EFFORT, YOU COULD TOTALLY IMMOBILIZE ALL GERMAN PRODUCTION AND TRANSPORT, YOU COULD STOP HITLER'S WAR IN DAYS - LONG BEFORE THE DEVASTATION OF BATTLE HAS SWEPT THROUGH YOUR HOME COUNTRIES - THROUGH FRANCE, BELGIUM, HOLLAND, POLAND AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
>
> ORGANIZED ACTION COULD ACHIEVE ALL THIS IN A FEW DAYS.

They Fear You!....

The Nazis know that. They FEAR the foreign workers because they know that every single hour of continued warfare depends as much on your obedience and collaboration as on the obedience of the German people.

....and Threaten You!

Because Hitler's Regime FEARS YOU the German rulers will do anything and use any method to frighten you, to terrorize you, to prevent your self-protection through organisation.

The Nazi rulers are desperate and act like a cornered rat. Men like Hitler, Goebbels, Himmler, and his SS murder gangs don't give a damn about your life.

WE SAY TO YOU:-

> IF YOU WANT TO SURVIVE THE LAST, BUT THE MOST DANGEROUS AND VIOLENT PHASE OF THIS WAR ACT NOW AND PROTECT YOURSELF.

He knows as well as you do that there is no 100% protection against the danger of bombs or of Nazi terror, BUT HE ALSO KNOWS THAT A HIGH DEGREE OF PROTECTION IS POSSIBLE - SELF-PROTECTION THROUGH ORGANISATION.

TO HELP YOU !

This pamphlet has been written, printed and carried to you by the combat crew of heavy Allied bombers to help you. Hundreds of thousands have been dropped over all regions of Germany where foreign workers are known to be.

This pamphlet does not tell you about sabotage. It does not tell you either what y particular individual may or may not do in his particular place of work.

THIS PAMPHLET WAS WRITTEN TO HELP YOU SURVIVE THE WAR. BECAUSE DEAD MEN WON'T GO HOME.

READ IT CAREFULLY and PASS IT ON.

* * *

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ? WHAT CAN YOU DO ?

If you want to survive the war then NOW is the time to GET OUT! We know that 99% of you have little chance of getting out of Germany now. But many of you have a damn good chance of

GETTING OUT OF THE WAR --

which means in fact GETTING OUT OF THE INDUSTRIAL CENTRES, - out of the TARGET AREAS of Allied bombers, INTO THE COUNTRY.

If you positively cannot disappear, then this is the moment to make every possible effort to protect yourself and your fellow workers in camps and factories against the increasing fury of war and the increasing fury of the beaten Nazi gangsters.

In both cases you will be taking a certain amount of risk, but it will be an insignificantly small risk compared with the danger you will have to face in coming days and weeks if you just stay on as a helpless individual under the orders of the DAF bureaucrats, the corrupt Verbindungsmaenner or the cowardly spies and bullies of the Werkscharen.

QUIT THE TOWNS ! !

"It has frequently occured...."

...(wrote a German newspaper in July (NDZl 21.7) -

..."that foreign workers who do not speak German have lost their way accidentally and have turned up where they have no business to be. Some people - German people - have exploited this opportunity and have simply kept stray workers in their own enterprises or on their farms. Many people believe this is an easy way to get extra workers."

Well, it IS an easy way ! And you, brother, can "lose your way accidentally" just as easy as tens of thousands of foreign workers who, according to official German statements, have simply "disappeared." Many of you remember colleagues who were around one day and gone the next - never to reappear. Betriebsleitung, Betriebsverbindungsmaenner, Werkscharfuehrer, and the local S.D. - men got a bit flustered and angry and a lot of questions were asked and no answers given...... And that was that. Another F.W. had joined the "UNTERGETAUCHTEN."

Official and semi-official German statements as to the number of this floating population of "untergetauchte" foreign workers vary. They say 60,000 - 80,000 - 100,000. In fact the number has been far greater for the past 18 months.

But never mind the statistics. The point is that opportunities of "losing one's way accidentally" are a thousand times better today. The latest desperate "total mobilisation" has among many other things vastly decreased the number of Police, S.D., Gestapo, DAF personnel and, at the same time, this latest emergency call-up has further increased the chronic labour shortage in the agrarian districts. "Labour shortage", in point of fact, is an almost meaningless expression now. The truth is that there is hardly one village in the whole of Germany where enough hands have been available to get this summer's harvest in and to make at least the most elementary preparations for the autumn sowing. Old men, women and children work till they drop. Ordinary German peasant-farms as much as the larger estates cry for helpers on the land - AND CAN'T GET THEM.

That's the position! At this moment it is a golden, god-sent opportunity for many tens of thousands of foreign workers to "get lost".

So - GET LOST !! Make your way out of town! Find hiding and safety for the crucial last phase of the war which may carry the battle right into the Reich territory.

Remember: Most German farmers and lonely German peasant women will be prepared to give you shelter and food in exchange for a few weeks healthy work in open air. THOUSANDS OF FARMERS and peasants want your labour so badly that they won't talk and betray you.

But also remember these general rules:

1. Prepare an ALIBI before you leave town. Say, for example, that you had heard that an old friend of yours was working as a farm-hand in a certain neighbourhood. Say that you used your off-duty day to try and find him. Any ALIBI will do - but you must have a good story. Use your own good sense.

2. When you approach a German, somewhere on a farm or in a village, always tell "your story". ALWAYS PRETEND to have lost your way, - missed your train, etc, etc. Ask for shelter and food and offer to pay for it with a

days work on the land. If that offer is accepted you can ask the next day whether you couldn't stay on a bit.

3. Be very cautious and try to be polite when you meet women alone. They're easily scared and they've been told that all foreign workers are murderers and thieves and rape women. Try to get your first contact with old men.

4. As a rule try and avoid large estates or large farms. They are liable to be too many eyes and spies.

In short: The German land needs hands. It needs you! There's room and SAFETY for hundreds of thousands of foreign workers in the villages of Germany. GET THERE FOR YOUR OWN PROTECTION AND TO SHORTEN THE WAR. EMPTY WAR FACTORIES AND MINES HASTEN THE END AND SAVE LIVES.

.... AND WHAT ABOUT THOSE WHO CANNOT GET AWAY?

YOU TOO CAN PROTECT YOURSELVES ! !

HOW ?

Let's first of all say a word about this business of active industrial and military sabotage. All forms of sabotage are a means of warfare. The saboteur has to act with the same courage and discipline as a shock-troopsoldier. That means: active industrial sabotage remains the business of the SABOTAGE CELLS operating all over Germany in complete secrecy and under rules of an iron discipline. These men and their heroic leaders get their instruction through special channels and not through a printed pamphlet such as this which will be in the hands of the Gestapo a few hours after it has been dropped.

So - to avoid all misunderstanding - We ask you to remember that this pamphlet does not give sabotage instructions. It is not addressed to the secret underground cadres of the active resistance and sabotage movement. This pamphlet is addressed to every single foreign worker in Germany - all of them.

WHAT ACTION ? PASSIVE RESISTANCE !

Passive Resistance is possible for every single foreign worker in Germany no matter what his age, sex, nationality or trade - whether he belongs to a factory cell or to a secret organization or to no organization at all. Everyone of you can help to reduce the power and efficiency of Hitler's war machine in a thousand different ways by PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

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And in the interest of YOUR own self-protection and survival: PASSIVE RESISTANCE ON A MASS SCALE is the order of the day for every foreign worker in Germany from now on 'til the end of the war. But here again we are not going to give you detailed instructions exactly what to do - how to do it - or where. We only ask you to use your intelligence and common sense, study the conditions and possibilities for passive resistance in your particular factory, office or place of work.

We will give you a very simple definition of Passive Resistance. It is this:

ANYTHING THAT REDUCES THE QUALITY OR THE QUANTITY OF OUTPUT.

* * *

HITLER'S WEAKNESS.

Hitler's fighting strength can be decisively weakened by the tactics of Passive Resistance. In every type of factory or branch of industry there are always a thousand- and- one ways and means to reduce both quantity and quality of production. Whether you "go slow", or "misunderstand" instructions, or see that a nearly finished product is ruined "accidentally", - it does not matter as long as you succeed to reduce the output.

"WHAT CAN ONE MAN DO AGAINST THE ARMED POWER OF THE NAZI REGIME ?"

ONE MAN CAN DO A LOT. It may look small and insignificant, but the actions of ten or eleven or twelve million single men and women can break Hitler's back.

THERE IS NO POWER IN THE WHOLE WORLD AGAINST YOUR COMBINED STRENGTH !

BREAK THE ISOLATION !

The "Betriebsleitung", DAF, the whole Nazi Regime, want to keep you in isolation. They can cope with you as long as you are ALONE. As long as you're along they know they can kick you around. But they're scared out of their wits if they have to face your combined strength.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE MUST BE ORGANISED RESISTANCE. For your own protection Passive Resistance must to-day be combinedeverywhere with the COLLECTIVE DEFENCE OF YOUR RIGHTS AS FOREIGN WORKERS.

INSIST ON YOUR RIGHTS.

The slogan SELF-PROTECTION THROUGH ORGANISATION means that you must defend your RIGHTS in every factory, camp, workshop, or wherever you happen to be.

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YOUR RIGHTS regarding FOOD IN CANTEENS: RATIONS: TIME FOR MEALS: LIVING CONDITIONS IN CAMPS AND BILLETS: WORKING HOURS: SANITARY CONDITIONS: MEDICAL CARE: PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS: HOME LEAVE: FREE SUNDAYS: ADEQUATE AIR RAID SHELTERS: YOUR RIGHT TO GO TO SHELTER NOT ONLY WHEN DANGER IS OVERHEAD BUT AS SOON AS THE WARNING HAS BEEN SOUNDED IN YOUR AREA.

All those RIGHTS must be vigerously defended because in their desparate shortage of man-power the Nazis will be trying to liquidate ALL those rights at the expense of YOUR HEALTH AND YOUR SAFETY.

HOW CAN IT BE DONE?

The Condition of Success is ORGANISATION.

In the defence of his RIGHTS -

or: in passive resistance against the continuation of a lost war........ the individual, acting alone without the support of his fellow-workers, can achieve but little.

You will agree: individual action is the least effective form of resistance; and individual self-defence offers the least protection.

YOU ARE NOT ALONE !

A man who fights a superior power such as the Nazi Police State needs Allies. Every other foreign worker - and a growing number of German workers - are your natural Allies as YOU are an ally of the fighting forces of Britain, America, and Russia, and all the United Nations.

ONE FOR ALL AND ALL FOR ONE.

An alliance doesn't just happen. It has to be formed and concluded. It needs action. It needs above all, mutual contact, mutual confidence, and mutual information before millions of isolated individuals who all have the same aim can act together as agreat brotherhood of men.

YOU WILL SUFFER -

unless you recognise this at the last possible moment.

WHAT KIND OF ORGANISATION ?

DON'T let the word ORGANISATION frighten you. It does not mean the creation of one vast and complicated organisation of all foreign workers; or the creation of an illegal trade union movement. There is no time left for such things. The end of the war is too near! The tasks of immediate action and of hourly self-protection are too pressing. At this stage organisation and organised action merely means action in agreement and in combination with trustworthy colleagues. It merely means that you should talk over whatever you intend to do with 3 or 5 fellows whom you can trust. Maybe they can help you, maybe they can take part and do the same thing. Maybe one of them has a better idea.

ACTION CELLS.

Untold thousands of such loosely organised action-cells of foreign workers are already in existance. Within the next few weeks all foreign workers must form or join these cells of passive resistance and self-protection. That is the immediate task in this last stage of the war. Don't forget: The Nazis need you! Wherever they suspect or know that the foreign workers of a factory are in organized contact with one another they will grant many of your demands because they are as scared as hell that they might get trouble otherwise.

The net of foreign workers cells must be spread over the whole length and breadth of Germany. The gaps must be closed; F.W.'s who came to Germany as volunteers in the years 1940 to 1942 - or even later - must now be recruited to join the great movement of organised passive resistance and self-defense. Welcome into your ranks all those who wish honestly to co-operate. But close your ranks against all out-and-out Nazi supporters. Warn the Gau - and Kreisvubindungsmaenner and their little quisling collaborators by direct or by anonymous messages that any betrayal of, or any action against, ordinary foreign workers will be noted and avenged.

SELF-DEFENCE NOW !

F.W.'s already organised in cells or groups must now begin a large-scale campaign of agitation and propaganda among their fellow-countrymen. They must explain that resistance and Self-Defence NOW and protection and Repatriation after Hitler's defeat can only be effective through mass-organisation in F.W. Cells in all industrial establishments of the Reich.

> But whatever you attempt to do --- ORGANISED CONTACT with your fellow workers, mutual confidence, mutual information and
>
> ORGANISED, COLLECTIVE ACTION
>
> are the only guarantee of success. The individual alone is helpless. We know this is not an easy battle . But to show you what ORGANISED RESISTANCE can achieve where the heroism of the individual failed we shall print at the end of this pamphlet the story of the General Strike in Copenhagen early in July this year. We know too

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that the conditions are not the same inside Germany, but all the same the Copenhagen Strike has its lessons for you to-day. Read it carefully!

YOU - AND THE GERMAN BY YOUR SIDE.

There is a problem. How does all this affect your relations with ordinary German workers standing next to you?

There are no general rules. Perhaps he is a decent sort of guy -- hating it all just as much as you do. Perhaps he is even a conscious ANTI-NAZI. (As you know there are many good anti-Nazis among the older men). But perhaps he's just a bastard, a mean coward who has used his privileges against the foreign colleagues. Therefore, there can be no general rule s how to deal with your German mates. There is, however.

ONE RULE:

Wherever you find a German worker who has proved his anti-Nazi attitude and his personal honesty by his behaviour and in his actions

MAKE CONTACT WITH HIM

and, through him, with his like-minded colleagues.

Anti-Nazi German Workers will be Valuable Allies.

As for the Nazis, the out-and-outers, the bullies and thugs, the quislings and corruptionists - whether they are German or your own country-men - let them know NOW that the time for bullying is over.

Let them know that the foreign workers in Germany do not intend to prolong the agony of fighting a lost war.

Tell them that YOU do not intend to get killed five minutes before the end, and that you mean to SURVIVE the war and get home safe and sound. This, then, is

YOUR GENERAL LINE OF ACTION:

ORGANISE ACTION CELLS ! SLOW DOWN PRODUCTION ! RESIST ALL EXPLOITATION BY ORGANISED PASSIVE RESISTANCE ! COLLABORATE WITH ANTI-NAZI GERMANS. START BLACK-LISTS OF NAZIS AND QUISILINGS. SPREAD THE TRUTH OF GERMAN DEFEATS ON ALL FRONTS ! LISTEN TO ALLIED NEWS BROADCASTS ! OBEY THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE SUPREME COMMAND OF THE ALLIES !

SURVIVE THE WAR !

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P.B.A. TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

CONFIDENTIAL

INDEXED

We attach for your information a Leaflet Dissemination Report furnished by S.H.A.E.F.

M

C12036/3444/18

16 SEP 1944

With the compliments

of

Major General R. A. D. Brooks.

CONFIDENTIAL

TR/S/8

13 Sept 1944

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

No.	Title	Date Sept	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
ZG 45	One Minute which May Save Your Life	12	1	80,000	80,000	Arendonck
			1	80,000	80,000	Weert
			1	80,000	80,000	Sittard
			1	80,000	80,000	Hamont
			2	160,000	160,000	Rd Maastricht-Maeseyck
			1	80,000	80,000	Asch
ZG 50	General Field Marshal Paulus' Message		1	80,000	80,000	Boulogne
			1	80,000	80,000	Dunkirk
		12/13	1	80,000	80,000	Lorient
			1	80,000	80,000	Prum
			2	160,000	160,000	Bittburg
ZG 52	Message to German Officers		1	80,000	80,000	Lorient
			1	80,000	80,000	Geilenkirchen
			1	80,000	80,000	Aachen
			1	80,000	80,000	St. Nazaire
		12	1	80,000	80,000	Calais
ZG 54	This Is How Your Comrades Fared (revised edition)		1	71,400	95,200	Boulogne
			1	71,400	95,200	Maldegem
			1	71,400	95,200	Breskens
			1	71,400	95,200	Krabbendijk
		12/13	1	71,400	95,200	St. Nazaire
			1	71,400	95,200	Nancy
			1	71,400	95,200	Dieuze
			1	71,400	95,200	Metz
			1	71,400	95,200	Falkenberg
			1	71,400	95,200	St. Avold
			1	71,400	95,200	Prum
			1	71,400	95,200	Geilenkirchen
			1	71,400	95,200	Aachen
ZG 61	Safe Conduct	12	1	80,000	80,000	Costhalie
			1	80,000	80,000	Turnhout
			1	80,000	80,000	Arendonck
			1	80,000	80,000	Weert
			1	80,000	80,000	Maeseyck
			1	80,000	80,000	Sittard
			1	80,000	80,000	Hamont
			1	80,000	80,000	Asch
			2	160,000	160,000	Rd. Maastricht-Maeseyck
			1	80,000	80,000	Le Havre
			1	80,000	80,000	Calais
			1	80,000	80,000	Dunkirk
			1	80,000	80,000	Maldegem
			1	80,000	80,000	Breskens
			1	80,000	80,000	Goes
		12/13	1	80,000	80,000	Le Havre
ZG 63	Message to the German Army in Belgium	12	1	80,000	80,000	Costhalie
			1	80,000	80,000	Bree

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TR/S/8 cont

No.	Title	Date	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
		Sept				
ZG 65	Why Die In The Last	12	2	160,000	160,000	Le Havre
	Days of the War?		1	80,000	80,000	Boulogne
			1	80,000	80,000	Calais
			1	80,000	80,000	Dunkirk
		12/13	1	80,000	80,000	Le Havre
			1	80,000	80,000	Boulogne
			1	80,000	80,000	Calais
			1	80,000	80,000	Dunkirk
			1	80,000	80,000	Lorient
ZG 67	Message to German		1	83,000	83,000	Ijmuiden
	Army in Holland		2	166,000	166,000	Amsterdam
	*		1	83,000	83,000	Utrecht
			1	83,000	83,000	Nijmegen
		12	1	83,000	83,000	Flushing
			1	83,000	83,000	Arnemuiden
T 147	Nachrichten		1	9,600	57,600	Turnhout
			1	9,600	57,600	Maeseyck
			1	9,600	57,600	Bree
			2	19,200	115,200	Rd. Maastricht-Maeseyck
T 148	Nachrichten		1	10,800	64,800	Flushing
			1	10,800	64,800	Arnemuiden
			1	10,800	64,800	Goes
			1	10,800	64,800	Drabbendijk
T 149	Nachrichten *	12/13	2	19,600	117,600	Le Havre
			1	9,800	58,800	Boulogne
			1	9,800	58,800	Calais
			1	9,800	58,800	Dunkirk
			3	29,400	176,400	Lorient
			2	19,600	117,600	St. Nazaire
			1	9,800	58,800	Nijmegen
			1	9,800	58,800	Ijmuiden
			2	19,600	117,600	Amsterdam
			1	9,800	58,800	Utrecht
			2	19,600	117,600	Nancy
			1	9,800	58,800	Marsal
			2	19,600	117,600	Dieuze
			2	19,600	117,600	Metz
			1	9,800	58,800	Falkenberg
			2	19,600	117,600	St. Avold
			2	19,600	117,600	Prum
			3	29,400	176,400	Bittburg
			2	19,600	117,600	Geilenkirchen
			1	9,800	58,800	Kerkrade
			2	19,600	117,600	Aachen
ZG 64	The End *	12/13	1	80,000	80,000	Nancy
			1	80,000	80,000	Marsal
			1	80,000	80,000	Dieuze
			1	80,000	80,000	Metz
			1	80,000	80,000	St. Avold
			1	80,000	80,000	Bittburg
			1	80,000	80,000	Kerkrade
	Total		118	6,263,400	12,243,000	

* = First Dissemination

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CONFIDENTIAL

TR/S/7

12 Sept 1944

INDEXED

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

No.	Title	Date	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
ZG 45	One Minute which May Save Your Life	Sept 11	1	80,000	80,000	Breskens
			1	80,000	80,000	Draaburg
			1	80,000	80,000	Maldegem
			1	80,000	80,000	Groenendijk
			2	160,000	160,000	Flushing
		11/12	1	80,000	80,000	Trier
			1	80,000	80,000	Nancy
			1	80,000	80,000	Metz
			1	80,000	80,000	Maastricht
			1	80,000	80,000	Aachen
ZG 54	This Is How Your Comrades Fared * (revised edition)		1	60,000	80,000	X-rds S of Verny
			1	60,000	80,000	Rd Fronard-Chaligny
			1	60,000	80,000	Cheminot
			1	60,000	80,000	Ajoncourt
ZG 57	Falaise		1	80,000	80,000	Verny
			1	80,000	80,000	Nomeny
			1	80,000	80,000	Fey
			1	80,000	80,000	Letricourt
			1	80,000	80,000	Leyr
ZG 61	Laws Affecting Ps-O-W	11	1	80,000	80,000	Breskens
			1	80,000	80,000	Terneuzen
			1	80,000	80,000	Draabrug
			1	80,000	80,000	Maldegem
			1	80,000	80,000	Groenendijk
			1	80,000	80,000	Hulst
			1	80,000	80,000	St. Nicholas
			2	160,000	160,000	Flushing
		11/12	1	80,000	80,000	Fronard-Chaligny road
			1	80,000	80,000	Trier
			1	80,000	80,000	Nancy
			1	80,000	80,000	Metz
			1	80,000	80,000	Maastricht
			1	80,000	80,000	Aachen
ZG 63	Message to the German Army in Belgium	11	1	80,000	80,000	Selzaete
			1	80,000	80,000	Ecloo
			1	80,000	80,000	St. Nicholas
Z 147	Nachrichten		1	9,600	57,600	Terneuzen
			1	9,600	57,600	Selzaete
			1	9,600	57,600	Ecloo
			1	9,600	57,600	Hulst
			2	19,200	115,200	Flushing

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TR/S/7 contd.

No.	Title	Date	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
T 148	Nachrichten	Sept 11/12	1	10,800	64,800	Verny
	*		1	10,800	64,800	X-rds S of Verny
			1	10,800	64,800	Nomeny
			2	21,600	129,600	Rd Fronard-Chaligny
			1	10,800	64,800	Fey
			1	10,800	64,800	Cheminot
			1	10,800	64,800	Letricourt
			1	10,800	64,800	Ajoncourt
			1	10,800	64,800	Leyr
			4	43,200	259,200	Le Havre
			2	21,600	129,600	Boulogne
			2	21,600	129,600	Calais
			2	21,600	129,600	Dunkirk
			3	32,400	194,400	Diekirch
			5	54,000	324,000	Trier
			2	21,600	129,600	Nancy
			2	21,600	129,600	Metz
			2	21,600	129,600	Saarbourg
			2	21,600	129,600	Maastricht
			4	43,200	259,200	Aachen
		Total	84	3,449,600	5,977,600	

* = First Dissemination

CONFIDENTIAL

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CONFIDENTIAL

P.B.A.TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

We attach for your information a Leaflet Dissemination Report furnished by S.H.A.E.F.

INDEXED

C/41

C 12056/344/18
19 SEP 1944

With the Compliments

of

Major-General R. A. D. Brooks.

CONFIDENTIAL

TR/S/10

15 Sept 1944

print with

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

INDEXED

No.	Title	Date Sept	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
ZG 10	Message from Polish Government	14	1	80,000	80,000	Brest
ZG 54	This Is How Your Comrades Fared (revised edition)		1	52,500	70,000	Crozon
			1	52,500	70,000	Boulogne
			1	52,500	70,000	Goes
ZG 56	Message to German N.C.Os		1	80,000	80,000	Boulogne
			1	80,000	80,000	Calais
ZG 52/56	Message to German Officers & N.C.Os		1	80,000	80,000	Crozon
			1	80,000	80,000	Brest
			1	80,000	80,000	Boulogne
			1	80,000	80,000	Calais
			1	80,000	80,000	Dunkirk
			1	80,000	80,000	Selzaete
			1	80,000	80,000	Flushing
			1	80,000	80,000	Goes
ZG 58	The Last Weeks		1	71,000	71,000	Terneuzen
			1	71,000	71,000	Breskens
			1	71,000	71,000	Arnemuiden
ZG 64	The End		1	83,000	83,000	Brest
			1	83,000	83,000	Crozon
			1	83,000	83,000	Dunkirk
AA 5	Russian Leaflet *		1	80,000	80,000	Brest
T 150	Nachrichten		3	30,000	180,000	Crozon
			2	20,000	120,000	Brest
			3	30,000	180,000	Boulogne
			4	40,000	240,000	Calais
			4	40,000	240,000	Dunkirk
			2	20,000	120,000	Terneuzen
			2	20,000	120,000	Selzaete
			2	20,000	120,000	Breskens
			2	20,000	120,000	Flushing
			2	20,000	120,000	Arnemuiden
			1	10,000	60,000	Goes
	Total		48	1,849,500	3,252,000	

* = First Dissemination

CONFIDENTIAL

PULPINGS

ZF 4	Warning Leaflet	134	11,600,000	11,600,000
ZG 54	This Is How Your Comrades Fared (original edition)	19	800,000	1,066,666

seen in CB

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CONFIDENTIAL

C /16/ 22 SEP 1944

Central Dept. F.O.

23/24 Aug.
XB. 27 - Antwerp, Brussels
24th Aug.
G. 26 - Mersburg, Weimar, Hanover, Brux, Ruhland
24th Aug.
G. 27 - Mersburg, Weimar
12th Sept.
G. 28 - Ruhr area, Munster
G. 29 - " " "
15/16 Sept.
G. 20 - Kiel area
27/28 Aug.
F. 78 - Cosne, St. Laurent, Vitry, Chalaons, St. Martin sur Nohain, Langre, Cravant, Fontenay, St. Amand, Triegny

With the Compliments
of
Major-General R. A. D. Brooks.

19.9.44

P.B. [illegible]
Squadron Leader

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CONFIDENTIAL

C

Mr. Frank Roberts.

24th Aug.
G.26 - Mersburg, Weimar, Hanover, Brux, Ruhland
G.27 - " "
12th Sept.
G.28 - Ruhr area, Munster area
G.29 - " " " "
15/16 Sept.
G.30 - Kiel area

C / 21/SEP 194

With the Compliments
of
Major-General R. A. D. Brooks.

19.9.44

P.B.A.TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

LUFTPOST. G28. G27 No44
186

The second battle of France

The destruction of the German West Front

The German front in the west has collapsed.

The 7th German army, the only German élite army in the west, has met its doom on the battle fields of Normandy and on the Seine.

With it, all the panzer units in the west were either annihilated or so severely mauled that for a long time they will be no longer in fighting condition and that means that for the duration of this war they are thus eliminated.

In prisoners alone, the Germans in France in the first 11 weeks of the invasion have lost more than 300 000 men. 92 000 German soldiers in the two weeks alone from 10th to 25th August were taken prisoners.

The German air force lost 2990 aircraft in the first 70 days after the allied landing. In the same period 1200 German tanks were destroyed.

The 19th German army which was entrusted with the defence of S.France is dissolving. As an army, it has ceased to exist.

The second battle in France has ended with the utter victory of Allied arms, with the annihilation of the German panzer forces in the west, with the destruction of the German élite army.

Thus the result of the war has been finally decided. Here and there, there may still be fighting, rearguard and delaying actions.

But the second battle of France is at an end,

The battle of Germany, in Germany is beginning.

Picture on extreme left with caption:

"Everything is ripped up. . ."

That is the description given by the war Correspondent Alan Moorehead of this scene of complete annihilation that makes German war material a rubbish heap.

Next to it smaller picture with caption:

Bombs finish the job.

One of the numerous German retreat roads after attack by the Allied fighter-bombers.

How did this catastrophe come about?

There are three main reasons which caused the catastrophic collapse of the German west front.

1. During the whole course of the battle, the German Command has proved inferior. Again and again it has made mistakes, has wrongly judged the movements of the opponents, has underestimated the enemy's forces and overestimated its own, has not been able for a single instant to regain the initiative which it had lost at the very moment the Allies landed, has let itself be infected with the Hitler mentality and tried therefore to hold what could not be held according to the laws of strategy, - until it was too late, until the disaster had become inevitable.

2. The Allied superiority in the air and the hopeless lack of machines in the German Air Force made German air reconnaisance impossible. That was the reason why the Allies succeeded again and again in exploiting the strategically important possibilities of surprise: the cutting-off of the Cherbourg peninsula, the preparation of the breakthrough at Avranches, the far-reaching encircling movements made by the allied armoured wedges - they all were hidden from the German Command because the German Air Force no longer can make reconnaisance flights.

3. On the battlefield itself, the allied superiority in materials was plainly overwhelming. The allied armies today are the most highly mechanised troops in the world. To draw only one comparison - a British Infantry division has more than 3300 motor vehicles at its disposal - a German only over 800.

There are no longer any walls or "lines" which could stem the mighty number of allied tanks, aircraft, bombs and grenades.

I lived it through

German soldiers relate their experiences

The following short stories give a lively picture of what German soldiers have seen and lived through in the second battle of France. These are excerpts from first hand accounts made by German soldiers on the B.B.C. after their capture.

A lance-corporal, previously a bricklayer sums up his experiences as follows: "In Normandy I saw what came rolling towards us. Only then did I realise what we were up against. 'Planes, tanks were let loose upon us in masses. That was the knock-out blow. We realised any further sacrifice was useless".

"We were simply crushed by the enemy's tremendous superiority in materials", so declared a corporal of a Panzer-Grenadier Regt. "When our regiment left the Loire for the Normandy front, we had not a single armoured scout car in the whole tank regiment. We had to seize French civilian cars and with these hastily gathered cars, our proud regiment moved off. We had oil for just 6 hours. On route, there was no fighter protection at all. And when the enemy air attacks began, the first bombs hit our oil tank. Already severely mauled, we reached the battle area, but we were thrown in to the battle as ordinary infantry.

The result: out of my company, there are just 6 men left. They are now Ps/W. All the others are dead even the comrades from the service corps. We were simply crushed by the enemy's tremendous superiority of materials".

A corporal from Munich emphasises the feeling of complete helplessness of the German soldier against the enemy's crushing superiority in materials. He says:

"The enemy's guns obliterated position after position. Aircraft quite unhampered, directed the fire with cunning precision. Every moment, we were counting on the arrival of German fighters. Well, the whole sky was black with 'planes - but they were Marauders, Typhoons, Liberators, Fortresses and Mustangs. As far as I could make out, there was no Flak-defence at all apart from the faint crackling of two 2cm. guns.

Defenceless, pressed to the ground, we were lying in our positions".

And this feeling of helplessness against the enemy's crushing superiority in materials is emphasised by all the German soldiers who have lived through the hell of the battle of annihilation in France.

An N.C.O. of a Thuringian formation who fought at Cherbourg reported:

"For 19 days I was in the battle for the Cherbourg peninsula. From the sea, we were shot at by the enemy's naval artillery, from the land by the American Artillery and from the air, there came a real hail storm of airial and rocket bombs, so that we were literally afraid to put our noses out of our dugouts in the day time. We were in a witch's cauldron more dreadful than you can imagine. But the days passed and the enemy pressure was still not slackening. On the contrary, the material superiority of the Americans was increasing hourly. Further and further we were pressed back into the fortress. And now our hopes began to change into feelings of helplessness. I had to look on while many of my comrades were destroyed by grenades and bombs without any chance to fight. Despair was spreading in the hell of Cherbourg. We realised that any further resistance was hopeless . . . ."

The battle in maps

Map No.1 with heading: The landing

A few hours after their landing on the 6th June, the Allies had already broken through the Atlantic Wall and on the 13th June had linked up their bridgeheads on a continuous front. Rommel concentrated his main force at Caen on the East wing. But the Americans struck further in the west at the base of the Cherbourg peninsula. The German units in the peninsula were split up by a rapid advance. The peninsula itself was cut off. On the 26th June Cherbourg had to surrender with 46 000 German soldiers.

Map No.2 with heading: The breakthrough

On the 26th July the great offensive began. The German tank divisions and SS. units were bound on the east wing by strong British-Canadian attacks, which had meanwhile led to the capture of Caen. The American units on the west wing broke through the German positions at Avranches on the 31st July, drove an armoured wedge across Brittany, swung in a broad arc with another armoured wedge first to the south, then to the east and finally to the north in the direction of Argentan, i.e. into the rear of the German defence front.

Map No.3 with heading: The encirclement

The German Command did not withdraw their troops, but threw all their available SS. and Panzer units into a counter offensive in order to cut off the American armoured wedge. They did not succeed in their attempt. The Canadians stormed Falaise, the Americans conquered Argentan, the circle became smaller. The SS. and armoured units were ordered to fight their way out. Only a few came through, the remainder together with the infantry which was to have covered the retreat of the élite units were annihilated. Of approx. 100 000 German soldiers, only 42 000 survived and are now PS/W.

Map No.4 with heading: The kill

The fragments of the beaten army had to try now to reach the Seine in a wild flight. But from still further in the south another armoured wedge had meanwhile after the capture of Chartres and Orleans blocked the way of retreat to the fleeing troops further east. Other American units crossed the Seine and were advancing along the river. Paris was liberated. The retreat roads of the German troops were continually attacked by day and night, there were no longer any bridges over the Seine. The reports of the Allied War Correspondents on this page and our pictures convey a vivid picture of the extent of the annihilation.

They could not escape

For the fragments of the defeated German Army as far as it was not annihilated in the cauldron of Falaise, there was no escape. Their roads of retreat lay under the continuous fire from the allied artillery and under the hail of bombs and bullets from the allied aircraft which dominated the battlefield.

Unprecedented scenes of destruction and horror took place. The British War Correspondent Alan Moorehead writes about the view of the German retreat routes:

"Everything is ripped up and ripped and slashed open; bits of motorcycles tumbled on to overturned lorries and staff cars, guns with their nozzles dug into the dirt and all the ground around matted with clothing and sodden bits of torn canvas. German soldiers were lying there face downwards. An immensely fat German sergeant withhis yellow hands folded over his stomach is under the hedge where he tried vainly to crawl for shelter and concealment before he died. All around are horses. One's stomach turns at the stench.

And you must multiply this scene a hundred times. The allied fighter-bombers swooped and smashed them as they moved in panic eastward. Here came the Infantry, roving about helplessly and blindly through the fields. Some turned and shot. Others tried to escape into the wood which our men called "the killing area". As they dodged under the trees, the British guns demolished them. The survivors turning back dazedly, ran out into the high road in little packets . . . . . ."

"Somebody very high up . . ."

The American War Correspondent James Wellard writes:

"It has been the greatest slaughter of German soldiers, the greatest destruction of their equipment since war began. Estimates of the number of vehicles destroyed and of the number of Germans killed, wounded or captured mean nothing. The enemy casualties for the moment are incalculable.

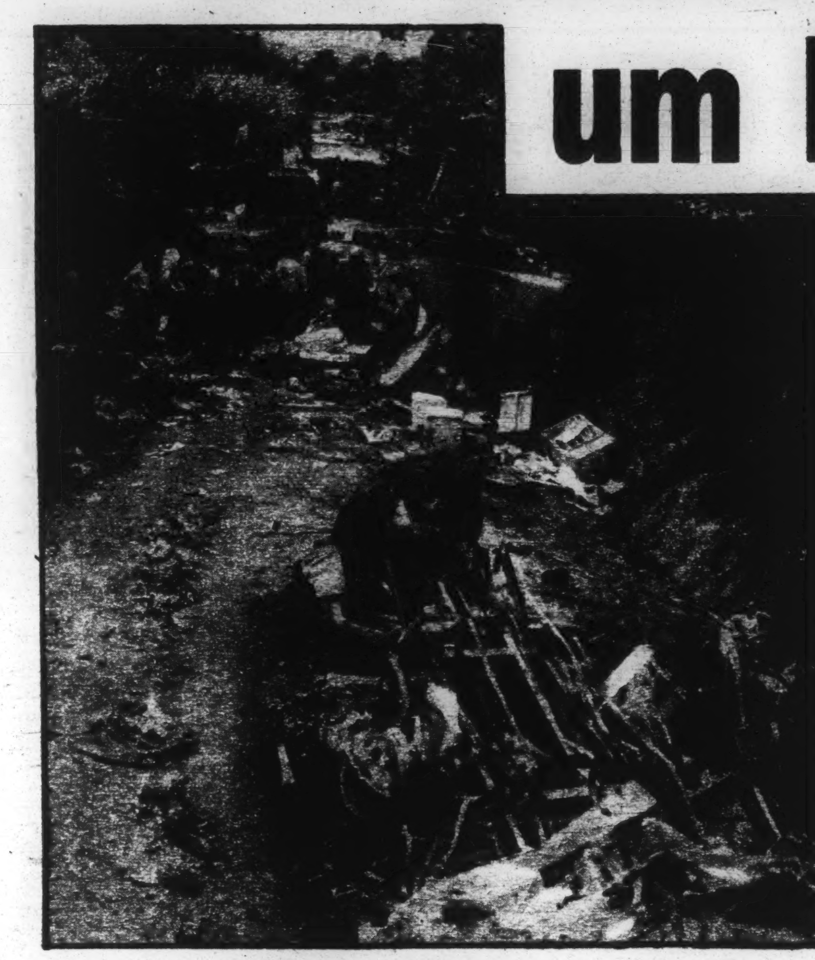
Through the naked eye you can see our shells hit the vehicles which go up in flames and smoke while little marionettes, which are the German soldiers run around like ants in a field. Our gunners could not miss. All that day and night the Germans came. We stopped the first column, the second column and the third column, but still they came on. Each unit with some display and a kind of suicidal courage make its gauntlet run.

Finally the whole thing had become almost ridiculous and certainly the carnage had become sickening. Somebody - somebody very high up - was sacrificing thousands of German lives and an army's equipment for the sake of prestige. Our men no longer enjoy firing point-blank into this confused helpless mass. But the annihilation must go on . . . . "

Nummer 44

Luftpost

Die zweite Schlacht um Frankreich



„ALLES IST ZERFETZT . . .“
So beschreibt der britische Kriegsberichter Alan Moorehead diese Szene völliger Vernichtung, die deutsches Kriegsgerät nur noch als Müllhaufen übriglässt.

Der Zerfall der deutschen Westfront

Die deutsche Front im Westen ist zusammengebrochen. Die 7. deutsche Armee, die einzige deutsche Elite-Armee im Westen, hat auf den Schlachtfeldern der Normandie und an der Seine ihr Grab gefunden. Mit ihr wurden alle Panzer-Verbände im Westen entweder vernichtet oder so schwer zusammengeschlagen, dass sie auf lange Zeit nicht mehr einsatzfähig sind, und das heisst: für die Dauer dieses Krieges sind sie damit ausgeschieden.

Allein an Gefangenen haben die deutschen Truppen in Frankreich in den ersten elf Wochen seit Beginn der Invasion mehr als 300 000 Mann verloren. 92 000 deutsche Soldaten wurden allein in den zwei Wochen vom 10. bis 25. August gefangengenommen.

Die deutsche Luftwaffe hat in den ersten 70 Tagen nach der alliierten Landung 2990 Flugzeuge verloren. Im gleichen Zeitraum wurden 1200 deutsche Panzer vernichtet.

Die deutsche 19. Armee, die Südfrankreich verteidigen sollte, befindet sich in voller Auflösung. Sie hat als Armee aufgehört zu existieren.

Die zweite Schlacht in Frankreich hat mit dem vollen Sieg der alliierten Waffen, mit der Vernichtung der deutschen Panzerkräfte im Westen, mit der Zerschlagung der deutschen Elite-Armeen geendet.

Damit ist der Krieg endgültig entschieden. Es mag hier und da noch zu Kampfhandlungen kommen, zu Rückzugsgefechten, zu Verzögerungsaktionen.

Aber die zweite Schlacht um Frankreich ist zu Ende.

Die Schlacht um Deutschland in Deutschland beginnt.

BOMBEN LEISTEN GANZE ARBEIT
Eine der Fluchtstrassen nach einem Angriff alliierter Jagdbomber.

Wie kam es zu der Katastrophe?

Drei Gründe sind es, die den katastrophalen Zerfall der deutschen Westfront in der Hauptsache verursacht haben:

1. Während der ganzen Dauer der Kämpfe hat sich die deutsche Führung als unterlegen erwiesen. Immer wieder hat sie sich geirrt, hat die Bewegungen des Gegners falsch eingeschätzt, hat die feindlichen Kräfte unter- und die eigenen überschätzt, hat nicht für einen einzigen Augenblick die Initiative zurückgewinnen können, die sie mit dem Augenblick der alliierten Landung verloren hatte, hat sich von der Hitler-Mentalität anstekken lassen und daher versucht, zu halten, was nach den Gesetzen der Strategie nicht zu halten war — bis es zu spät war, bis die Katastrophe unausbleiblich geworden war.

2. Die alliierte Überlegenheit in der Luft und der hoffnungslose Mangel an Maschinen in der deutschen Luftwaffe machte eine deutsche Luftaufklärung unmöglich. Das war der Grund, warum es den Alliierten immer wieder gelang, das strategisch so wichtige Moment der Überraschung zur Anwendung zu bringen.

3. Auf dem Schlachtfeld selbst war die alliierte Überlegenheit an Material schlechthin überwältigend. Die alliierten Armeen sind heute die höchstmotorisierten Truppen der Welt. Um nur eine Vergleichszahl zu nennen: eine britische Infanterie-Division verfügt über 3 300 Kraftfahrzeuge, eine deutsche nur über 800.

Es gibt keine Wälle und keine „Linien“ mehr, die imstande wären, gegen die gewaltige Zahl der alliierten Panzer, Flugzeuge, Bomben und Granaten standzuhalten.

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Infanterie. Das
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sechs Mann übri

Ein Ober
München un
seinem Bericht
Gefühl der
des deutsche
gegenüber der
des Gegners.

„Die alliierten
fetzten Stellung
Flugzeuge lenkten
Feuer mit eine
Präzision. Wir
Augenblick mit
deutscher Jäger.
Himmel war schw
zeugen, aber es wa
Taifuns, Liberato
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Cherbourg. Wi
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zum Kampf zu ko
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von Cherbourg um
erkannten, dass j
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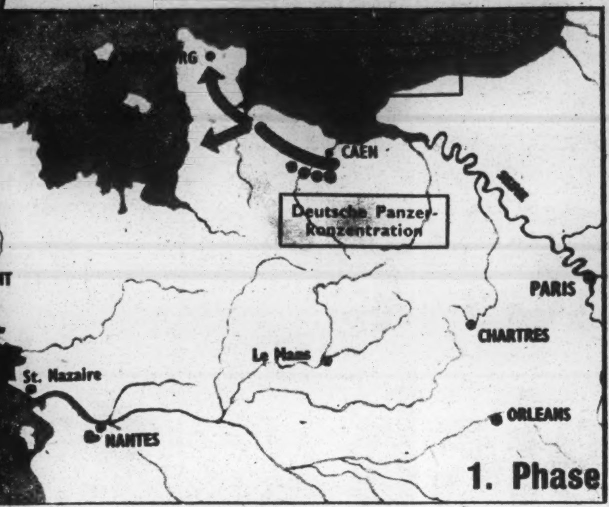
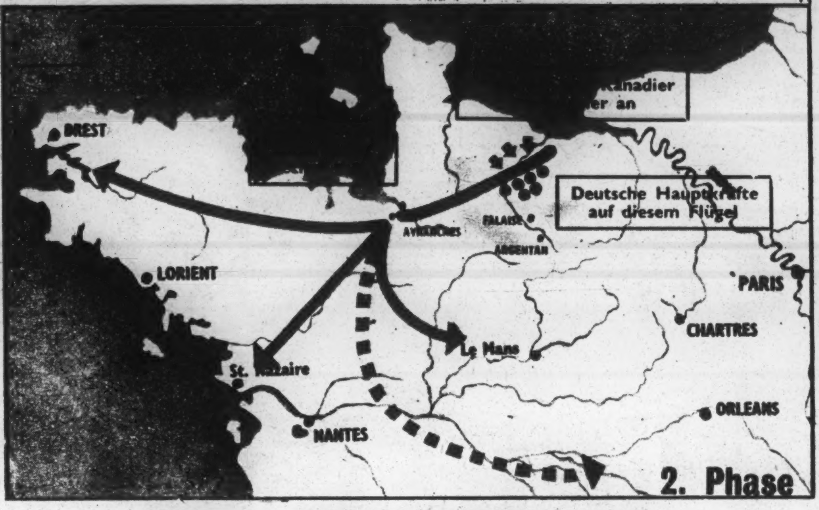
e Schlacht in Kartenskizzen



1. Phase

Die Landung

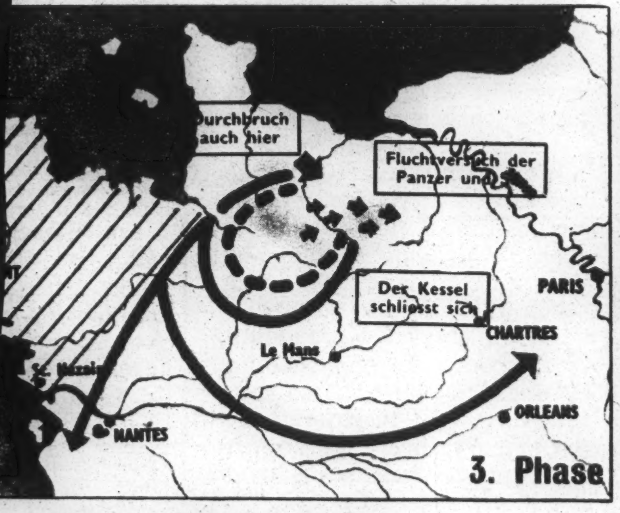
ige Stunden nach ihrer Landung am
en die Alliierten den Atlantik-Wall
und am 13. Juni ihre Landeköpfe in
nenhängenden Front vereinigt. Rom-
rierte seine Hauptmacht bei Caen
ügel. Aber die Amerikaner schlugen
sten, am Fuss der Cherbourg-Halbin-
eutschen Verbände auf der Halbinsel
einen raschen Vorstoss zerspalten.
l selbst wurde abgeschnitten. Am
e sich Cherbourg mit 46 000 deutschen
eben.



2. Phase

Der Durchbruch

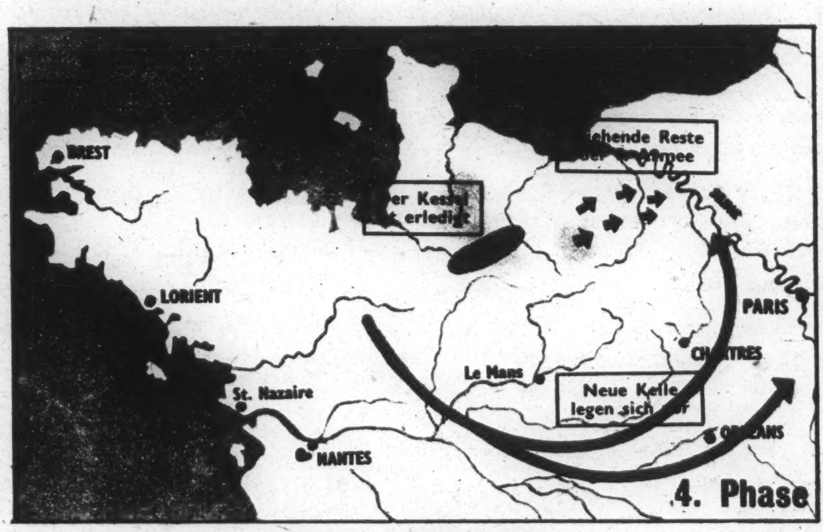
Am 26. Juli begann die grosse Offensive. Die deutschen Panzerdivisionen und SS-Verbände wurden auf dem Ostflügel durch starke britisch-kanadische Angriffe, die inzwischen zur Eroberung von Caen geführt hatten, gebunden. Die amerikanischen Verbände auf dem Westflügel durchbrachen am 31. Juli die deutschen Stellungen bei Avranches, trieben einen Panzerkeil quer durch die Bretagne, schwenkten mit einem anderen Panzerkeil erst nach Süden, dann nach Osten und schliesslich nach Norden mit der Stossrichtung auf Argentan ab, also in den Rücken der deutschen Abwehrfront hinein.



3. Phase

Der Kessel

sche Führung zog ihre Truppen nicht
ndern setzte alle in Frankreich über-
ügbaren SS- und Panzerverbände zu
noffensive an, um den amerikanischen
abzuschneiden. Der Versuch misslang.
ier erstürmten Falaise, die Amerikaner
Argentan, der Kessel wurde enger.
d Panzerverbände erhielten Befehl, sich
chlagen. Nur wenige kamen durch, der
mit ihm die Infanterie, die den Rückzug
erbände decken sollte, wurden vernichtet.
100 000 deutschen Soldaten kamen nur
Gefangene mit dem Leben davon.



4. Phase

Das Ende

Die Trümmer der geschlagenen Armee mussten nunmehr versuchen, in wilder Flucht die Seine zu erreichen. Aber ein noch weiter südlich ausholender amerikanischer Panzerkeil hatte inzwischen nach der Eroberung von Chartres und Orleans den zurückflutenden Truppen den Fluchtweg weiter östlich versperrt. Andere amerikanische Verbände überschritten die Seine und rückten an ihr entlang. Paris wurde befreit. Die Fluchtstrassen der deutschen Truppen wurden Tag und Nacht pausenlos angegriffen, Brücken über die Seine gab es nicht mehr. Die Berichte der alliierten Kriegsberichter auf dieser Seite und unsere Bilder geben ein eindrucksvolles Bild von dem Ausmass der Vernichtung.

Sie kamen nicht davon

Für die Trümmer der geschlagenen deutschen Armee, die nicht im Kessel von Falaise vernichtet worden waren, gab es kein Entrinnen. Unvorstellbare Szenen der Zerstörung und des Grauens spielten sich ab. Der britische Kriegsberichter Alan Moorehead schreibt über den Anblick der deutschen Rückzugsstrassen:

„Alles ist zerfetzt und liegt offen da: Trümmer von Krafträdern, umgestürzten Lastwagen und Stabswagen in wildem Durcheinander. Geschütze mit den Mündungen in den Dreck gebohrt, der ganze Boden übersät mit Fetzen von Kleiderresten und Zeltbahnen. Deutsche Soldaten liegen da, mit dem Gesicht in den Boden gedrückt. Ueberall liegen Pferdekadaver herum. Der Magen dreht sich einem um bei dem Gestank.

Und diese Szene muss man sich verhundertfachen. Die alliierten Jagdbomber stürzen auf sie herab und zerschmettern sie, während sie in wilder Flucht ostwärts drängen. Hier kam die Infanterie, hilflos und wie blind über die Felder irrend. Einige hielten an und schossen zurück. Wie sie sich unter die Bäume warfen, wurden sie von den Geschützen zerfetzt. . . ."

„Einer ganz oben . . ."

Der amerikanische Kriegsberichter James Wellard schreibt:

„Es war das wildeste Gemetzel deutscher Soldaten, die grösste Materialzerstörung seit Beginn des Krieges. Mit blossem Auge ist zu sehen, wie unsere Granaten ihre Fahrzeuge treffen und sie in Rauch und Flammen aufgehen lassen, während kleine Lebewesen, deutsche Soldaten, wie die Ameisen auf dem Felde um sie herumwimmeln. Unsere Kanoniere können ihr Ziel nicht verfehlen. Während des ganzen Tages und der Nacht liefen die deutschen Kolonnen Spiessruten. Wir brachten eine erste, eine zweite, eine dritte Kolonne zum Stehen. Aber immer mehr kamen.

Schliesslich nahm dieses Schauspiel einen phantastischen Charakter an. Die ekelhafte Atmosphäre des Schlachthauses stieg auf. Einer oben, ganz oben, opferte Tausende und Abertausende von Menschenleben und die Ausrüstung einer ganzen Armee seinem Prestige zuliebe. Unseren Männern macht es keinen Spass mehr, in diese hilflose, bewegungsunfähige Masse ohne Zielen hineinzufeuern."

Only "Episodes"

On the last day, the Generals drove out to the Obersalzburg to see and listen to Hitler. The greatest German of all times was no psychologist. He did not consider it worth while to talk to his guests personally or even to listen to them. During the afternoon Hitler made a speech. You know how longwinded his speeches are and how he pats himself on the back by minimising the achievements of the past. I will mention only two points. First, Hitler said the defeats suffered so far were only episodes to him. For the head of the German State, the sufferings of millions of wounded, millions of widows, children and parents who have lost their dearest, are mere episodes. To the man on the Obersalzburg, the wrecks of our towns are mere episodes, as is the disaster of our Fatherland and of the German people for which, according to one of his earlier speeches, he would not shed a single tear if it should give up. Secondly, he replied to the question burning in the eyes of all his Generals, as to how this war was to be continued, with the introduction of Political Officers - mere words, not the badly needed machine-guns, armoured cars and aircraft. We went away depressed and unenlightened. As we realised that we were dealing with a madman, who is standing at the helm of a Reich threatened by gales, the All Souls passed from the speakers to those who had listened".

Number 45. LUFTPOST No.45 ~~29.~~ 4.September 1944

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THE BATTLE OF GERMANY

The battle of Germany has begun.

Since Hitler has lost the battle of France, the battle for the fortress of Europe, he is now just about to wage the battle for Germany on German soil, about to turn avery German city into a Stalingrad, every German village into a Cassino.

1. What has happened?

From the west, the victorious tank armies of the Allies are advancing towards the Reich frontier - the very same armies which in the course of the now completed second battle of France have inflicted irreplaceable losses on the German troops in the west from which the German army can no longer recover.

From the 6th June, D-Day until the 25th August, the German army in France has lost 400 000 men, of these 200 000 in prisoners. German forces equal to the total of 5 Panzer divisions and 20 Infantry divisions were completely destroyed.

Moreover in the same short time 1300 German tanks, more than 20 000 motor cars, 500 assault guns and 1500 other guns were captured or destroyed, 2990 German aircraft were shot down in air battles and 1167 German machines destroyed on the ground.

The remnants of the beaten German army are now trying without tanks and without their heavy equipment to cut their way through Belgium, Holland or Lorraine in a wild flight towards Germany - on roads which are under the constant hail of bombs of thousands and thousands of Allied aircraft, without protection from the German air force - for a long time chased out of the sky.

They will no longer take part in the fight for Germany. This fight, which in accordance with Hitler's wish is to plunge the whole Reich into a single battlefield of blood and ruins, will have to be waged by other troops. But where arethey? In the East, Hitler cannot spare a single division. The Russians are at the East Prussian frontier, deep into Poland before Warsaw and advancing over the Carpathians towards the Hungarian plain, ready for the thrust into the heart of the Reich.

Other German divisions which could have perhaps defended Germany in the West still for a time, are thanks to Hitler's strategy, no longer available: roughly 30 German divisions are cut off in the Baltic states, 7divisions are stationed in the North in Finland, a further 11 divisions are inactive in Norway, roughly 31 divisions in Rumania and the Balkans are as good as cut off from any link with Germany, some 24 German divisions are in Italy, 1 parachute and 2 Infantry divisions are isolated in the fortress harbours of Brittany - another division on the Channel Islands.

They are all in these places holding positions which according to the laws of strategy should have been evacuated long ago.

But to satisfy his prestige, Hitler ordered them to hold on to the hopeless positions instead of withdrawing them in time to protect the German frontier, German cities and German villages.

What is there left? There are the reserve divisions now being hurriedly mobilised by Himmler consisting of semi-convalescents, semi-children, old men and semi-cripples.

It is rideculous to think that this completely improvised army of despair can defend the Reich against the Allied tank armies which have beaten and annihilated Germany's most highly equipped élite divisions.

2. What will happen?

In the month of August, the allied strategical air force dropped 140 million kilos of bombs on targets in Germanyand German-occupied Europe. That is a new record of the bombing war.

Now as the war is confined to Germany herself and there are no more profitable targets outside for the strategical Air Force, the allied air attacks will be directed exclusively on Germany, i.e. the impact will be still weightier especially as the 4-engined bombers of the Allies have their bases directly on the Reich Frontier.

But that is not the whole story. The strategical air attacks which Germany has already come to know will now be supplemented by the tactical air attacks in support of ground forces. And that kind of attack is still unknown to Germany.

In preparation for the Allied landing in France, the tactical units alone of the Allied air force flew 22 000 sorties and dropped 66 million kilos of bombs on important targets, some of them hundreds of Kilometers behind the front.

The transport system behind the German lines was turned into a chaos. 51 of 80 big railway centres were completely smashed as well as all the bridges across the Seine and a great part of those across the Loire.

Whole villages used by the Germans as strong points were laid waste under our bombs long before the actual fighting.

All this happened in the preparation for our general attack in an allied country. It is not difficult to imagine the extent of the devastation which the same kind of tactical air force long before the beginning of the land fighting and far behind the front will create in an enemy country.

3. What can happen?

The wave of destruction and annihilation which is now rolling over Germany is the direct consequence of the criminal idea of Hitler and the party fanatics to continue on German soil the war that has long been lost in order to prolong their power and their lives for a few weeks.

What can the individual German do, so as not to be drawn into this annihilation?

In the course of our operations in France, we have asked the civil population there by leaflets and on the radio, to evacuate in time especially endangered territory which we have indicated.

The French civilians have followed our advice with the result that they have had only comparitively small losses.

Thus e.g. the small town of Isigny was subjected to a heavy air attack by us for military reasons. But although the town was almost completely destroyed, of the 3 000 inhabitants only 35 lost their lives, because as a result of our warning they had evacuated the town in time.

A few days ago, S.H.A.E.F. issued a similar warning to the population of western Germany. We repeat this warning. Today W. Germany is the operational rear area - tomorrow other parts of the Reich may be in the same position.

Especially endangered are the villages at road junctions, reception sidings, marshalling yards, power stations and factories, fortifications and other military installations. Anyone who lives in the vicinity of such places would be wise to leave these death traps in time, which means immediately, and get away as far as possible into open country.

Time is short.

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A FORTNIGHT OF DISASTERS

The most important items of news of the last few days.

20th August.	In the west: battle of pursuit in France, the Allies cross the Seine. In the east: Russian great offensive against Rumania.
23rd August.	In the west: the troops in the Argentan-Falaise trap finally liquidated, 42 000 German prisoners.
25th August.	In the west: Since the beginning of the Invasion, in France alone up to now altogether 200 000 German prisoners; Paris finally liberated. In the east: Rumania comes over to the side of the Allies and declares war on Germany.
26th August.	In the east: Bulgariadeclares herself neutral and interns German troops.
28th August.	In the west. The Allies cross the Marne on a broad front.
29th August.	In the west. The Aisne also crossed, Soissons liberated; in S.France no longer any organised Germn resistance. Marseilles surrenders. In the east: the Russians cross the Carpathians, in Rumania up to now 165 000 German prisoners.
30th August.	In the east. the oil key-town of Ploesti taken by the Russians, in Rumania no longer any organised German fesistance.
31st August.	In the west: Amiens, Rheims, Rouen, Laon liberated, the Somme crossed, in S.France up to now more than 50 000 German prisoners taken. In the east: Bucharest taken by the Russians.
1st Sept.	In the west: Verdun, Arras, Dieppe liberated, the Meuse crossed; C.-in-C. of the German 7th Army, General Erlenbach taken prisoner.
3rd Sept.	In the west: the Allies in Lorraine and Belgium, the Moselle crossed. In the South: breakthrough through the Gothic line

on a broad front of 32 Kilometers. In the east:
Russian advance along the Danube to the west.
4th Sept. In the west: the Belgian capital of Brussels
liberated. In the east, Finland concludes an [illegible]
armistice and breaks off relations with Germny.

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31 Divisions cut off

Since Rumania came over to the side of the Allies, 31 divisions are cut off from return to Germany - 10 further divisions are threatened with a similar fate.

Of approx. 20 Infantry and 2 Panzer divisions of the German 6th and 8th Army, 13 divisions were encircled in the course of the Russian great offensive against Rumania south of Kischinew.

There is no longer a way out for the remaining divisions of these armies. A flight through Rumanian territory by Rumanian roads and railways is barred to them.

Also roughly 9 German divisions in Greece have lost their link with Germany on account of Rumania's move.

The approx. 10 German divisions in Jugoslavia are hard pressed in their continuous struggle against Marshal Tito and have little prospect of a return to the Reich.

There is no longer a German front in S.E. Europe and that means: the Russians can march unchallenged into Transylvania and can advance along the Danube towards Belgrade. From the SE. too, the gateway to Germny has been pushed open.

The reasons for this new disaster is the same as for the disasters of Stalingrad and Normandy. It is the senseless order of Hitler to hold out to the last man, to hold untenable positions and not to retreat while the going is good.

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Oil disaster

The loss of the Rumanian oil fields of Ploesti which were captured by the Russians on the 30th August has dealt a deadly blow to the German war machine from which it can no longer recover.

Before the allied air attacks on Ploesti, one third of the German oil supplies came from Ploesti. Even after the air attacks, Germany still drew large quantities of crude oil from Rumania.

That is finished now. Germany has to rely on the relatively small oil output in Austria, Hungary and Jugoslavia and on her own synthetic production which however is exposed to increasingly heavy air attacks.

Now that Ploesti has fallen, the number of oil targets for the allied Air Forces has decreased which means that in future the attacks on oil plants in Germany herself will become even heavier.

Already previously Germany has been obliged to draw upon and consume her ever-dwindling oil reserves. The loss of Ploesti will accelerate considerably this process and in a short time the German oil crisis will become an oil disaster.

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EUROPE RECOGNISES THE COLLAPSE

Hitler's allies of yesterday are today negotiating with the Allies or even declaring war on Germany. From the suppressed vassal stated, popular risings are reported. The pro-German governments installed by Hitler through force of arms are no longer able to uphold their authority. Here are the latest reports:

Finland: On the Russo-Finnish front, the official news is that fighting has ceased. Now negotiations for an armistice between Finland Russia are in progress. At the same time Finland has broken off diplomatic relations with Germany.

According to a declaration by the Prime Minister Hacksell, Finland has asked the German Government to withdraw all German troops in Finland. The reasons are that the military and political situation has considerably deteriorated and that Germany is no longer in a position to give help to Finland.

Rumania Rumania declared war on Germany on the 25th August and entered into peace negotiations with the Allies. A Rumania armistice delagation has arrived in Moscow.

The pro-German Rumanian dictator, Marshal Antonescu, has been arrested. The chief of the German military mission, General Hansen, as well as the other members of the mission have been interned. German soldiers and civilians who do not immediately report to the police are being treated as spies and interned. Over the whole country German troops are being disarmed and taken prisoners.

A german attempt to set up a counter government miscarried. In a proclamation King Michael of Rumania gave expression to the hope that Rumania will gain the support of the Allies in her fight against her former oppressors.

Bulgaria: On the 26th August, Bulgaria officially announced that she would remain strictly neutral in the Russo-German conflict. At the same time, Bulgarian delegates arrived in Cairo to find out conditions for an armistice.

All the German troops in Bulgaria are being disarmed and interned, also those German units who now on account of the happenings in Rumania are trying to escape from there to Bulgaria.

In connection with the events in Bulgaria, the "Red Star", organ of the Red Army, demands that Bulgaria should withdraw her troops from the occupied Greek and Jugoslav territories and should enter the war against Germany.

Hungary: The Sztojai Government which was only set up in March of this year by German force of arms and wherewith Hungary once again was pressed into upholding her alliance, has been overthrown. The Hungarian Regent, Admiral Horthy, has appointed General Lakatos as Prime Minister.

The former Hungarian ambassador in London, Barcza, has sent a telegram from Berne to the Regent Admiral Horthy. On behalf of all Hungarian Ministers and diplomats who had refused to recognise the Sztojai government on account of the occupation of Hungary by German troops, he declared that Hungary has already made too many sacrifices and must not let the last opportunity slip to avoid a national disaster.

Under the influence of the ever more closely approaching collapse of Germany, the people of Europe are everywhere realising that now there are only two ways left for them: either to be annihilated with Hitler or to add their support to the destruction of Hitler and his régime.

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Montgomery promoted to Fieldmarshal

General Montgomery has been promoted to Fieldmarshal. On this occasion General Eisenhower, C.-in-C. spoke of Montgomery as "one of the greatest captains of the past and present".

At the same time, the American armies under the command of General Bradley were made an independent army group.

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VISIT TO THE FUHRER

General Lieutenant Hoffmeister broadcast on the Moscow radio a report on the meeting of 150 Generals of the fronts with Reich Ministers and Adolf Hitler in Sondhofen and on the Obersalzburg in which he took part:-

"Despite sunshine and the mountain spring, it was an All Souls mood which ruled Sondhofen in May 1944. The Reich Ministers and Party bigwigs expressed this mood against their will much more than the 150 Generals and Admirals who had been ordered to attend a course of lectures at the Ordensburg Sondhofen, and who hoped to get an answer at last to their questions: how will it be possible to bring this war to a tolerable end? How will people and homeland be saved from destruction?

It is not worth while to take into account a substantial number of unimportant lectures. The insolence with which Keitel assured the 150 Generals and Admirals who had come from all fronts, that he was not prepared for this lecture, may only be mentioned incidentally.

Himmler's model factories

Himmler was quite different. His lecture contained; a) an attempt to justify from history the claim of the Germanic race to be rulers; b) a description of the tasks of the SS. ignoring that any difference between these Praetorians and the Wehrmacht had ever existed or could exist; c) a comic description of his crowded concentration camps andthe remark that the prisoners in them were the best armament workers because sabotage was impossible there; d) the confession made with icy cold calm, that he, Himmler expected disturbances in the Homeland. He emphasised the threat; "I shall stamp out even the smallest fire thoroughly".

Landing in South France

On the 15th August, strong American, British and French forces landed on a 160 Kilometer wide coastal strip between Nice and Marseilles in Southern France. The sea landings were preceded by air landings ingreat strength. The Allied parachutists and gliders met no German air defences. The resistance on land was negligible. Within 6 hours, the first 3 bridgeheads had been secured. The advance into France began according to plan.

Battle of encirclement in Normandy

Units of many German divisions are almost completely encircled in Normandy. Only between Falaise, where the main line of retreat runs, and Argentan is there still a narrow gap open which, however,is almost ceaselessly attacked by overwhelmingAllied Air Forces. At the moment of going to press it is reported that Canadian troops are entering Falaise. In a desperate attempt to prevent the pocket from being further narrowed, the German Command launched in the area of Mortain counter attacks with 4 German Panzer divisions without any air support. The attacks were smashed, the German tanks suffered high losses by rocket-firing planes. The whole of Brittany with the important U-Boat bases of Brest, Lorient and St. Nazaire is cut off.

Eastern Front.

In their advance on East Prussia, the Russians have stormed the fortress of Oswiec and crossed the river Bobr, the last natural defence before the frontier. In the Baltic provinces, approximately 30 German divisions are cut off and are in danger of being split into two groups owing to the Russian advance on Walka. In the central sector, the Russians are at the gates of Warsaw,i.e.they have in the 7 weeks of their summer offensive advanced by approximately 650 Kilometers. From Warsaw to Berlin it is still another 530 Kilometers. South of Warsaw, the Russians have crossed the river Vistula on a broad front and continue here as well as along the Carpathians their advance in the direction of Silesia.

356 000 Prisoners

The German Generals and high staff officers who on the 20th July started an unsuccessful putsch knew, thanks to their military training and their knowledge that Germany had lost the war and that further resistance was useless. The soldiers at the battle front too know it. In the last 2 months, 356 000 German soldiers have surrendered to the Allies, of these 100 000 in Normandy, 56 000 in Italy and 200 000 in Russia.

An end totthe war, says General Fieldmarshal Paulus.

The C.-in-C. of the 6th German Army annihilated in Stalingrad, General Fieldmarshal Paulus, on the 8th August, made the following appeal:

"At Stalingrad, the 6th German Army fought under my command on the order of Adolf Hitler until the very last moment in the hope of making it possible for the High Command to end the war with more favourable results for Germany by sacrificing themselves. This hope was not fulfilled.

By the events of recent times, the continuation of the war for Germany has become a senseless shedding of blood. The Red Army is advancing on a broad front and has already reached the East Prussian border. In France, the Anglo-American troops have broken through the German defence line and are pressing on into a wide area of operations.

Neither in the East nor in the West has Germany any reserves with which the situation can be restored. The enemy's superiority in the air and on the sea is so overwhelming that the position becomes even more hopeless. The war is lost for Germany.

That Germany has been brought into this position in spite of the heroism of her army and of the whole population is the fault of the political and military leadership of Adolf Hitler.

In addition to this, the methods which have been employed in the treatment of the people of occupied territories by many of Hitler's delegates calls forth loathing from every true soldier, from every honest German and must bring upon us the strongest censure from every nation of the world. If the German people do not detach themselves from such crimes, they must answer for them all.

In consideration of these circumstances, I regard it my duty to make the following clear to the whole German people and my comrades in prison camps. Germany must remove Adolf Hitler and set up a new government which will end the war and form conditions which guarantee the further existence of our people and re-establishment of peaceful friendly relations with our present opponents".

General Fieldmarshal Paulus.

Luftpost

Nr. 43 16. August 1944

Landung in Südfrankreich

Am 15. August landeten starke amerikanische, britische und französische Streitkräfte an einem 160 Kilometer breiten Küstenstreifen zwischen Nizza und Marseilles in Südfrankreich.

Den Landungen von der See gingen Luftlandungen grössten Ausmasses voraus. Die allierten Fallschirmjäger und Transportsegler stiessen auf keine deutsche Luftabwehr. Der Widerstand zu Lande war gering. Innerhalb sechs Stunden waren die ersten drei Brückenköpfe errichtet. Der planmässige Vormarsch ins Innere Frankreichs begann.

Kesselschlacht in der Normandie

Bestandteile von 11 deutschen Divisionen sind in der Normandie fast vollständig eingeschlossen. Nur zwischen Falaise, durch das die Hauptrückzugstrasse läuft, und Argentan ist noch ein schmaler Rückzugskorridor offen, der jedoch unter den fast pausenlosen Angriffen der überlegenen alliierten Luftstreitkräfte liegt. Bei Redaktionsschluss wird gemeldet, dass kanadische Truppen in Falaise eingedrungen sind. In einem verzweifelten Versuch, die Verengung des Kessels zu verhindern, setzte die deutsche Führung im Raum von Mortain 4 deutsche Panzerdivisionen ohne Fliegerunterstützung zu Gegenangriffen an. Die Angriffe wurden zerschlagen, die deutschen Panzer erhielten durch raketenfeuernde alliierte Flugzeuge hohe Ausfälle. Die gesamte Bretagne mit den wichtigen U-Bootstützpunkten Brest, Lorient und St. Nazaire ist abgeschnitten.

Ostfront

Im Anmarsch auf Ostpreussen haben die Russen die Festung Osowiec erstürmt und die Bobr, die letzte natürliche Verteidigungslinie vor der Grenze, überschritten. Im Baltikum sind rund 30 deutsche Divisionen abgeschnitten und durch den russischen Vormarsch auf Walka in Gefahr, in zwei Gruppen zerspalten zu werden. Im mittleren Abschnitt stehen die Russen vor Warschau, d.h. sie sind in den 7 Wochen ihrer Sommeroffensive um rund 650 Kilometer vorgerückt. Von Warschau bis Berlin sind es noch 530 Kilometer. Südlich von Warschau haben die Russen auf breiter Front die Weichsel überschritten und setzen hier sowie längs der Karpathen ihren Vormarsch auf Schlesien fort.

356 000 Gefangene

Die deutschen Generale und hohen Generalstabsoffiziere, die am 20. Juli einen missglückten Putsch unternahmen, wussten dank ihrer militärischen Schulung und ihrer Sachkenntnis, dass der Krieg für Deutschland verloren und weiterer Widerstand sinnlos ist. Auch doe Soldaten an den Fronten wissen es. In den letzten zwei Monaten haben sich 356 000 deutsche Soldaten den Alliierten ergeben, davon 100 000 in der Normandie, 56 000 in Italien und 200 000 in Russland.

G.27

Schluss mit dem Krieg

sagt Generalfeldmarschall Paulus

Der Oberbefehlshaber der bei Stalingrad vernichteten 6. deutschen Armee, Generalfeldmarschall Paulus, erliess am 8. August 1944 den folgenden Aufruf:

„Bei Stalingrad kämpfte die 6. Armee unter meiner Führung auf Befehl Adolf Hitlers bis zur letzten Möglichkeit, in der Hoffnung, es dem Oberkommando möglich zu machen, den Krieg mit für Deutschland günstigeren Ergebnissen zu beenden, indem sie sich selbst zum Opfer bringt. Diese Hoffnungen sind nicht in Erfüllung gegangen.

Durch die Ereignisse der letzten Zeit ist die Fortsetzung des Krieges für Deutschland ein sinnloses Blutvergiessen geworden. Die Rote Armee rückt auf breiter Front vor und hat bereits die Grenze Ostpreussens erreicht. In Frankreich haben die englischen und amerikanischen Truppen die deutsche Abwehrfront durchbrochen und sind in den weiten operativen Raum Frankreichs vorgestossen. Weder im Osten noch in Westen verfügt Deutschland über die Reserven, die die Lage wiederherstellen könnten.

Die Überlegenheit des Feindes in der Luft und zur See ist so erdrückend, dass die Lage dadurch noch aussichtsloser wird. Der Krieg ist für Deutschland verloren.

In diese Lage geriet Deutschland trotz des Heldenmutes seiner Armee und des ganzen deutschen Volks durch die Schuld der staatlichen und militärischen Führung Adolf Hitlers.

Dem ist hinzuzufügen, dass die Methoden, die bei der Behandlung der Bevölkerung der besetzten Gebiete von vielen Beauftragten Hitlers angewendet wurden, bei jedem wirklichen Soldaten, bei jedem echten Deutschen Abscheu erwecken und uns die schwersten Vorwürfe von Seiten aller Völker der Welt zufügen müssen. Wenn das deutsche Volk nicht selbst von solchen Freveltaten abrückt, wird es die volle Verantwortung für alles tragen.

In Anbetracht dieser Umstände halte ich es für meine Pflicht, dem ganzen deutschen Volk und meinen Kameraden in der Gefangenschaft folgendes zu erklären:

Deutschland muss Adolf Hitler beseitigen und eine neue Staatsführung schaffen, die den Krieg beendet und Verhältnisse schafft, die die weitere Existenz unseres Volkes und die Wiederherstellung friedlicher, freundschaftlicher Beziehungen zu unseren jetzigen Gegnern garantiert.“

Generalfeldmarschall Paulus

Luftpost

Nummer 45

4. September 1944

Die Schlacht um Deutschland

Die Schlacht um Deutschland hat begonnen.

Nachdem Hitler die Schlacht um Frankreich, die Schlacht um die Festung Europa verloren hat, ist er jetzt im Begriff, die Schlacht um Deutschland auf deutschem Boden auszutragen, jede deutsche Stadt in ein Stalingrad, jedes deutsche Dorf in ein Cassino zu verwandeln.

1. Was ist geschehen?

Vom Westen her rollen die siegreichen Panzerarmeen der Alliierten gegen die Reichsgrenzen vor, dieselben Panzerarmeen, die in der jetzt abgeschlossenen zweiten Schlacht um Frankreich den deutschen Armeen im Westen unersetzliche Verluste zugefügt haben, von denen sich die deutsche Wehrmacht nicht mehr erholen kann.

Während der Zeit vom 6. Juni, dem Tage der Invasion, bis zum 25. August hat die deutsche Wehrmacht in Frankreich 400 000 Mann verloren, davon 200 000 an Kriegsgefangenen. Deutsche Kräfte in einer Gesamtstärke von 5 Panzer- und 20 Infanterie-Divisionen wurden vollständig aufgerieben.

Ferner wurden in der gleichen kurzen Zeit 1300 deutsche Panzer, über 20 000 Kraftfahrzeuge, 500 Sturmgeschütze und 1500 andere Geschütze erbeutet oder zerstört, 2990 deutsche Flugzeuge in Luftkämpfen abgeschossen und 1167 deutsche Maschinen am Boden zerstört.

Die Trümmer der geschlagenen deutschen Heere versuchen jetzt, ohne Panzer und ohne ihr schweres Material sich in wilder Flucht durch Belgien, Holland oder Lothringen nach Deutschland durchzuschlagen — auf Strassen, die unter dem ständigen Bombenhagel der tausende und abertausende von alliierten Flugzeugen liegen, ohne Schutz durch die längst vom Himmel verjagte deutsche Luftwaffe.

Sie werden in den Kampf um Deutschland nicht mehr eingreifen. Diesen Kampf, der nach dem Willen Hitlers das ganze Reich in ein einziges Schlachtfeld voller Blut und Trümmer verwandeln soll, werden andere Truppen führen müssen.

Aber wo sind sie? Im Osten kann Hitler nicht eine einzige Division entbehren. Die Russen stehen an der ostpreussischen Grenze, tief in Polen vor Warschau und rücken über die Karpathen in die ungarische Tiefebene vor zum Stoss mitten ins Herz des Reiches.

Andere deutsche Divisionen, die Deutschland vielleicht noch im Westen für eine Weile verteidigen könnten, sind dank der Strategie Hitlers nicht länger zur Verfügung: rund 30 deutsche Divisionen sind im Baltikum abgeschnitten, 7 Divisionen stehen im hohen Norden Finnlands, weitere 11 Divisionen stehen nutzlos in Norwegen, rund 31 Divisionen sind in Rumänien und auf dem Balkan so gut wie von jeder Verbindung mit Deutschland abgeschnitten, etwa 24 Divisionen stehen in Italien, 1 Fallschirm- und 2 Infanterie-Divisionen sind in den Festungshäfen der Bretagne isoliert, eine weitere Division auf den Kanalinseln.

Was bleibt? Es bleiben die jetzt in aller Hast von Himmler aufgestellten Ersatzdivisionen.

Es ist grotesk, sich vorzustellen, dass diese Armee der totalen Improvisation und der totalen Verzweiflung jetzt das Reich verteidigen soll gegen die alliierten Panzerarmeen, die eben erst Deutschlands bestausgerüstete Elitedivisionen geschlagen und vernichtet haben.

2. Was wird geschehen?

Im Monat August warfen die strategischen Luftstreitkräfte der Alliierten, also die schweren, zumeist viermotorigen Bomber, eine Bombenlast von 140 Millionen Kilo Bomben auf Ziele in Deutschland und im deutschbesetzten Europa. Das ist ein neuer Höhepunkt des Bombenkrieges.

Jetzt, da sich der Krieg auf Deutschland selbst beschränkt und es für die strategischen Luftstreitkräfte der Alliierten keine lohnenden Ziele ausserhalb Deutschlands mehr gibt, werden sich die alliierten Luftangriffe ausschliesslich auf Deutschland selbst richten, d.h. sie werden an Wucht noch mehr zunehmen, zumal die viermotorigen Bomber der Alliierten ihre Absprunghäfen jetzt unmittelbar an der Reichsgrenze haben.

Aber das ist noch nicht alles. Zu den strategischen Luftangriffen, die Deutschland schon kennengelernt hat, treten jetzt die taktischen Luftangriffe mit Jägern, Jagdbombern, raketenfeuernden Taifuns und mittelschweren Bombern zur Unterstützung der Erdtruppen hinzu. Und diese Angriffe kennt Deutschland noch nicht.

Zur Vorbereitung der alliierten Landung in Frankreich flogen allein die taktischen Verbände der alliierten Luftwaffen 22 000 Einsätze und warfen 66 Millionen Kilo Bomben auf taktisch wichtige Ziele zum Teil hunderte von Kilometern hinter der Front.

Das Transportsystem hinter den deutschen Linien wurde in ein Chaos verwandelt. Von 80 grösseren Eisenbahnanlagen wurden 51 vollständig zerstört, ebenso sämtliche Seine-Brücken und ein grosser Teil der Loire-Brücken.

Ganze Dörfer, die von den deutschen Truppen zu Stützpunkten ausgebaut worden waren, versanken schon lange vor dem eigentlichen Kampf unter unseren Bomben in Schutt und Asche.

Dies alles geschah zur Vorbereitung unseres Generalangriffes in einem verbündeten

(Fortsetzung Seite 2)

14 Tage Katastrophen

20. August. Im Westen: Verfolgungsschlacht in Frankreich, die Alliierten überschreiten die Seine. Im Osten: Russische Grossoffensive gegen Rumänien.

23. August. Im Westen: Der Kessel von Argentan-Falaise endgültig liquidiert, 42 000 deutsche Gefangene.

25. August. Im Westen: Seit Beginn der Invasion allein in Frankreich bisher insgesamt 200 000 deutsche Gefangene; Paris endgültig befreit. Im Osten: Rumänien tritt auf die Seite der Alliierten und erklärt Deutschland den Krieg.

26. August. Im Osten: Bulgarien erklärt sich neutral und interniert die deutschen Truppen.

28. August. Im Westen: Die Alliierten überschreiten auf breiter Front die Marne.

29. August. Im Westen: Auch die Aisne überschritten, Soissons befreit; in Südfrankreich kein organisierter deutscher Widerstand mehr, Marseilles kapituliert. Im Osten: Die Russen überschreiten die Karpathen, in Rumänien bisher 165 000 deutsche Gefangene.

31. August. Im Westen: Amiens, Reims, Rouen, Laon befreit, die Somme überschritten, in Südfrankreich bisher über 50 000 deutsche Gefangene. Im Osten: Bukarest von den Russen erobert.

1. September. Im Westen: Verdun, Arras, Dieppe befreit, die Maas überschritten; der Oberbefehlshaber der deutschen 7. Armee, General Eberbach, gefangen genommen.

3. September. Im Westen: Die Alliierten in Lothringen und Belgien, die Mosel überschritten. Im Süden: 32 Kilometer breiter Durchbruch durch die Gothen-Stellung. Im Osten: Russischer Vormarsch längs der Donau nach Westen.

4. September. Im Westen: Die belgische Hauptstadt Brüssel befreit. Im Süden: Die Gothen-Stellung in Italien auf 32 Kilometer breiter Front durchbrochen. Im Osten: Finnland stellt den Kampf ein und scheidet aus dem Kriege aus.

31 Divisionen abgeschnitten

Durch den Übertritt Rumäniens auf die Seite der Alliierten sind 31 deutsche Divisionen von der Rückkehr nach Deutschland abgeschnitten, 10 weiteren deutschen Divisionen droht ein ähnliches Schicksal.

Von den etwa 20 Infanterie- und 2 Panzerdivisionen der deutschen 6. und 8. Armee wurden 13 Divisionen im Zuge der russischen Grossoffensive gegen Rumänien südlich von Kischinew eingekesselt.

Für die restlichen Divisionen dieser Armeen gibt es keinen Ausweg mehr. Die Flucht durch rumänisches Gebiet, auf rumänischen Strassen und Eisenbahnen ist ihnen versperrt.

Auch die etwa 9 deutschen Divisionen in Griechenland haben durch den Stellungswechsel Rumäniens ihre Verbindung mit Deutschland verloren.

Die rund 10 deutschen Divisionen in Jugoslavien stehen in ständigem harten Kampf gegen Marschall Tito und haben wenig Aussicht zur Rückkehr ins Reich.

In Südost-Europa gibt es keine deutsche Front mehr. Das bedeutet: Die Russen können ungehindert in Siebenbürgen einmarschieren und längs der Donau nach Belgrad vorstossen. Auch von Südosten her ist also das Einfallstor nach Deutschland aufgestossen worden.

DerGrund für diese neue Katastrophe ist der gleiche wie für die Katastrophen von Stalingrad und in der Normandie. Es ist der sinnlose Befehl Hitlers, auszuhalten bis zur letzten Patrone, unhaltbare Stellungen zu halten und keinen Rückzug anzutreten, solange dazu noch Zeit ist.

Öl-Krise auf dem Höhepunkt

Der Verlust der rumänischen Ölfelder von Ploesti, die am 30. August von den Russen erobert wurden, hat der deutschen Kriegsmaschine einen tödlichen Stoss versetzt, von dem sie sich nicht mehr erholen wird.

Ehe die alliierten Luftangriffe auf Ploesti einsetzten, lieferte Rumänien etwa ein Drittel des deutschen Treibstoffverbrauchs. Auch nach den Luftangriffen bezog Deutschland noch grosse Mengen Rohöl aus Rumänien.

Damit ist es jetzt aus. Deutschland ist auf die verhältnismässig geringen Ölvorkommen in Österreich, Ungarn und Jugoslawien angewiesen und auf seine eigene synthetische Produktion, die jedoch ständig schweren Luftangriffen unterworfen ist.

Durch den Fortfall Ploestis verringert sich die Zahl der Ölziele für die alliierten Luftwaffen, d.h. die Angriffe auf die Treibstoffwerke im Reich werden in Zukunft noch schwerer werden.

Schon vorher war Deutschland gezwungen, seine immer kleiner werdenden Öl-Reserven anzugreifen und aufzuzehren. Der Ausfall von Ploesti wird diesen Prozess erheblich beschleunigen und in kurzer Zeit die deutsche Treibstoff-Krise zu einer Treibstoff-Katastrophe werden lassen.

Forsetzung von S.I.

Land. Es ist nicht schwer, sich das Ausmass der Verwüstung vorzustellen, die derartige taktische Luftangriffe lange vor Beginn der Erdkämpfe und weit hinter der Front in einem feindlichen Lande anrichten werden.

3. Was kann geschehen?

Die Welle der Zerstörung und Vernichtung, die jetzt über Deutschland hereinbricht, ist die unmittelbare Folge der verbrecherischen Idee Hitlers und der Parteifanatiker, diesen längst verlorenen Krieg nunmehr auf deutschem Boden fortzusetzen, um ihre Macht und ihr Leben um ein paar Wochen zu verlängern.

Was kann der einzelne Deutsche tun, um nicht selbst in diese Vernichtung hineingezogen zu werden?

Im Zuge unserer Operationen in Frankreich haben wir die dortige Zivilbevölkerung durch Flugblätter und Rundfunk aufgefordert, besonders gefährdete und von uns namhaft gemachte Gebiete rechtzeitig zu räumen.

Die französische Zivilbevölkerung hat unsere Anweisungen befolgt, mit dem Ergebnis, dass sie nur verhältnismässig geringe Verluste hatte.

So wurde beispielsweise die kleine Stadt Isigny von uns aus militärischen Gründen einem schweren Luftangriff unterworfen. Aber obwohl die Stadt fast vollständig zerstört wurde, kamen von den 3000 Einwohnern nur 35 ums Leben — weil sie in Befolgung unserer Warnungen die Stadt rechtzeitig geräumt hatten.

Vor einigen Tagen hat das alliierte Oberkommando eine ähnliche Warnung an die Bevölkerung der westdeutschen Gebiete gerichtet. Wir wiederholen diese Warnung. Heute ist Westdeutschland rückwärtiges Heeresgebiet, morgen können es andere Teile des Reiches sein.

Besonders gefährdet sind Dörfer an Strassenkreuzungen, Abstellgleise und Verschiebebahnhöfe, Kraftwerke und Fabriken, Befestigungs- und andere Wehrmachtsanlagen. Wer in der Nähe solcher Ortschaften wohnt, tut gut daran, sich rechtzeitig, und das heisst jetzt, aus diesen Todesfallen zu entfernen und so weit wie möglich aufs flache Land zu ziehen.

Die Zeit ist knapp.

Gen. Montgomery wird Feldmarschall

General Montgomery ist zum Feldmarschall befördert worden. Aus diesem Anlass bezeichnete General Eisenhower, der Oberkommandierende der Alliierten Streitkräfte in Frankreich, Montgomery als „einen der grössten Heerführer der Vergangenheit und Gegenwart."

Gleichzeitig wurden die unter dem Oberbefehl des Generals Bradley stehenden amerikanischen Armeen zu einer selbständigen Heeresgruppe zusammengefasst.

Europa erkennt den Zusammenbruch

Hitlers Verbündete von gestern verhandeln heute mit den Alliierten oder erklären sogar Deutschland den Krieg. Aus den unterworfenen Vasallenstaaten werden Volksaufstände berichtet. Die von Hitler mit Waffengewalt eingesetzten deutschfreundlichen Regierungen können sich nicht mehr halten. Hier sind die letzten Meldungen:

Finnland:

An der finnisch-russischen Front ist offiziell Waffenruhe eingetreten, Waffenstillstandsverhandlungen zwischen Finnland und Russland sind im Gange. Zugleich hat Finnland die Beziehungen zu Deutschland abgebrochen.

Wie der finnische Ministerpräsident Hackzell mitteilte, hat Finnland die deutsche Reichsregierung ersucht, alle deutschen Truppen aus Finnland zurückzuziehen. Als Begründung führte der finnische Ministerpräsident an, dass sich die militärische und politische Lage bedeutend verschlechtert habe und Deutschland nicht mehr in der Lage sei, Finnland zu unterstützen.

Rumänien:

Rumänien hat am 25. August an Deutschland den Krieg erklärt und Friedensverhandlungen mit den Alliierten aufgenommen. Eine rumänische Waffenstillstands-Delegation ist in Moskau eingetroffen.

Der deutschfreundliche rumänische Diktator, Marschall Antonescu, wurde verhaftet. Der Chef der deutschen Militärmission, General Hansen, sowie die übrigen Mitglieder der Mission wurden interniert... Deutsche Soldaten und Zivilpersonen, die sich nicht sofort bei der Polizei melden, werden als Spione behandelt und interniert. Im ganzen Lande wird die Entwaffnung und Gefangennahme der deutschen Truppen durchgeführt.

Ein deutscher Versuch, eine Gegenregierung aufzusetzen, scheiterte. In einer Proklamation gab König Michael von Rumänien der Hoffnung Ausdruck, dass Rumänien im Kampf gegen seine bisherigen Unterdrücker die Unterstützung der Alliierten finden werde.

Bulgarien:

Am 26. August hat Bulgarien amtlich erklärt, dass es in dem deutsch-russischen Konflikt volle Neutralität bewahren wolle. Gleichzeitig sind bulgarische Unterhändler in Kairo eingetroffen, um die Bedingungen für einen Waffenstillstand zu erfahren.

Alle deutschen Truppen in Bulgarien werden entwaffnet und interniert, auch diejenigen deutschen Verbände, die jetzt in Anbetracht der Vorgänge in Rumänien von dort nach Bulgarien zu entkommen versuchen.

Im Zusammenhang mit den Ereignissen in Bulgarien stellt der „Rote Stern", das Organ der Roten Armee, die Forderung auf, dass Bulgarien seine Truppen aus den besetzten griechischen und jugoslavischen Gebieten abziehen und in den Krieg gegen Deutschland eintreten müsse.

Ungarn:

Die erst im März dieses Jahres mit deutscher Waffengewalt eingesetzte Regierung Sztojai, durch die Ungarn noch einmal zur Bündnistreue gepresst wurde, ist gestürzt worden. Der ungarische Reichsverweser, Admiral Horthy, hat General Lakatos zum Ministerpräsidenten ernannt.

Der ehemalige ungarische Gesandte in London, Barcza, hat von Bern aus an den Reichsverweser Admiral Horthy ein Telegramm gerichtet, worin er im Namen aller ungarischen Minister und Diplomaten, die der Regierung Sztojai wegen der Besetzung Ungarns durch deutsche Truppen die Anerkennung verweigert hatten, erklärt, dass Ungarn bereits zu viele Blutopfer gebracht habe und die letzte Gelegenheit nicht vorübergehen lassen dürfe, um einer nationalen Katastrophe zu entgehen.

Unter dem Eindruck des immer näher rückenden deutschen Zusammenbruchs erkennen die Völker Europas jetzt überall, dass es nur noch zwei Möglichkeiten gibt: Entweder mit Hitler zusammen vernichtet zu werden oder selbst am Sturz Hitlers und seines Regimes mitzuwirken.

Besuch beim Führer

Generalleutnant Hoffmeister, Kommandierender General des 41. Panzerkorps, berichtete im Moskauer Rundfunk über seine Teilnahme an einer Zusammenkunft von 150 Frontgeneralen mit Reichsministern und mit Adolf Hitler in Sondthofen und auf dem Obersalzberg:

„Trotz Sonnenschein und Bergfrühling herrschte im Mai 1944 in Sondthofen Totensonntagsstimmung. Sie kam bei den vortragenden Reichsministern und Parteigrössen unbewusst und ungewollt schärfer zum Ausdruck, als bei den zu einem Kurs auf die Ordensburg befohlenen 150 Generalen und Admiralen.

Diese hofften ja nun endlich einmal eine klare Antwort zu hören auf die von ihnen immer wieder gestellte Frage: Wie kann dieser Krieg noch zu einem erträglichen Ende geführt werden? Wie können Volk und Heimat vor dem Verderben bewahrt werden?

Auf eine grössere Anzahl von unbedeutenden Vorträgen lohnt es sich nicht näher einzugehen. Die Unverschämtheit, mit der Keitel seinen 150 Generalen und Admiralen, die von allen Fronten gekommen waren, versicherte, er sei nicht vorbereitet, sei nur am Rande bemerkt.

Anders Himmler. Sein Vortrag enthielt erstens den erkünstelten Versuch, den Herrschaftsanspruch der germanischen Rasse aus der Geschichte herzuleiten, zweitens die Absicht, die Aufgabe der SS als Polizei- und Kampftruppe so zu schildern, als ob es einen Gegensatz zwischen diesen Prätorianern und der Wehrmacht nie gegeben hätte und nicht geben könnte, drittens in komischer Form die erfolgte Schilderung der starken Belegung seiner Konzentrationslager und die Bemerkung, dass die Häftlinge dort die besten Rüstungsarbeiter seien, da bei ihnen jede Sabotage ausgeschlossen sei, und viertens das mit eiskalter Ruhe vorgetragene Geständnis, dass er, Himmler, mit Aufständen in der Heimat rechne.

Klar hob er die Drohung heraus: „Seien Sie überzeugt, meine Herren, dass ich jedes noch so kleine Feuerchen gründlich austreten werde."

Nur „Episoden"

Am letzten Tage wurden die Generale zum Obersalzberg gefahren, um Hitler zu sehen und zu hören. Aber der grösste Deutsche aller Zeiten erwies sich nicht als Psychologe.

Er fand es nicht der Mühe wert, seine Gäste persönlich zu begrüssen oder gar anzuhören.

Im Laufe des Nachmittags ergriff Hitler das Wort. Die Langatmigkeit seiner Ausführungen und die dabei übliche Selbstbeweihräucherung auf Kosten alles dessen, was früher war, ist bekannt. Ich greife daher nur zwei Punkte heraus:

Erstens die Bemerkung Hitlers, dass die bisherigen Niederlagen für ihn nur Episoden bedeuten.

Episoden sind also für das Staatsoberhaupt Deutschlands die Leiden von Millionen Verwundeten, der Schmerz von Millionen Witwen, Kindern und Eltern, die das Teuerste verloren haben.

Episoden sind ihm auf dem Obersalzberg die Trümmer unserer Städte, Episoden endlich das ganze Unglück unseres Vaterlandes und des deutschen Volkes, dem er ja nach einer seiner früheren Reden keine Träne nachweint, wenn es in seinem Ringen versagt.

Zweitens, seinen Generalen beantwortete er die in allen Augen zu lesende, brennende Frage, wie dieser Krieg weitergeführt werden soll, mit der Einführung des nationalsozialistischen Führungsoffiziers, also mit Geschwätz, statt mit dem Ersatz von Maschinengewehren und Kanonen, statt mit der Zufuhr von Kampfwagen und Flugzeugen.

Bedrückt, nicht aufgerichtet, ging man nach diesen Ausführungen auseinander. In der Erkenntnis, es mit einem Irren zu tun zu haben, einem Wahnsinnigen, der an der Spitze des sturmumbrandeten Reiches steht, war die Totensonntagsstimmung von den Vortragenden auf die Zuhörer übergegangen."

21

1944

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GERMANY

C 12589
22 SEP 1944

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Registry Number } C 12589/344/18

FROM
Major-General R.A.D. Brooks to Mr. Loxley
No. (Communicated).

Dated -

Received in Registry } 22nd Sept., 1944.

C: Germany.

Dissemination of leaflets.

Communicates Combined Anglo-American Leaflet Report of 18th September.

1) G.30 disseminated over Kiel area on Sept. 15/16.
2) WG3.P " " various places on Sept. 11/12/13
3) WG.41 " " Mersburg on Sept. 13.
4) WG.4C " " various places on Sept. 10/11/12/13
5) WG.5D " " " " " 10/12/13
6) XG.26 " " " " " 8/9/10/11

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References.

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See within:-

1) USG 52 disseminated over various places Sept 10-13
2) WG 5F " " " " Sept 10-13
3) T 153 " " " " Sept 16/17
4) Combined Anglo-American Leaflet Report of 18 Sept
5) ZG 66 disseminated over various places Sept 18/19
6) ZH 2 " " " " Sept 18/19
7) T 155 " " " Sept 18/19
8) Combined Anglo American Leaflet Report of 21. Sept.

JK 24/ix.

9) WG 31 disseminated over } Stendhal } on Sept 11
Kiel
10) WG 3C " " various places - Sept 12/13
11) WG 4P " " " " Sept 10/12/13
12) WG 6F " " " " Sept 8/9/10/13
13) Combined Anglo-American Leaflet Report of Sept 23 JK 26/ix.
14) USG 53 disseminated over Ruhr Area Sept 23/24
15) WG 2P " " Mainz Mannheim Sept 21
16) WG 4D " " Mainz Sept 21
17) WG 9 " " various places Sept 18 21 22
18) WG 10 " " Mainz Kassel Sept 21.22
19) WG 7D " " Cassel Sept 22
20) T 151 " " Holland Sept. 7

(P.T.O

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B.H.Y. 4/10
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AH 23/10

Next Paper.

C13774

26513 F.O.P.

21) T154 disseminated over various places Sepr 18
22) T157 .. .. Mainz Mannheim Sepr 21
23) T156 .. .. Kassel Fritzlar Sepr 22

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24) ZG 68 .. .. .. various places Sepr 23
25) T159 .. .. Sepr 23
26) WG 8D .. .. Frankfurt Sepr 23
27) WG8F .. .. .. Sepr 23
28) WG 8P .. .. .. Sepr 23
29) WG 61 .. .. Coblenz Mannheim Sepr 23
30) WG 7C - Mannheim Sepr 23
31) WG 7P .. .. .. Sepr 23
32) WG 5C jettisoned in channel Sepr 23
33) Combined Anglo-American Leaflet Report of Oct 2.

C 12583

22 SEP 1944

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CONFIDENTIAL

C /21 SEP 1944

Mr. P. N. Loxley

With the Compliments

of

Major-General R. A. D. Brooks.

P.B.A.TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

CONFIDENTIAL

L.R.37 COMBINED ANGLO AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT Date. 18.9.44

No.	Title	Sept.	Bombs or Packages	No. of Leaflets	No. of Units	Target
G.13	War Guilt Booklet	15/16	8P	4.800	76,800	Kiel area
G.27	Luftpost No.44	15/16	4P	24,000	72.000	Kiel area
G.29	Luftpost No.45	15/16	17P	136,000	272,000	Kiel area
+ G.30	Luftpost No.46	15/16	47P	376,000	752,000	Kiel area
G.26	Luftpost No.42	15/16	1P	6,000	18,000	Ruhr area
G.4	Prisoner of War Leaflet	12th	5B	200,000	400,000	Bohlen
G.26	Luftpost No.42	8th	5B	80,000	240,000	Mainz
		9th	7B	112,000	336,000	Mainz
			3B	48,000	144,000	Stuttgart
			5B	80,000	240,000	Dusseldorf
			15B	240,000	720,000	
		10th	2B	32,000	96,000	Nurnburg
		11th	6B	120,000	360,000	Bohlen
G.28	Luftpost NO.44	11th	3B	90,000	270,000	Leipzig
G.29	Luftpost No.45	8th	5B	200,000	400,000	Mannheim
			5B	200,000	400,000	Strasbourg
			10B	400,000	800,000	
		9th	5B	200,000	400,000	Worms
		11th	5B	200,000	400,000	Leipzig
		12th	2B	80,000	160,000	Magdeburg
			3B	120,000	240,000	Kiel
			5B	200,000	400,000	
WG.3P +	Foreign Workers	11th	1B	36,500	36,500	Magdeburg
		12th	2B	73,000	73,000	Kiel
		13th	2B	73,000	73,000	Mersburg
WG.4F	Foreign Workers	13th	1B	80,000	80,000	Darmstadt
			1B	80,000	80,000	Ulm
			2B	160,000	160,000	
+WG.4I	Foreign Workers	13th	2B	160,000	160,000	Mersburg
+WG.4C	Foreign Workers	10th	2B	73,000	73,000	Nurnburg
		11th	3B	109,000	109,000	Bohlen
		12th	5B	182,000	182,000	Bohlen
		13th	1B	36,000	36,000	Darmstadt
WG.5D +	Foreign Workers	10th	2B	74,000	74,000	Nurnburg
			3B	111,000	111,000	Stuttgart
			5B	185,000	185,000	
		12th	3B	111,000	111,000	Magdeburg
			5B	185,000	185,000	Misburg
			5B	185,000	185,000	Wilster
			13B	481,000	481,000	
		13th	1B	37,000	37,000	Mersburg
XH.34	Flying Dutchman	15/16	1B	40,000	80,000	Leewarden
			1B	40,000	80,000	Groningen
			1B	40,000	80,000	Delfzijl
			3B	120,000	240,000	
XG.20	Message to Foreign Workers (Ger-Pol)	11th	1B	50,000	50,000	Bohlen
XG.21	Message to Foreign Workers (Ger-Italian)	8th	5B	400,000	400,000	Mannheim
XG.22	Message to Foreign Workers (Ger-Czech)	11th	2B	142,000	142,000	Leipzig
			4B	286,000	286,000	Ruhland
			6B	428,000	428,000	
XG.24	Message to Foreign Workers (Ger-Danish)	11th	5B	400,000	400,000	Leipzig
XG.26 +	Message to German Workers	8th	4B	160,000	320,000	Karlsruhe
		9th	7B	280,000	560,000	Mainz
			20B	800,000	1,600,000	Dusseldorf
			27B	1,030,000	2,160,000	
		10th	1B	40,000	80,000	Gaggenau
			8B	320,000	640,000	Nurnburg
			9B	360,000	720,000	
		11th	5B	200,000	400,000	Leipzig
			6B	240,000	480,000	Stendahl
			5B	200,000	400,000	Bohlen
			16B	640,000	1,280,000	

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COMBINED ANGLO AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

Continued.

No.	Title	Sept.	Pkgs or Bombs	No. of Leaflets	No. of Units	Target
XG.26	Message to German Workers	12th	4B	160,000	320,000	Magdeburg
			5B	200,000	400,000	Kiel
			6B	240,000	480,000	Ruhland
			15B	600,000	1,200,000	
XH.33	Flying Dutchman	16/17	1B	21,660	64,980	Arendonck
			1B	21,660	64,980	Weert
			2B	43,320	129,960	
XH.34	Flying Dutchman	16/17	1B	35,000	70,000	Turnhout
			1B	35,000	70,000	Arendonck
			1B	35,000	70,000	Helmond
			1B	35,000	70,000	Reermond
			4B	140,000	280,000	
		16th	1B	36,000	72,000	Rotterdam
			1B	36,000	72,000	Hague
			1B	36,000	72,000	Delft
			1B	36,000	72,000	Goes
			1B	36,000	72,000	Steenbergen
			5B	180,000	360,000	
XH.33	Flying Dutchman	16th	1B	22,000	66,000	Roosendaal
			1B	22,000	66,000	Breda
			1B	22,000	66,000	Dordrecht
			3B	66,000	198,000	
ZG.61	Prisoner of War Leaflet	15/16	1B	80,000	80,000	Dropped in Channel
ZG.54	How Comrades Fared	15/16	1B	52,500	79,000	Dropped in Channel
ZG.64	The End	15/16	1B	83,000	83,000	Dropped in Channel

+ = First Dissemination

CONFIDENTIAL

P.B.A. TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

CONFIDENTIAL

We attach for your information a Leaflet Dissemination Report furnished by S.H.A.E.F.

With the Compliments

of

Major-General R. A. D. Brooks

CONFIDENTIAL

TR/S/11 16 Sept 1944

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

No.	Title	Date	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
ZG 51	The Choice	Sept 15/16	2	160,000	160,000	Metz
ZG 54	This Is How Your Comrades Fared (revised edition)		1	52,500	70,000	Crozon
			2	105,000	140,000	Prum
			1	52,500	70,000	Bittberg
ZG 57	Falaise		1	80,000	80,000	Saarlautern
			2	160,000	160,000	Saarbrucken
			2	160,000	160,000	Saargemund
			2	160,000	160,000	St. Avold
			1	80,000	80,000	Bitsch
ZG 58	The Last Weeks		1	71,000	71,000	Trier
			1	71,000	71,000	Metz
			1	71,000	71,000	Hans sur Nied
			2	142,000	142,000	Chateau Salins
ZG 61	Safe Conduct		1	80,000	80,000	Crozon
ZG 64	The End		2	166,000	166,000	Brest
			1	83,000	83,000	Crozon
			2	166,000	166,000	Lorient
			1	83,000	83,000	Saaralben
			1	83,000	83,000	Blankenheim
			1	83,000	83,000	Trier
			2	166,000	166,000	Merzig
			1	83,000	83,000	Bitsch
ZG 67	Message to German Troops in Holland		1	82,500	82,500	Groningen
			1	82,500	82,500	Delfzijl
T 152	Nachrichten		3	30,000	180,000	Brest
			2	20,000	120,000	Crozon
			3	30,000	180,000	Lorient
			1	10,000	60,000	Leewarden
			2	20,000	120,000	Groningen
			2	20,000	120,000	Delfzijl
			1	10,000	60,000	Saarlautern
			3	30,000	180,000	Saarbrucken
			1	10,000	60,000	Saargemund
			3	30,000	180,000	At. Avold
			1	10,000	60,000	Saaralben
			1	10,000	60,000	Bitsch
			3	30,000	180,000	Blankenheim
			4	40,000	240,000	Prum
			1	10,000	60,000	Bittberg
			2	20,000	120,000	Trier
			2	20,000	120,000	Merzig
			2	20,000	120,000	Metz
			1	10,000	60,000	Hans sur Nied
			1	10,000	60,000	Chateau Salins
		Total	72	2,913,000	4,933,000	

* = First Dissemination

CONFIDENTIAL

COMANDO SUPREMO DELLA FORZA ALLEATA DI SPEDIZIONE

QUESTO AVVISO È RIVOLTO A TUTTI I LAVORATORI INGAGGIATI IN GERMANIA, I CUI PAESI SONO IN ISTATO DI GUERRA CONTRO IL REICH, E SPECIALMENTE A TUTTI I GRUPPI ORGANIZZATI :

Non appena l'avanzata russa ha cominciato lo sfondamento dei fronti centrale e settentrionale, Himmler ha ordinato una retata di lavoratori impiegati nella Slesia e nella Prussia Orientale. La Gestapo e le S.S. sono in questo momento impegnate a rastrellare questi territori ora minacciati dai russi e ad arrestare migliaia di vostri compagni. Una parte di essi vanno a guarnire le fortificazioni. Altri, compresi i possibili organizzatori e molte donne, sono inviati come mandrie nei campi di concentramento. E sono lì trattenuti come ostaggi.

Alleati lavoratori ! Himmler non fa le cose a metà. Verrà certamente anche il vostro turno, a meno che non sappiate impedirlo. Ogni qual volta una occasione vi si presenti — specialmente durante le incursioni aeree — abbandonate le fabbriche e datevi alla vita clandestina. Il rifugio più sicuro è la campagna. Là troverete agricoltori tedeschi bisognosi di mano d'opera, e molti di essi vi daranno volentieri lavoro e ricovero. I nazisti non hanno uomini sufficienti per ricercarvi. E nei vostri nascondigli preparatevi, preparatevi ad agire. Vi manderemo altre istruzioni circa il da fare.

WG. 41

210

Deutsche Arbeiter

Dieses Merkblatt ist das zweite in einer Reihe, bestimmt für die ausländischen Arbeiter im Reich, deren Länder sich mit Deutschland im Krieg befinden, besonders für die Führer ihrer organisierten Zellen.

Es gibt den ausländischen Arbeitern Anweisungen des Alliierten Oberkommandos über ihren systematischen Einsatz im bevorstehenden Endkampf.

Der Kampf der ausländischen Arbeiter richtet sich nicht gegen den deutschen Arbeiter. Er wird geführt im gemeinsamen Interesse aller Arbeiter, um den Krieg so schnell wie möglich zu beenden.

Deutsche Arbeiter, die für das gleiche Ziel kämpfen, haben sich bereits in grosser Zahl den bestehenden Zellen angeschlossen.

In den kommenden Wochen muss jeder wissen, wo er steht. Wir geben nachstehend eine Übersetzung des Merkblatts Nr. 2.

Als die Russen am Nord- und Mittelabschnitt der Ostfront durchgebrochen waren, hat Himmler die Zusammentreibung aller Arbeiter in Ostpreussen und Schlesien befohlen. Zur Zeit sind Gestapo- und SS-Männer dabei, die vom russischen Vormarsch bedrohten Gebiete auszukämmen und eure Kameraden in Tausenden zu verhaften. Ein Teil wird in die Befestigungswerke getrieben. Andere, darunter die, die als Führer in Frage kommen, und viele Frauen werden als Geiseln in Konzentrationslager gesperrt.

ALLIIERTE ARBEITER! Himmler macht keine halbe Arbeit. Ihr kommt als nächste dran — wenn ihr euch nicht wehrt. Sobald ihr Gelegenheit habt — also besonders während Luftangriffen — verlasst eure Arbeitsstellen und geht unter Grund!

Am sichersten seid ihr auf dem Lande. Die deutschen Bauern brauchen dringend Arbeitskräfte, und viele werden euch darum gerne Unterkunft und Arbeit geben. Die Nazis haben keine Leute übrig, um auf dem Land nach euch zu suchen. Bereitet euch unter Grund auf das Losschlagen vor! Wir werden euch weitere Anweisungen geben, was ihr tun sollt.

VRCHNÍ VELITELSTVÍ SPOJENECKÝCH VOJSK NA EVROPSKÉ PEVNINĚ

TATO ZPRÁVA JEŠT PRO VŠECHNY DĚLNÍKY ZEMĚSTNANÉ V NĚMECKU, JEJICHŽ OTČINY JSOU VE VÁLCE S ŘÍŠÍ, A JMENOVITĚ PRO ORGANIZOVANÉ SKUPINY DĚLNÍKŮ.

Na Himmlerův příkaz gestapáci a SS-mani uspořádali honičku na dělníky zaměstnané na územích ohrožených postupujícími ruskými vojsky, zejména ve Slezsku a Východním Prusku, a zatýkají vaše druhy po tisících. Někteří ze zatčených jsou zařazováni do posádek opevněných míst, jiní, včetně předáků a žen, jsou zavíráni do koncentračních táborů jako rukojmí.

Spojenečtí dělníci! Himmler se nezastaví na půl cesty. I vy přijdete na řadu, nepřekazíte-li mu zavčas hru.

Při každé příležitosti, zejména při náletech, opusťte továrnu a ukryjte se, nejlépe na venkově. Němečtí sedláci potřebují pracovní síly, a mnozí z nich vám rádi poskytnou práci a přístřeší. Nacistům dochází dech, a nemají už dost lidí k honbě na vás. V úkrytech se připravte k činu. Dostanete od nás zavčas další pokyny.

WG 4C

Deutsche Arbeiter

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THE COURRIER DE L'AIR F.78

Brought by aircraft London, 16th August 1944.

"THE BATTLE OF FRANCE: FRANCE'S BATTLE"

de Gaulle.

= = = = = = = = = = = = =

Two closely linked battles are rapidly developing on the soil of France.

The battle for liberation is stretching beyond the regions where it is actually taking place: everywhere, even before the arrival of the Allies and the F.F.I., a breath of liberty has begun to stir among the towns and villages of France, where the grip of the enemy and his agents is relaxing.

During this time, the battle for the destruction of the German army in the west is continuing and gathering momentum.

In this long-awaited battle, the supreme effort for liberty, Frenchmen and everywhere in the fight, giving to the common cause, in spite of their sufferings, their best and all that France can offer.

On the fifteenth of August at eleven o'clock in the morning, the InterAllied Headquarters in Italy published the following communiqué:

"Today, American, British and French troops strongly supported by Allied air forces are being landed by American, British and French fleets, on the southern coast of France."

When this is read, the people of France will doubtless know more of the French part played in the new landing.

Message of General Wilson.

But the following message to the people of France, broadcast by General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Mediterranean Supreme Allied Commander, on the morning of the landing, leads one to assume even now that this part is an important one:

"The United Nations' armies have landed in Southern France. Their aim is to chase the Germans and to join up with the Allied armies advancing in Normandy. French forces are taking part in this operation at the side of their brothers-in-arms, on the sea, on the land and in the air. The French army is once more a reality! It is fighting on its own soil for the liberation of the Motherland, with all its traditions of victory. Remember 1918.

"All Frenchmen, civilians as well as the armed forces, have their part to play in the campaign in Southern France. Your duties will be explained to you. Listen to the Allied radio, read instructions and leaflets, pass on the instructions from one to the other. Let us end the struggle as quickly as possible, so that the whole of France can once more live freely in peace and security. Victory is certain. Long live the soul of France and all that it represents."

Meanwhile, on the western front, the Second French Armoured Division, commanded by General Leclerc, is equally in the thick of the battle.

But between these two great French armies, stretching out their hands across France, another great army is heroically fighting. Literally on all the territory of France, the French Forces of the Interior, after two months of victorious fighting, during which nevertheless they remained within their effort, have given the signal for a national uprising. Their ranks which have never ceased to swell, include Frenchmen of all kinds and classes. Always striving to their utmost, they are beginning to come into their own. But they are not yet in a mood for rejoicing. So long as there is a Boche in France - and even afterwards - the F.F.I. will form part of the advance-guard.

'WE RETURN AS SOLDIERS'

Shortly after arriving in Normandy with his division, General Leclerc broadcast to the people of France. Here is the text of his speech:

"How can we describe our emotion when, a few days ago, we again set foot on our country's soil. This soil, we left four years ago, leaving France under the enemy's heel with all that that means to each one of us.

"To-day we return, we return as soldiers, having fought for four years behind General de Gaulle. We again see the faces of our countrymen who welcome us enthusiastically in the midst of their ruins; we can guess what they have suffered.

"In the name of all my officers, non-commissioned officers and men, my first duty is to salute the French who have never despaired, who have helped our Allies and who have helped to win victory. I admire and I congratulate them. As for us, we are reaching our objective, since at last we come to help and relieve them, and wage at their side the great battle of liberation. Long live France!"

GENERAL EISENHOWER'S ORDER OF THE DAY

The following Order of the Day by General Eisenhower, Supreme Allied Commander, was published on 14th of August:

"Allied soldiers, sailors and airmen: through your combined skill, valour and fortitude you have created in France a fleeting but definite opportunity for a major Allied victory, one whose realisation will mean notable progress towards the final downfall of our enemy.

"In the past, I have, in moments of unusual significance, made special appeals to the Allied forces it has been my honour to command. Without exception, the response has been unstinted and the result beyond my expectations.

"Because the victory we can now achieve is infinitely greater than any it has so far been possible to accomplish in the west and because this opportunity may be grasped only through the utmost zeal, determination and speedy action, I make my present appeal to you more urgent than ever before.

"I request every airman to make it his direct responsibility that the enemy is blasted unceasingly by day and by night, and is denied safety either in fight or in flight.

"I request every sailor to make sure that no part of the hostile forces can either escape or be reinforced by sea and that our comrades on the land want nothing that guns and ships and ships' companies can bring to them.

"I request every soldier to go forward to his assigned objective with the determination that the enemy can survive only through surrender. Let no foot of ground once gained be relinquished nor a single German escape through a line once established.

"With all of us resolutely performing our special tasks, we can make this week a momentous one in the history of the war - a brilliant and fruitful week for us, a fateful one for the ambitions of the Nazi tyrants".

"MAY A FRIENDLY FRANCE REGAIN HER PLACE"

"A great improvement has taken place in the relations of the French National Committee, headed by General de Gaulle, with the Government of the United States.

"This is due in part to the careful spadework done by Mr. Eden, and also to the great success of General de Gaulle's visit to the President of the United States.

"In the last four years I have had many differences with General de Gaulle, but I have never forgotten, and can never forget, that he stood forth as the first eminent Frenchman to face the common foe in what seemed to be the hour of ruin of his country and possibly the ruin of ours. Thus it is only fair that he should stand first and foremost in the days when France shall raise herself, and thanks to her Allies, to her rightful place among the great powers of Europe.

"Forty years I have been a consistent friend of France and its brave army. All my life I have been grateful for the contribution France has made to civilisation, and above all, the sense of personal liberty and the rights of man which have radiated from the soul of France.

"But these are not matters of sentiment or personal feeling. It is one of the main interests of Great Britain that a friendly France should regain and hold her place among the major powers of Europe and the world. Show me a moment when I have swerved from this conception and you will show me a moment when I have been wrong.

"I must confess that I have never liked Trotsky. Nevertheless, there is one thing he said at the time of the brutal German treaty of Brest Litovsk which stuck in my mind. He said of the German bullies:

'The destiny of a great nation has never yet been settled by the temporary condition of its technical apparatus!

"So it will be with France, struck down in a few weeks of agony and deprived thereafter of the power of self-expression and almost of the right of existence.

"But the soul of France did not die. It burned here and there with exceptional brightness, it burned over wider areas with a dim but unquenchable flame.

"Our landing in Normandy, the course of the war, the whole tide of events show quite clearly that we shall presently have to deal with the problem of France and Germany along the Rhine. From the discussions to which their settling will give rise, France can by no means be excluded.

"I look forward to the closest association of the British Empire, the United States, and the Russian and French representatives in the settlement of these important European problems."

Mr. Churchill in the House of Commons:
3rd August, 1944.

Caption.

It is General Delattre de Tassigny, who defended Rethel in May 1940, and escaped from a Vichy goal, who is in command of the French troops landed in Provence. You see him here (centre) in liberated Elba.

PAGES 2 AND 3

THE F.F.I.'S ROLE IN THE LIBERATION

France could not be content with liberation from outside, even if her own army was to play a glorious role in it. Nor did the Resistance movement wish to play a merely symbolic role. Formed and trained in contact with hard realities, it had long been preparing to do as much harm to the Germans as possible. For this purpose, it was necessary that it should organise itself militarily. That is how the F.F.I. were born.

After two months of fighting, now when the decisive phase is beginning, it is possible to define with a certain amount of accuracy the military role of the F.F.I. since June 6th.

A Regular Army

The F.F.I. are under the command of General Koenig, himself under the orders of General Eisenhower. Their numbers are not known exactly, but they are of the order of several thousands for the whole of France. In Brittany, several tens of thousands of French soldiers operated in the enemy's rear.

The F.F.I.'s armament does not enable them to sustain pitched battles, except if they are on particularly favorable ground, as in the Vercora, where they seriously mauled some perfectly equipped German troops, before temporarily dispersing.

Thus, avoiding straight fighting, the F.F.I. are mainly engaged in guerilla warfare, for which they have on the whole the necessary armament coming from various sources (by parachute, from clandestine depots dating back to the armistice, etc.)

The F.F.I. are, just as the French Forces of the exterior, an army with a code of discipline, fighting according to the laws of war, and recognising the authority of the Provisional Government. By a decree of the latter, all officers and non-commissioned officers on the active list, residing in France must consider themselves as mobilised in the F.F.I.

The F.F.I. Create An Interior Front

Since June 6th, S.H.A.E.F. has published at regular intervals communiqués relating to the actions of the F.F.I. Those communiqués have been supplemented by more frequent reports from French official sources. For its part, the German High Command has been obliged on several occasions to include the F.F.I. in its official communiqué, thus itself denying the Germano-Vichyite lie according to which the F.F.I. are "bandits" and "terrorists".

The F.F.I. have been continually in action since June 6th, and on the whole of French territory. What, in brief, is the balance sheet of the results obtained?

1) The F.F.I. have killed or wounded several thousand Germans since D-day, themselves suffering losses which were heavy, but distinctly inferior to those of the enemy. The German High Command has been compelled to assign seven or eight divisions exclusively to fighting the F.F.I. A special H.Q. has been formed for this purpose, as well as a training school. These eight divisions, if they had been at Von Kluge's disposal for the main battle would have increased the field forces opposing General Montgomery by approximately one third.

2) By organised sabotage and ambushes, the F.F.I. have contributed to paralysing the enemy's communication system. Cooperating closely with the Allied Air Forces, and always according to the directives of the Supreme Allied Commander, the F.F.I. have very much helped the Allies to reach a goal to which the High Command rightly attached extreme importance. In the first phase of the Normandy battle, it was to be expected that the enemy would attempt to quickly concentrate a mass of manoeuvre and launch it against the bridgehead, with the object of throwing the Allies back into the sea. If he did not succeed, it is chiefly because the state of his communications prevented him from acting quickly enough. Once the Allies were solidly established, it was too late. The F.F.I. for their part, delayed for several days the arrival of several German divisions, two of them armoured, which, had they arrived sooner, would have given General Montgomery a lot of trouble.

(continued on Page 4)

Captions

THE SECOND ARMOURED DIVISION IN FRANCE

Above: Before embarking General Leclerc inspects the troops.

Left: At low tide the first tank rushes onto the soil of France.

The news of the landing of the 2nd Armoured Division has spread like wildfire. It is hard to believe reality, and the welcome is first of all one of contained emotion. But one feels that enthusiasm is on the point of breaking out.

French nurses and ambulance drivers belonging to the Division wait their turn to embark.

A handful of wet sand: it is France.

An F.F.I. patrol in liberated Vaucelles.

PAGE 4

Continued from Page 3

THE F.F.I.: THE ARMY OF THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE

In the following phase, when the enemy's problem was to supply a more or less stabilised front, whilst preparing his communications for an eventual retreat, the air forces and the F.F.I. redoubled their efforts against German troops in transit, and their means of communication. The F.F.I. specialised in attacks against German convoys on isolated roads and railways, compelling the enemy to the almost exclusive use of the big arteries, where the Allied air forces were waiting for them.

Direct Influence on the Fighting

These combined attacks have had two important effects on the course of the fighting (if one does not take into account the losses suffered by the enemy). First, the irregular arrival of his supplies at the front has compelled the German High Command to waste them in local counter-attacks. Between June 6th and the American breakthrough towards Brittany, the enemy launched not one major counter-attack; Montgomery always retained the initiative.

Then the destruction and blocking up of his communications compelled the enemy to revise his strategy in the west. The German army painfully concentrated in Normandy, had lost a great deal of its road transport. It was lacking in rolling stock; the railway lines and roads which were not already blocked were not safe. Whereas, the Allied armies were completely motorised and enjoyed absolute mastery in the air. In these circumstances a general retreat to a new line of defences would inevitably have become a rout. The German High Command therefore decided to stand and fight to the last, come what may. The first consequence of this decision was the destruction of the German right wing by the Americans; the second consequence was the beginning of the big turning movement which is threatening the whole of the German 7th Army with encirclement.

Guardians of French Unity

In addition to the military action of which one has just seen the full importance, the political action, or rather the civic action, of the F.F.I. has contributed in eliminating the last traces of Vichy authority, and in reestablishing, even before the arrival of the Allies and of the Provisional Government, a local authority on which the population can rely. The F.F.I. have liberated vast areas in which they assure order and maintain food supplies, and present to the Allies on their arrival an already free self-governing community. This action is of the greatest importance in the period of transition which will lead France from occupation to the full restoration of her rights.

Captions

FIGHTING, RELAXATION, RECOLLECTION.

In Brittany, an American patrol and a group of F.F.I. have met. Together they track down the enemy.

At Guincamp in Brittany, some women combatants of the F.F.I. who have not lost their smile.

An improvised ceremony in honour of French soldiers of the Interior who died on the battlefield.

A train is derailed and some Germans will get to the front too late...or never.

LE COURRIER DE L'AIR

APPORTE PAR AVION — LONDRES, LE 16 AOUT 1944

"Bataille de France: Bataille de la France"

— DE GAULLE

SUR LE SOL DE FRANCE, DEUX BATAILLES ETROITEMENT LIEES EVOLUENT RAPIDEMENT.

Là bataille de libération dépasse le cadre des régions où elle se déroule: partout, même avant l'arrivée des Alliés et des F.F.I., un vent de liberté s'est mis à souffler sur les villes et villages de France, où l'étreinte de l'ennemi et de ses agents se relâche.

Pendant ce temps, la bataille pour la destruction de l'armée allemande à l'ouest se poursuit et s'accélère.

Dans cette bataille tant attendue, effort suprême vers la liberté, les Français sont partout au combat, donnant le meilleur d'eux-mêmes et tout ce que la France peut offrir, malgré ses souffrances, à la cause commune.

Le 15 août, à 11h. du matin, le Q.G. interallié en Italie publiait le communiqué suivant :

"Aujourd'hui, les flottes britannique, américaine et française ont débarqué sur les côtes méridonales de la France des troupes américaines, britanniques et françaises puissamment appuyées par les forces aériennes alliées."

A l'heure où l'on lira ces lignes, le peuple français en saura sans doute plus long sur la participation française à ce nouveau débarquement.

Message du général Wilson

Mais le message suivant au peuple de France, radiodiffusé par le général Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Commandant Suprême Interallié en Méditerranée, le matin du débarquement, laisse d'ores et déjà présager que cette participation est d'importance:

"Les armées des Nations Unies ont débarqué dans le Midi. Leur but est de chasser les Allemands et d'effectuer une jonction avec les armées alliées qui avancent de Normandie. Les Forces Françaises participent à cette opération, aux côtés de leurs frères d'armes alliés, sur mer, sur terre et dans les airs. L'armée française est à nouveau une réalité ! Elle combat sur son propre sol pour la libération de la patrie, avec toutes ses traditions de victoire. Rappelez-vous 1918.

"Tous les Français, civils aussi bien que militaires, ont leur rôle à jouer dans la campagne du Midi. Votre tâche vous sera expliquée. Ecoutez la radio alliée, lisez les avis et les tracts, transmettez les consignes de l'un à l'autre. Mettons fin aussi rapidement que possible à la lutte afin que toute la France puisse reprendre sa vie libre dans des conditions de paix et de sécurité. La victoire est certaine. Vive l'âme de la France, et tout ce qu'elle représente."

Cependant, sur le front occidental, la 2e Division Blindée française, commandée par le général Leclerc, est également au plus fort de la bataille.

Mais entre ces deux armées françaises qui se tendent la main à travers la France, une autre grande armée lutte héroïquement. Sur tout le territoire français, les Forces Françaises de l'Intérieur ont donné le signal du soulèvement national. Leurs rangs sans cesse grossis renferment des Français de toute nuance, de tous milieux. Toujours à la peine, elles commencent à être à l'honneur. Mais elles ne sont pas encore d'humeur à se réjouir. Tant qu'il y aura un Boche en France — et même après — les F.F.I. seront de l'avant-garde.

C'est le général Delattre de Tassigny, défenseur de Rethel en mai 40, évadé des geôles de Vichy, qui commande les troupes françaises débarquées en Provence. On le voit ici (au centre) dans l'île d'Elbe libérée.

'NOUS RENTRONS EN COMBATTANTS'

Peu après son arrivée en Normandie avec sa division, le général Leclerc a parlé à la radio au peuple de France. Voici le texte de son allocution:

"Comment vous dépeindre notre émotion lorsque nous avons remis le pied, il y quelques jours, sur le sol de la patrie. Ce sol, nous le quittions il y a quatre ans, laissant la France sous la botte de l'ennemi, avec tout ce que cela représente pour chacun d'entre nous.

"Nous rentrons aujourd'hui, nous rentrons en combattants, après avoir lutté pendant quatre ans derrière le général de Gaulle. Nous retrouvons les visages de nos compatriotes qui nous saluent avec enthousiasme au milieu de leurs ruines; nous devinons ce qu'ils ont souffert.

"Au nom de tous mes officiers, mes sous-officiers et mes hommes, mon premier devoir est de saluer les Français qui n'ont jamais désespéré, qui ont aidé nos Alliés, qui ont facilité la victoire. Je les admire et je les félicite. Quant à nous, nous touchons au but, puisque nous venons enfin les aider, les relever et mener à leurs côtés le grand combat pour la libération. Vive la France!"

Un Ordre du Jour du Général Eisenhower

L'Ordre du Jour suivant du général Eisenhower, Commandant-en-Chef des Forces Expéditionnaires alliées, a été publié le 14 août:

"Soldats, marins et aviateurs alliés: grâce à votre habileté, votre courage et votre valeur, vous avez créé en France la possibilité précise, bien que momentanée, de remporter une victoire alliée de première importance, une victoire qui nous portera d'un énorme pas en avant vers la chute finale de notre ennemi.

"Dans le passé, dans des moments cruciaux, j'ai fait des appels spéciaux aux forces alliées que j'ai l'honneur de commander. Sans exception la réponse à mes appels a été unanime, et le résultat a dépassé tout ce que j'entrevoyais.

"Puisque la victoire que nous pouvons remporter à présent est infiniment plus grande que tout ce qu'il a été possible d'accomplir jusqu'à maintenant à/l'ouest et puisque cette possibilité ne peut être saisie que par le maximum de zèle, de résolution et de rapidité, je lance cet appel de façon plus pressante que jamais.

"Je demande à chaque aviateur d'assumer directement la responsabilité de détruire l'ennemi, nuit et jour, et de l'empêcher de se sauver par le combat ou par la fuite.

"Je demande à chaque marin de s'assurer qu'aucun élément des forces ennemies ne puisse s'échapper ou être renforcé par voie de mer, et de faire en sorte que nos camarades à terre ne manquent de rien que puissent leur procurer les canons, les navires et les équipages des navires.

"Je demande à chaque soldat d'aller à l'objectif qui lui est désigné avec la ferme volonté que l'ennemi ne survivra que s'il se rend. Ne lâchez pas un pouce de terrain une fois conquis et qu'aucun Allemand n'échappe de votre ligne une fois celle-ci établie.

"Si nous accomplissons tous résolument nos tâches spéciales nous pourrons faire de cette semaine une semaine qui comptera dans l'histoire de cette guerre — une semaine brillante et fructueuse pour nous, une semaine fatale pour les ambitions des tyrans nazis."

"Qu'une France amie retrouve sa place"

"Une grande amélioration s'est produite dans les relations du Comité National Français, présidé par le général de Gaulle, et le gouvernement des Etats-Unis.

"Elle est due en partie aux bons offices de M. Eden, et aussi au grand succès de la visite du général de Gaulle au président des Etats-Unis.

"Durant ces quatre années, il y a eu bien des divergences entre le général de Gaulle et moi. Mais je n'ai jamais oublié — je ne pourrai jamais oublier — qu'il fut le premier Français éminent à se redresser contre l'ennemi commun, à l'heure qui semblait être celle de la ruine de son pays, et peut-être même du nôtre. Il est donc juste qu'il soit à la première place en ces jours où la France renaît d'elle-même, et grâce à ses alliés, à la place qui lui revient de droit parmi les grandes puissances de l'Europe.

"Depuis quarante ans je suis l'ami constant de la France et de sa vaillante armée. Toute ma vie j'ai été reconnaissant à la France de son apport à la civilisation, et par-dessus tout du sentiment de la liberté personnelle et des droits de l'homme qui rayonne de l'âme de la France.

"Mais il s'agit bien de sentiment ou d'affection personnelle ! C'est bien l'un des grands intérêts de la Grande-Bretagne qu'une France amie retrouve et garde sa place parmi les grandes puissances de l'Europe et du monde. S'il fut un seul moment dans ma vie où je me sois écarté de cette conception, eh bien, à ce moment-là, j'ai eu tort.

"J'avoue n'avoir jamais aimé Trotsky. Pourtant il a dit une chose, à l'époque du brutal traité de Brest-Litovsk, qui m'est demeurée à la mémoire. Parlant aux brutes allemandes, il déclara :

" 'Le destin d'une grande nation n'a jamais encore été réglé par l'état momentané de son appareil technique.'

"C'est ainsi qu'il en sera de la France, terrassée après quelques semaines d'agonie, et privée depuis du droit d'expression et presque d'existence.

"Mais l'âme de la France ne mourut pas alors. En maint endroit elle continua de brûler avec un éclat exceptionnel. Ailleurs, sa flamme plus diffuse n'en fut pas moins impossible à étouffer.

"Notre débarquement en Normandie, le cours que prend la guerre, toute la poussée des événements montrent clairement que nous aurons bientôt à attaquer les problèmes de la France et de l'Allemagne sur le Rhin. Et des discussions auxquelles leur règlement donnera lieu, la France ne peut en aucune façon être exclue.

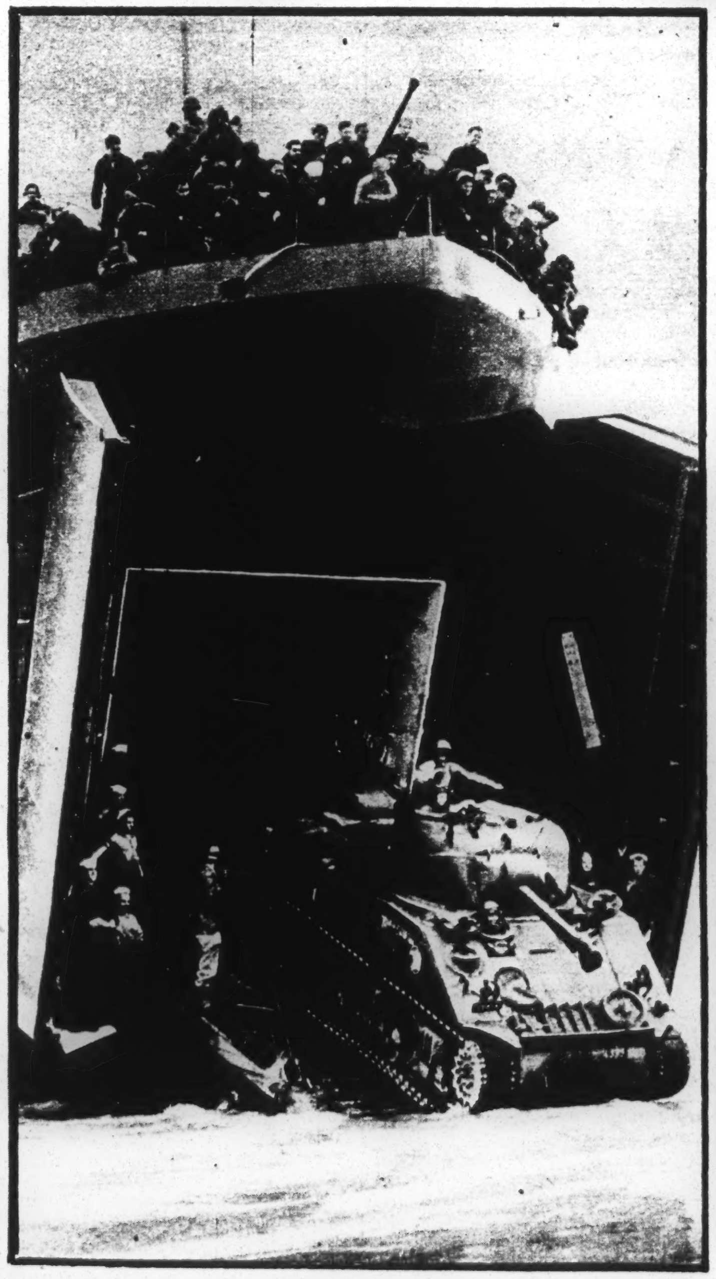
"Je compte sur la plus étroite coopération des représentants de l'Empire britannique, des Etats-Unis, de la Russie et de la France dans le règlement de ces importants problèmes européens."

M. Churchill à la Chambre des Communes, le 3 août 1944.

La deuxième division blindée en France

CI-DESSUS: *Avant l'embarquement le général Leclerc inspecte les troupes.*

La nouvelle du débarquement de la 2e Division Blindée s'est répandue comme une traînée de poudre. On a peine à croire la ré
est d'abord tout d'émotion contenue. Mais on sent que l'enthousiasme est prêt à déborder.



A GAUCHE: *A marée basse, le premier char s'élance sur le sol de France.*

Les infirmières et ambulancières françaises de la division attendent leur tour d'embarquer

Une poignée de sable humide : c'est la Franc

en France

ame une traînée de poudre. On a peine à croire la réalité, et l'accueil sent que l'enthousiasme est prêt à déborder.

Une poignée de sable humide : c'est la France.

Le rôle des F.F.I. dans la libération

La France ne pouvait se contenter d'une libération qui lui vînt de l'extérieur, même si sa propre armée devait y jouer un rôle glorieux. La Résistance ne désirait pas davantage jouer un rôle purement symbolique. Formée et entraînée au contact des dures réalités, elle se préparait de longue date à faire le plus de mal possible aux Allemands. Pour ce, il fallait qu'elle s'organise militairement. C'est ainsi que naquirent les F.F.I.

Après deux mois de bataille, à l'heure où s'ouvre la phase décisive, il est possible de définir avec une certaine exactitude le rôle militaire des F.F.I. depuis le 6 juin.

Une armée régulière

Les F.F.I. sont sous le commandement du général Koenig, lui-même sous les ordres du général Eisenhower. Leurs effectifs ne sont pas exactement connus, mais ils sont de l'ordre de plusieurs centaines de mille pour toute la France. En Bretagne, plusieurs dizaines de milliers de soldats français ont opéré sur les arrières ennemis.

L'armement des F.F.I. ne leur permet pas de soutenir des batailles rangées, sauf en terrain particulièrement favorable, comme dans le Vercors, où elles malmenèrent sérieusement des troupes allemandes parfaitement armées, avant de se disperser temporairement.

Aussi, évitant la lutte de front, les F.F.I. font essentiellement une guerre de guérilla, pour laquelle elles disposent dans l'ensemble de l'armement nécessaire, de provenance diverse (parachutage, dépôts clandestins datant de l'armistice, etc.).

Les F.F.I. sont, au même titre que les Forces françaises de l'extérieur, une armée ayant un règlement, combattant selon les lois de la guerre, et reconnaissant l'autorité du Gouvernement Provisoire. Par décret de celui-ci, tous les officiers et sous-officiers d'active résidant en France doivent se considérer comme mobilisés dans les F.F.I.

Les F.F.I. créent un front intérieur

Depuis le 6 juin, le G.Q.G. allié a publié à intervalles réguliers des communiqués relatifs à l'action des F.F.I. Ces communiqués ont été complétés par des rapports plus fréquents de source officielle française. De son côté, le Commandement allemand a été contraint à maintes reprises d'accorder aux F.F.I. l'honneur de son propre communiqué, démentant ainsi lui-même le mensonge germano-vichyssois qui fait des F.F.I. des "bandits" et des "terroristes".

Les F.F.I. ont été constamment en action depuis le 6 juin, et sur tout le territoire français. Quel est, en bref, le bilan des résultats obtenus ?

1) Les F.F.I. ont tué ou blessé plusieurs milliers d'Allemands depuis le jour J, subissant elles-mêmes des pertes cruelles, mais nettement inférieures à celles de l'ennemi. Le Commandement allemand a été contraint de consacrer 7 ou 8 divisions exclusivement à la lutte contre les F.F.I. Un quartier-général spécial a été formé à cet effet, ainsi qu'une école d'instruction. Ces 8 divisions, si elles étaient à la disposition de von Kluge pour la bataille principale, augmenteraient d'un tiers environ les forces de campagne faisant face au général Montgomery.

2) Par le sabotage organisé et les coups de main, les F.F.I. ont contribué à paralyser le système de communications de l'ennemi. Coopérant étroitement avec l'aviation alliée, et toujours selon les directives du commandant suprême, les F.F.I. ont puissamment aidé les Alliés à atteindre un but auquel le Haut Commandement attachait à juste titre une importance extrême. Dans la première phase de la bataille de Normandie, il était à prévoir que l'ennemi chercherait à concentrer rapidement une masse de manœuvre qu'il lancerait sur la tête de pont dans le but de rejeter les Alliés à la mer. S'il n'y a pas réussi, c'est surtout parce que l'état de ses communications l'a empêché d'agir assez rapidement. Une fois les Alliés solidement installés. il était trop tard. Les F.F.I., pour leur part, ont retardé de plusieurs jours l'acheminement de plusieurs divisions allemandes dont 2 blindées qui, arrivées plus tôt, eussent donné beaucoup de fil à retordre au général Montgomery.

Suite à la page 4

Une patrouille des F.F.I. dans Vaucelles libérée

SUITE DE LA PAGE 3

Les F.F.I. : Armée du Peuple de France

Dans la phase suivante, alors qu'il s'agissait pour l'ennemi d'alimenter un front à peu près stabilisé, tout en préparant ses communications pour un mouvement de retraite éventuel, aviation et F.F.I. redoublèrent d'efforts contre les troupes allemandes en transit et leur moyens de transport. Les F.F.I. se spécialisèrent dans l'attaque contre les convois allemands sur les routes et lignes isolées, obligeant l'ennemi à faire presque exclusivement usage des grandes artères, où l'attendait l'aviation alliée.

Influence directe sur la bataille

Ces attaques combinées ont eu deux effets importants sur le cours de la bataille (si l'on laisse de côté les pertes subies par l'ennemi). D'abord, l'arrivée irrégulière de ses réserves au front a obligé le Commandement allemand à les gaspiller dans des contre-attaques locales. Entre le 6 juin et la percée américaine vers la Bretagne, l'ennemi ne lança pas une seule contre-attaque majeure; Montgomery conserva toujours l'initiative.

Ensuite la destruction et le bloquage de ses communications força l'ennemi à reviser sa stratégie à l'ouest. L'armée allemande péniblement concentrée en Normandie avait perdu une grande partie de son matériel de transport routier. Le matériel roulant ferroviaire manquait; les lignes de chemin de fer et les routes qui n'étaient pas déjà bloquées étaient peu sûres. Par contre, les armées alliées étaient complètement motorisées et jouissaient d'une maîtrise absolue de l'air. Dans ces conditions, un mouvement général de retraite vers une nouvelle ligne de défense se fût inévitablement transformé en déroute. Le Haut Commandement allemand décida donc de lutter sur place jusqu'au bout, advienne que pourra. La première conséquence de cette décision fut l'écrasement de son aile gauche par les Américains; la seconde, l'amorce du grand mouvement tournant qui menace toute la 7e armée allemande d'encerclement.

Gardiens de l'unité française

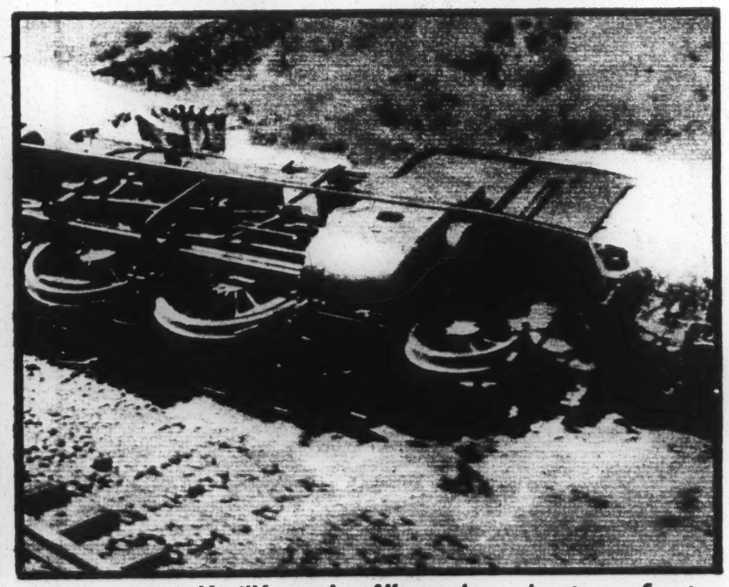
Outre l'action militaire dont on vient de voir toute l'importance, l'action politique, ou plutôt civique, des F.F.I. a contribué à éliminer les derniers vestiges de l'autorité de Vichy, et à rétablir, même avant l'arrivée des Alliés et des représentants du Gouvernement Provisoire, une autorité locale sur laquelle la population puisse s'appuyer. De vastes régions ont été libérées par les F.F.I. qui y assurent l'ordre et le ravitaillement, et présentent aux Alliés à leur arrivée une communauté déjà libre et s'administrant elle-même. Cette action est de la plus haute importance dans la période de transition qui mènera la France de l'occupation au plein rétablissement de ses droits.

En Bretagne, une patrouille américaine et un groupe des F.F.I. ont fait leur jonction. Ensemble, ils traquent l'ennemi.

Combat, Détente, Recueillement

A Guingamp, en Bretagne, des combattantes des F.F.I. qui n'ont pas perdu le sourire.

Une cérémonie improvisée en l'honneur des soldats français de l'intérieur morts au champ d'honneur.



Un train est déraillé, et des Allemands arrivent au front trop tard . . . ou jamais.

G.30 **LUFTPOST** NUMBER 46.

DEPLOYMENT FOR THE BATTLE OF GERMANY

5 Allied tank armies are being deployed on Germany's western frontier to carry the war into Germany.

In the north, the 1st Canadian Army is operating in the direction of the Scheldt. Next to it is the 2nd British Army which in the advance through Belgium after the forcing of the Albert Canal is advancing in the general direction of the Ruhr.

Then comes the 1st American Army which is now fighting its way through the Ardennes. On its right wing, the 3rd American Army is operating after crossing the river Moselle in the area Metz-Nancy in the direction of the Saar.

From the South, the 7th American Army is rapidly advancing through the Rhone valley towards the Belfort gap in the direction of the Black Forest. This army alone since its landing in S.France has taken 70 000 German prisoners.

For these allied tank armies which have at their disposal ultra-modern weapons, huge supplies of war materials and absolute air domination, the Germans can no longer present an organised defence front.

The remnants of the 7th German Army which in the previous battles in France lost already more than 320 000 men in prisoners alone, are for the present not in fighting dondition.

Great sections of this army have been simply overrun and are now cut off from any link far behind the allied front or are isolated on the Channel coast line and in the Channel ports.

Antwerp, Liége, Namur, Verdun are in allied hands.

The battle of Germany is beginning.

THE PRELUDE

In preparation for the allied landings in France, the tactical units of the allied Air Force alone flew 22 000 sorties and dropped 66 million Kilos of bombs on important tactical targets far behind the front.

The transport system behind the German lines was reduced to chaos. Of 80 big railway centres, 51 were completely destroyed as well as all the bridges over the Seine and a great part of those over the Loire.

Whole villages which had been used by the Germans as strong points were laid waste under our bombs long beforethe actual fighting.

The whole storm of destruction and devastation will now break over Germany herself thanks to the criminal idea of Hitler and the party fanatics to continue on German soil the war that has long been lost in order to prolong their power and their lives for a few weeks.

At the beginning of September, allied aircraft all of a sudden struck heavy blows at industrial targets and traffic junctions in Germany.

American"Flying Fortresses" and "Liberators" by day, British "Lancasters" and other 4-engined bombers by night dropped tremendous bomb loads.

And these attacks, which as a prelude to he imminent battle of Germany, will increase in weight and impact, will now be supplemented by the attacks of units of the tactical Air Force, of Marauders and Typhoons, about which we give details in this issue.

THE REMEDY

What can the individual German do, so as not to be drawn into this annihialation?

In France the civil population has always followed our advice to evacuate in time espedially endangered territory which we have indicated to them. The result was that the civil population had only comparitively small losses.

When for example, we bombarded the little town of Isigny, the town itself was almost completely destroyed, but out of 3 000 inhabitants only 35 lost their lives because they had evacuated as a result of our warning the town in time.

Recently S.H.A.E.F. issued a similar warning to the civil population of western Germany. We repeat this warning.

Especially endangered are the villages at road junctions, reception sidings, marshalling yards, power stations and factories, fortifications and other military installations. Anyone who lives in the vicinity of such installations would be wise to leave these death traps in time, which means immediately, and get away as far as possible into open country.

There is not much time left.

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TOTAL WAR RAGES OVER THE REICH.

Hitler and the party fanatics who have now decided to make Germany herself the scene of war, know very well what it means to have total war in their own territory. In the notes issued for discussion meetings published by the main educational department of the Nazi Party of Jan./ Feb.1944 the question is raised what it would mean for the war to be waged on German soil. And the notes which are intended only for Party use, reply as follows:

"If the enemy were in the country, it would mean:- the tank armies would rage over the land, break into the towns, the defeated armies would flee, roads and bridges would be destroyed, fire would devastate the whole countryside. And between the retreating armies and the pursuing tanks, a mass of fleeing women and children would be roaming hither and thither. All public order would fall to pieces nd chaos would result . . . "

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NEW WEAPONS OF THE ALLIES NOW IN USE

In the battle of Germany, the new weapons of the Allies which already have prepared the way to victory for the Allied tank armies in the Battle of France will be used now on German soil too.

In the first place, the new types of aircraft employed by the tactical Air Force must be mentioned here. Allied fighter bombers of the Marauder type and rocket-firing Typhoons in the Battle of France almost ceaselessly attacked all the important traffic junctions, troop movements, earthworks, staff quarters, truck concentrations, air bases and other militayr installations with bombs and other weapons.

These tactical air attacks are something entirely different from the strategical air attacksof the heavy, mostly 4-engined bombers on industrial targetswhich Germany has known up to now.

A War Correspondent writes about the effect of tactical air attacks: "For miles behind the front, the countryside was devastated - and all signs of life stamped out. Wherever even the smallest activity by rail, road and waterways showed itself, the allied fighter-bombers attacked it with bombs, canons and rockets until all the means of transport went up in flames. Where trenches were built, attacks were make consecutively often many times in a day. The roads were strewn with burned-out vehicles, the stations were in ruins, villages and towns were ablaze . . . . ."

THE "CROCODILE"

The effect of these new weapons will be supplemented by the new flame-throwers of the Allies which are being employed especially against earthworks, pillboxes and fortified positions.

The new allied flame-throwers are in the main mounted on especially constructed tanks, The biggest type of them, that which is most often employed, is called the "crocodile". The flame-throwers have a range of 135 Meters. They can even "fire round corners" as the fuel, even if it rebounds, produces fire even in the most distant corners.

A War Correspondent reports: "Suddenly over the brow of a hill, the "Wasps" appeared - they are light-armoured vehicles with mounted flame-throwers. In a moment, the whole field looked like a sea of flame. Then the "Crocodiles" appeared and their flames are flooding around the pill-boxes. As they go on their way, the monsters leave nothing behind them except a blazing ruin."

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BLACK-OUT LIFTED IN ENGLAND

From 17th September, the black-out in England is practically lifted.

Dwelling houses, factories and public buildings no longer need black-out curtains but only ordinary curtains.

Street lighting will esemble the lightingof side streets of before the war.

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WINTER OF HUNGER THREATENS THE REICH

As a result of Germany's great territorial losses in the West, South and East and of the separation of numerous satellites, Germany is now almost cut off from all the food supplies which she obtained fromthe previously occupied or allied countries.

In terms of calories, Germany in the year 1943/44 imported from abroad some 10-12% of her food supplies.

This is equivalent to the annual food consumption of the whole German army which must now be supplied by Germany's home production.1

Individually each occupied or satellite country supplied:

Grain: 1,300 000 tons from France, 1 million tons from Poland, half a million tons each from Russia, Rumania and the Batchka.

Meat: 270 000 tons from France, 200 000 tons from Russia, 20 000 tons from Holland and 25 000 from other countries.

Fats: 50 000 tons from Russia, 25 000 tons from France, 10 000 tons from Rumania, 9 000 tons from Holland and 10 000 from other countries.

All these supplies now are lacking. Germany from now on depends entirely on her own production.

A responsible administration in the circumstances would immediately drastically make cuts in the rations to get at least through the winter.

But the Nazis will maintain the present rations for reasons of prestige although they know that at least they can only afford it for a few weeks.

But they also know that their domination anyway will not last much longer and therefore they do not care what happens afterwards.

The result can only be that after the imminenttotal collapse of the Nazi régime, the German people must prepare themselves for a hard, hungry winter.

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ALLIED HELP FOR ITALY

As Roosevelt announced, the value of commodities exported from England and America to the liberated territory of Italy now amounts to 100 million dollars.

The British share consists mainly of fuel, the American share of agricultural material and food.

All these commodities were placed in the ordinary channels of trade and sold for lire.

These measures are only the beginning of a comprehensive scheme by which Italy will be enabled economically to stand on her own feet again.

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THE ILLUSION OF THE WONDER WEAPON DEFINITELY SHATTERED

The end of V.1.

The battle of defence against V.1, the flying bomb, is ended. It ended in a decisive victory. V.1 is beaten, definitely beaten. The "wonder weapon" was a failure.

In the 80 days of the battle of London, approx. 8 000 bombs were launched. Only 2300 reached the London area.

In the first week of the attack by V.1 already 33% of all successfully launched flying bombs were brought down. In the last round only 9% reached the London area. The record was attained on the 28th August. On this day, 97 out of 101 flying bombs were destroyed and only 4 got through.

The defence

In the defence, balloon barrage, A.A. and fighters played an equal part. The number of balloons employed in the 80 days of the battle of London rose from 500 - 2 000. Over 800 heavy and 2 000 light guns were used by A.A. In the beginning of the defence-battle, A.A. shot down 17% of the flyigg bombs in their zone - in the last week of the battle 74%. Altogether 1560 flying bombs were shot down by A.A.

Fighter defence shot down 1900 flying bombs. In spite of the high speed of the flying bomb which reaches almost 650 Kilometers per hour, the new British fighter of the Tempest type was able to overtake the bomb during its flight and to bring it down.

In the battle against the flying bomb, their factories and their launching bases, nearly 450 British aircraft were lost with about 3 000 flying crew.

The discovery

Already 14 months before the actual advent of the flying bomb, the British Intelligence Service for the first time learned of the preparation of V.1. Reconnaisance planes then took photos continuoully of the trial installations at Peenemunde.

On one of the numerous photographs, photographic analysts discovered a tiny blurred speck which was finally found to have the shape of a miniature aeroplane sitting on an inclined ramp fitted with rails.

That was the first photograph of V.1.

Last winter in France, the first launching bases were built and discovered by British Reconnaisance. More then 100 such launching bases were constructed and they were completely destroyed by the R.A.F.

Then the Germans began again from scratch. They built in weeks of work new carefully camouflaged ramps and only then, nearly 6 months late, could they begin with the launching of V.1.

For 80 days V.1 was in use. Now it is finally over.

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STILL ANOTHER GERMAN FRONT IS FADING OUT.

In the Balkans too, the Germanfront has completely collapsed. All organised resistance has ceased. The 22 German divisions in S.E. Europe are faced with an unavoidable disaster.

In Rumania, the victorious Red Army is advancing over the northern slopes of the Transylvanian Alps. In Bulgaria, the Russians are advancing without meeting any resistance, have occupied the Black Sea post of Varna and the Danube harbour of Rustchuk and threaten the hard-pressed German forces in Jugoslavia and Greece from the flank and the rear.

In Jugoslavia, the Jugoslav army of liberation under Marshal Tito in close cooperation with the newly formed allied Balkan Air Fleet and the 15th American Air Fleet as well as the land forces of the Allied Adriatic Command, have put out of action the whole Jugoslav railway network. The German main lines of communication with bulgaria and Greece have been disrupted. The German troops stationed there have no longer any direct link with Germany.

The supply problem of the German troops in the Balkans becomes increasingly desperate.

Now it is Bulgaria

Bulgaria has followed the example of Rumania in declaring war on Germany. The Russo-Bulgarian hostilities have ceased. Armistice negotiations between Bulgaria andthe Allied powers are in progress.

Allied Ps/W in Bulgaria are freed, German ships and German troops in Bulgaria have been handed over to the Allies.

One after the other

Bulgaris's declaration of war on Germany follows the preceding declaration of war by Rumania of the 25th August.

Hostilities between Finland and Russia have also ceased, armistice negotiations are in progress.

One after the other is leaving Germany's camp oreven actively entering the battle against Hitler. Nothing shows more clearly how Hitler's true position is estimated everywhere in the world, even among his former allies.

Hitler is not losing the war because he loses his allies, but he lesses his allies because he has already lost the war.

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IN THE NAME OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE

AS they advance in the west, the allied armies each day find new proofs of the inhuman atrocities committed by the SS and Gestapo everywhere in Europe in the name of the German people.

In Paris, the Gestapo tried to force women to give information about the Resistance Movement. Each woman was stripped naked by SS men and plunged into an ice-cold bath. If the prisoner did not confess, she was thrown again into ice-cold water through which this time an electric current was passed.

When this also did not succeed, their bodies were burned with cigarettes and burnign papers. Thumb screws were applied and many female prisoners had the bones in their hands broken or crushed.

From Russia, the British War Correspondent Paul Winterton sends a report on his visit to the notorious Concentration Camp of Lublin which was liberated a short time ago. It was a mass annihilation camp for Jews and political prisoners.

"The gas chambers where daily almost 2 000 men, women and children were killed, were hermetically sealed concrete rooms which could be used for no other purpose. They were fitted with tubes through which the gas was pumped in and with peep-holes for the guards. The incinerator has 5 ovens, each big enough to take 5 or 6 corpses at the same time and altogether dapable of burning 2 000 corpses a day. Around the ovens there were grey-white piles of ash and charred human bones which were left behind in a hurry because there was no time to dispose of them.

Next to that was a building in which I saw the remains of several dozen men and women. The arms and legs had been hacked off mny bodies to facilitate their entry into the ovens. People were stacked in these ovens as one puts wood on a fire . . . . the horror of this camp will stay in my memory as long as I live. These SS men, to whom murder was as ordinary an event as the death of a fly must be exterminated."

Because this sort of man, who has no longer any claim to the name of human, wants to prolong his domination and his life for a few weeks, because for him, peace means the end and death and because he prolongs for that reason the already lost war - for that sort of man, thousands and thousands of German soldiers have now still to sacrifice their lives, German towns and villages have to be burned to ashes, the whole of Germany has to live through the horror of total war ontheir own soil, of total war which has no other justification than to delay the end of Hitler and the SS for a few weeks.

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JUSTICE AND FREEDOM.

There are a few simple tests which are indicative of freedom to a man in the modern world in times of peace. First: is there the right of free expression of opinion and of criticism of the Government of the day? Has the people the right to turn out a Government with which they are not in agreement? And further: is there equality in the eyes of the law for the rich and poor? Is the ordinary peasant or workman earning a living by daily toil and striving free from the fear that some grim police organisation under the control of a single party will pack him off without fair or open trial to bondage or ill-treatment?

Winston Churchill
28th August 1944

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P.B.A.TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

228

Nummer 46

Luftpost

11. Sept. 1944

Aufmarsch zur Schlacht um Deutschland

5 alliierte Panzerarmeen marschieren jetzt an Deutschlands Westgrenze auf, um den Krieg nach Deutschland hineinzutragen.

Im Norden operiert die 1. kanadische Armee in Richtung auf die Schelde. Neben ihr steht die 2. britische Armee, die im Vormarsch durch Belgien nach Erkämpfung des Übergangs über den Albert-Kanal mit der allgemeinen Richtung auf das Ruhrgebiet vorrückt.

Dann kommt die 1. amerikanische Armee, die sich jetzt durch die Ardennen vorarbeitet. Auf ihrem rechten Flügel operiert die 3. amerikanische Armee nach Überquerung der Mosel im Raum Metz-Nancy mit der Stossrichtung auf das Saargebiet.

Vom Süden her rückt die 7. amerikanische Armee im raschen Tempo durch das Rhone-Tal auf den Engpass von Belfort mit der Stossrichtung auf den Schwarzwald vor. Allein diese Armee hat seit ihrer Landung in Südfrankreich 70 000 deutsche Gefangene gemacht.

Diesen alliierten Panzerarmeen, die über modernste Waffen, riesige Mengen Kriegsmaterial und absolute Luftherrschaft verfügen, steht auf deutscher Seite keine geschlossene Abwehrfront mehr gegenüber.

Die Trümmer der geschlagenen 7. deutschen Armee, die bei den bisherigen Kämpfen in Frankreich bereits weit über 320 000 Mann allein an Gefangenen verloren hat, sind vorläufig nicht einsatzfähig.

Grosse Teile dieser Armee sind einfach überrannt worden und stehen jetzt abgeschnitten von jeder Verbindung weit hinter der alliierten Front oder sind an der Kanalküste und in den Kanalhäfen isoliert.

Antwerpen, Lüttich, Namur, Verdun sind in alliierter Hand.

Die Schlacht um Deutschland beginnt.

Auftakt

Zur Vorbereitung der alliierten Landungen in Frankreich flogen allein die taktischen Verbände der alliierten Luftwaffen 22 000 Einsätze und warfen 66 Millionen Kilo Bomben auf taktisch wichtige Ziele weit hinter der Front.

Das Transportsystem hinter den deutschen Linien wurde in ein Chaos verwandelt. Von 80 grösseren Eisenbahnanlagen wurden 51 vollständig zerstört, ebenso sämtliche Seine-Brücken und ein grosser Teil der Loire-Brücken.

Ganze Dörfer, die von den deutschen Truppen zu Stützpunkten ausgebaut wurden, versanken schon lange vor dem eigentlichen Kampf unter unseren Bomben in Schutt und Asche.

Der gleiche **Sturm der Zerstörung und Vernichtung** wird jetzt über Deutschland hereinbrechen, dank der verbrecherischen Idee Hitlers und der Parteifanatiker, diesen längst verlorenen Krieg nunmehr **auf deutschem Boden** fortzusetzen, um ihre Macht und ihr Leben um ein paar Wochen zu verlängern.

Anfang September setzten fast schlagartig schwere alliierte Luftangriffe auf Industrieziele und Verkehrsknotenpunkte in Deutschland ein. Amerikanische „Fliegende Festungen" und „Liberators" bei Tage, britische „Lancasters" und andere viermotorige Bomber bei Nacht warfen riesige Bombenlasten ab.

Und diese Angriffe, die jetzt als Auftakt zu den bevorstehenden Kämpfen um Deutschland selbst **an Wucht immer mehr zunehmen** werden, werden jetzt ergänzt durch die Angriffe der taktischen Luftverbände, der Marauders und Taifuns, über die wir an anderer Stelle Einzelheiten berichten.

Der Ausweg

Was kann der einzelne Deutsche tun, um nicht selbst in die Vernichtung hineingezogen zu werden, die Hitler über Deutschland bringt?

In Frankreich hat die dortige Zivilbevölkerung unsere Anweisungen, besonders gefährdete und von uns namhaft gemachte Gebiete rechtzeitig zu räumen, stets befolgt. Das Ergebnis war, dass nur verhältnismässig geringe Verluste unter der Zivilbevölkerung eintraten.

Als wir beispielsweise die kleine Stadt Isigny bombardierten, wurde zwar die Stadt selbst fast vollständig zerstört. Aber von den 3000 Einwohnern kamen nur 35 ums Leben — weil sie in Befolgung unserer Warnungen die Stadt rechtzeitig geräumt hatten.

Das Alliierte Oberkommando hat kürzlich ähnliche Warnungen an die **Zivilbevölkerung der westdeutschen Gebiete** gerichtet. Wir wiederholen diese Warnung.

Besonders gefährdet sind Dörfer an Strassenkreuzungen, Abstellgleise und Verschiebebahnhöfe, Kraftwerke und Fabriken, Befestigungs- und andere Wehrmachtanlagen. Wer in der Nähe solcher Anlagen wohnt, tut gut daran, sich rechtzeitig, und das heisst jetzt, aus diesen Todesfallen zu entfernen und so weit wie möglich aufs flache Land zu ziehen.

Es ist nicht mehr viel Zeit.

Verdunkelung in England aufgehoben

Vom 17. September ab wird die Verdunkelung in England praktisch aufgehoben. Wohnungen, Fabriken und öffentliche Gebäude brauchen keine Verdunkelungsvorhänge mehr, sondern nur noch gewöhnliche Gardinen.

Die Strassenbeleuchtung wird so weit wiederhergestellt, dass sie dem Zustand der Beleuchtung von Seitenstrassen in der Vorkriegszeit entspricht.

Totaler Krieg rast durch das Reich

Hitler und die Parteifanatiker, die jetzt entschlossen sind, Deutschland selbst zum Kriegsschauplatz zu machen, wissen sehr wohl, was es heisst, den totalen Krieg im eigenen Land zu haben. In dem Material für den „Sprechabenddienst", herausgegeben vom Hauptschulungsamt der NSDAP, Ausgabe Januar-Februar 1944, wird die Frage gestellt, was es bedeuten würde, den Krieg auf deutschem Boden führen zu müssen. Und das nur für den Parteigebrauch bestimmte Organ antwortet darauf wie folgt:

„Der Feind im Land: das bedeutet: die Panzerarmeen rasen durch die Lande, brechen in die Städte ein, der Besiegte flieht, zerstört Strassen und Brücken, das Feuer macht das ganze Land zur Wüste. Und zwischen den zurückweichenden Armeen und den verfolgenden Panzern wälzt sich der Millionenstrom der flüchtenden Frauen und Kinder und Greise. Alle staatliche Ordnung ist aufgelöst, und herauf steigt das Chaos. . ."

Neue Waffen der Alliierten im Einsatz

In der Schlacht um Deutschland werden jetzt auch auf deutschem Boden die neuen Waffen der Alliierten zum Einsatz gelangen, die schon in der Schlacht um Frankreich den alliierten Panzerarmeen den Weg zum Sieg gebahnt haben.

In erster Linie sind hier die neuen Flugzeugmuster der taktischen Luftwaffe zu nennen. Alliierte Jagdbomber vom Muster Marauder und raketenfeuernde Taifuns griffen in der Schlacht um Frankreich fast pausenlos alle wichtigen Verkehrszentren, Truppenbewegungen, Erdbefestigungen, Stabsquartiere, Lastwagenparks, Flugplätze und andere Wehrmachtanlagen mit Bomben und Bordwaffen an.

Diese taktischen Luftangriffe sind etwas wesentlich anderes als die strategischen Luftangriffe schwerer, meist viermotoriger Bomber auf Industrieziele, die Deutschland bisher kennengelernt hat.

Über die Wirkung taktischer Luftangriffe schreibt ein Kriegsberichter: „Kilometerweit hinter der Front wurde das Land in eine Wüste verwandelt, in der jedes Leben ausgestorben war. Wo sich auch nur der geringste Verkehr auf Bahnen, Strassen und Wasserwegen zeigte, griffen die alliierten Jagdbomber mit Bomben, Kanonen und Raketen an, bis die Verkehrsmittel in hellen Flammen standen. Wo Stellungen gebaut wurden, erfolgten die Angriffe oft mehrmals hintereinander an einem Tage. Die Strassen waren gesäumt von ausgebrannten Fahrzeugen, die Bahnhöfe lagen in Trümmern, Dörfer und Städte gingen in Flammen auf . . ."

Das „Krokodil"

Die Wirkung dieser neuen Waffen wird ergänzt durch die neuen Flammenwerfer der Alliierten, die besonders beim Kampf gegen Bunker, Erdbefestigungen und ausgebaute Stützpunkte angewandt werden.

Die neuen alliierten Flammenwerfer sind zumeist auf besonders konstruierten Panzern aufmontiert, deren grösste und am häufigsten angewandte Ausführung das „Krokodil" genannt wird. Die Flammenwerfer haben eine Reichweite von 135 Metern. Sie können sogar „um die Ecke schiessen", da das Flammöl auch noch beim Abprallen selbst in den entferntesten Winkeln sofort die Flammen emporschlagen lässt.

Ein Kriegsberichter berichtet: „Über der Kimme des Hügels erschienen ‚Wespen', das sind leicht gepanzerte Fahrzeuge mit aufmontiertem Flammenwerfer. Im nächsten Augenblick sieht das ganze Feld wie ein Flammenmeer aus. Dann tauchen die ‚Krokodile' auf und ihre Feuerstrahlen umbranden die Bunker. Ihren Weg fortsetzend, liessen die Ungeheuer nichts weiter als weissglühende Ruinen hinter sich zurück."

Hungerwinter droht in Deutschland

Durch die grossen Gebietsverluste, die Deutschland im Westen, Süden und Osten erlitten hat, und durch den Abfall zahlreicher Bundesgenossen ist Deutschland jetzt fast von jeder Nahrungsmittelzufuhr aus dem früher besetzten oder befreundeten Ausland abgeschnitten.

In Kalorien gemessen hat Deutschland im Jahre 1943-44 etwa 10 bis 12 v. H. seines Nahrungsmittelverbrauchs aus dem Ausland eingeführt.

Diese Menge entspricht etwa dem Jahresbedarf der gesamten deutschen Wehrmacht. Dieser Bedarf muss jetzt von der deutschen Heimat selbst gedeckt werden.

Im einzelnen wurden aus dem besetzten oder befreundeten Ausland eingeführt:

Brotgetreide: 1 300 000 Tonnen aus Frankreich, 1 Mill. Tonnen aus Polen und je eine halbe Million Tonnen aus Russland, Rumänien und der Batschka;

Fleisch: 270 000 Tonnen aus Frankreich, 200 000 Tonnen aus Russland, 20 000 Tonnen aus Holland und 25 000 Tonnen aus anderen Ländern;

Fette: 50 000 Tonnen aus Russland, 25 000 Tonnen aus Frankreich, 10 000 Tonnen aus Rumänien, 9000 Tonnen aus Holland und 10 000 Tonnen aus anderen Ländern.

Alle diese Lieferungen fallen fort. Deutschland lebt nunmehr ausschliesslich von seiner eigenen Erzeugung.

Eine verantwortliche Führung würde unter solchen Umständen sofort die Rationen drastisch herabsetzen, um so wenigstens über den Winter zu kommen.

Aber die Nazis halten aus Prestigegründen die jetzigen Rationen aufrecht, obwohl sie wissen, dass sie sich dies bestenfalls noch für ein paar Wochen leisten können. Sie wissen aber auch, dass ihre Herrschaft so wie so nicht länger dauert, und darum ist es ihnen völlig gleichgültig, was hinterher geschieht.

Hilfe für Italien

Wie Roosevelt mitteilte, beträgt der Wert der von England und Amerika in die befreiten Gebiete Italiens eingeführten Güter bis jetzt 101 Millionen Dollars.

Der britische Anteil bestand vorwiegend aus Heizstoffen, der amerikanische aus Lebensmitteln und Agrarprodukten. Alle diese Güter wurden auf dem üblichen Wege in den Handel gebracht und gegen Zahlung von Lire verkauft.

Diese Hilfeleistung stellt nur die Einleitung zu einem umfassenden Plan dar, durch den die italienische Wirtschaft wieder in Gang gebracht werden soll.

Die Illusion der Wunderwaffe zerstört: *Das Ende der V.1*

Die Abwehrschlacht gegen V.1, die fliegende Bombe, ist beendet. Sie hat mit einem vollen Sieg geendet. V.1 ist geschlagen, endgültig geschlagen. Die „Wunderwaffe" hat versagt.

In den 80 Tagen Schlacht um London wurden rund 8 000 fliegende Bomben abgefeuert. Nur 2 300 erreichten den Raum von London.

Schon in der ersten Woche des Einsatzes von V.1 wurden 33 v.H. aller abgefeuerten fliegenden Bomben zum Absturz gebracht. In der Schlussrunde erreichten nur noch 9 v.H. den Raum von London. Den Rekord brachte der 28. August. An diesem Tage wurden von 101 fliegenden Bomben 97 vernichtet und nur 4 drangen durch.

Die Abwehr

An der Abwehr hatten Ballonsperre, Flak und Jäger gleichermassen ihren Anteil. Die Zahl der eingesetzten Ballons stieg in den 80 Tagen der Schlacht um London von 500 auf 2000. In der Flak waren über 800 schwere und 2000 leichte Geschütze eingesetzt. Zu Beginn der Abwehrschlacht schoss die Flak 17 v.H. der in ihre Zone einfliegenden Bomben ab, in der letzten Woche der Schlacht 74 v.H. Im ganzen wurden durch die Flakabwehr 1560 fliegende Bomben abgeschossen.

Die Jagdabwehr schoss 1900 fliegende Bomben ab. Trotz der hohen Geschwindigkeit der fliegenden Bomben, die bis zu 650 Stundenkilometer beträgt, waren die neuen britischen Jäger vom Muster „Tempest" in der Lage, die Bombe auf ihrem Flug zu überholen und zum Absturz zu bringen.

Im Kampf gegen die fliegende Bombe, ihre Herstellungsanlagen und Ablauframpen gingen fast 450 britische Flugzeuge mit etwa 3000 Mann fliegenden Personals verloren.

Die Entdeckung

Schon 14 Monate vor dem Einsatz der fliegenden Bombe erfuhr der britische Geheimdienst zum ersten Mal von den Vorbereitungen für V.1. Daraufhin begannen Aufklärungsflugzeuge fortlaufende Aufnahmen der Versuchsanlagen in Peenemünde zu machen.

Auf einer der zahlreichen Aufnahmen entdeckte die photographische Analyse einen winzigen, verschwommenen Fleck, der sich als ein kleines, flugzeugähnliches Gebilde entpuppte, das auf einer aufwärts gerichteten, schiefen und mit Schienen ausgerüsteten Rampe stand.

Das war die erste photographische Aufnahme von V.1.

Im vorigen Winter wurden dann in Frankreich die ersten Abschussrampen gebaut und von britischen Aufklärern entdeckt. Mehr als hundert solcher Abschussrampen wurden gebaut und von der britischen Luftwaffe vollkommen zerstört.

Daraufhin fingen die Deutschen wieder von vorne an. Sie bauten in wochenlanger Arbeit neue, sorgfältig getarnte Rampen und konnten erst jetzt, mit einer Verspätung von fast einem halben Jahr, mit dem Einsatz der V.1 beginnen.

80 Tage lang war V.1 im Einsatz. Jetzt ist es endgültig aus damit.

Noch eine deutsche Front löst sich auf

Auch auf dem Balkan ist die deutsche Front vollständig zusammengebrochen. Jeder organisierte Widerstand hat aufgehört. Die 22 deutschen Divisionen in Südost-Europa stehen vor einer unabwendbaren Katastrophe.

In Rumänien dringt die siegreiche Rote Armee über die Nordabhänge der Transsylvanischen Alpen vor. In Bulgarien rücken die Russen kampflos ein, haben den Schwarzmeer-Hafen Varna und den Donauhafen Rustschuk besetzt und bedrohen die schwerbedrängten deutschen Kräfte in Jugoslavien und Griechenland von der Flanke und im Rücken.

In Jugoslavien haben die jugoslavischen Freiheitsverbände unter Marschall Tito in engster Zusammenarbeit mit der neu gebildeten alliierten Balkan-Luftflotte und der 15. amerikanischen Luftflotte sowie mit Erdtruppen des alliierten Adria-Kommandos das gesamte jugoslavische Eisenbahnnetz ausser Betrieb gesetzt. Die deutschen Hauptverbindungslinien nach Bulgarien und Griechenland sind unterbrochen. Die dort stehenden deutschen Truppen haben keine direkte Verbindung mehr mit Deutschland.

Das Versorgungsproblem der deutschen Truppen auf dem Balkan gestaltet sich immer verzweifelter.

Nun auch Bulgarien

Bulgarien ist dem rumänischen Beispiel gefolgt und hat Deutschland den Krieg erklärt. Die russisch-bulgarischen Feindseligkeiten wurden eingestellt. Waffenstillstandsverhandlungen zwischen Bulgarien und den alliierten Mächten sind im Gange.

Die alliierten Kriegsgefangenen in Bulgarien werden freigesetzt, deutsche Schiffe und deutsche Truppen in Bulgarien den Alliierten ausgehändigt.

Einer nach dem andern

Bulgariens Kriegserklärung an Deutschland folgt der vorangegangenen Kriegserklärung Rumäniens, die am 25. August erfolgte.

Auch zwischen Finnland und Russland sind die Feindseligkeiten eingestellt worden, Waffenstillstandsverhandlungen sind im Gange.

Einer nach dem andern verlässt das Lager Deutschlands oder tritt sogar aktiv in den Kampf gegen Hitler ein. Nichts kann deutlicher zeigen, wie überall in der Welt, selbst bei den Bundesgenossen von gestern, die wahre Lage Hitlers eingeschätzt wird.

Hitler verliert den Krieg nicht, weil er seine Verbündeten verliert, sondern er verliert seine Verbündeten, weil er bereits den Krieg verloren hat.

Im Namen des deutschen Volkes

Bei ihrem Vormarsch im Westen finden die alliierten Armeen täglich neue Beweise für die unmenschlichen Grausamkeiten, die von der SS und Gestapo überall in Europa im Namen des deutschen Volkes verübt werden.

In Paris versuchte die Gestapo, Frauen zu zwingen, Auskunft über die Widerstandsbewegung zu geben. Jede Frau wurde von SS-Männern nackt ausgezogen und in ein eiskaltes Bad geworfen. Wenn die Gefangene danach nicht gestand, wurde sie wieder in das eiskalte Wasser geworfen, durch das diesmal ein elektrischer Strom geleitet wurde.

Wenn auch das nichts nützte, wurde ihr Körper mit Zigaretten und brennenden Zeitungen versengt. Auch Daumschrauben wurden angewendet, und viele weibliche Gefangene hatten die Handknochen gebrochen oder zermalmt.

Aus Russland sandte der britische Kriegsberichter Paul Winterton einen Bericht über seinen Besuch in dem berüchtigten Konzentrationslager von Lublin, das vor kurzem befreit wurde. Es war ein Lager zur Massenvernichtung von Juden und politischen Häftlingen.

„Die Gaskammern, wo täglich fast 2000 Männer, Frauen und Kinder getötet wurden, waren hermetisch abgeschlossene Zementräume, für keinen anderen Zweck geeignet. Sie waren mit Röhren ausgestattet, durch die das Gas einströmt, und mit Beobachtungsfenstern für die Wachen. Das Einäscherungshaus hat fünf Verbrennungsöfen, jeder gross genug, um vier bis sechs Leichen gleichzeitig aufzunehmen, und alle zusammen imstande, jeden Tag 2000 Leichen einzuäschern. Rings um die Verbrennungsstätte türmten sich grauweisse Aschenhaufen und verkohlte Menschengebeine, die in aller Eile zurückgelassen wurden, weil keine Zeit mehr war, um sie zu beseitigen.

Daneben war ein Gebäude, in dem ich die Überreste von mehreren Dutzend Männern und Frauen sah. An vielen Körpern waren die Arme und Beine abgehackt, um sie leichter in die Öfen schieben zu können. Menschen wurden in diese Verbrennungsöfen gesteckt, wie man Holz in einen Ofen wirft . . . Das Grauen dieses Lagers wird mir in Erinnerung bleiben, bis in meine Todesstunde. Diese SS-Männer, für die der Mord so etwas Alltägliches ist wie das Fliegentöten, müssen vom Erdboden verschwinden."

Weil diese Sorte Mensch, die keinen Anspruch mehr auf den Namen Mensch hat, ihre Herrschaft und ihr Leben noch um einige Wochen verlängern will, weil für sie der Friede das Ende und den Tod bedeuten, und weil sie darum den längst verlorenen Krieg immer weiter verlängert — darum sollen auch jetzt noch tausende und abertausende deutscher Soldaten ihr Leben opfern, sollen deutsche Städte und Dörfer in Schutt und Asche verwandelt werden, soll ganz Deutschland die Schrecken des totalen Krieges auf eigenem Boden erleben — des totalen Krieges, der keinen anderen Sinn mehr hat, als das Ende der Hitler, Himmler und der SS um ein paar Wochen hinauszuzögern.

Recht und Freiheit

Es gibt ein oder zwei einfache Prüfsteine, an denen man in der modernen Welt in Friedenszeiten den Zustand der Freiheit erkennt. Zunächst: Besteht das Recht auf freie Meinungsäusserung, auf Kritik an der jeweiligen Regierung? Hat das Volk das Recht, eine Regierung, mit der es nicht einverstanden ist, zum Rücktritt zu bringen? Und weiter: Besteht Gleichheit vor dem Gesetz für Arm und Reich? Kann der einfache Mann, der Bauer und der Arbeiter, der sich sein Brot im Schweisse seines Angesichts verdient, in Freiheit leben — frei von der Furcht, dass ein Scherge irgendeiner finsteren Polizeiorganisation im Dienste einer allmächtigen Partei ihn ohne ordnungsgemässe und öffentliche Verhandlung in den Kerker oder zur Misshandlung abführt?

Winston Churchill,
28. August 1944

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SECRET

L.R.38 **COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT** Date. 20.9.44.

No.	Title	Sept.	Bombs or pkgs	No. of Leaflets	No. of Units	Target
USG 52 +	Sternenbanner	10	5B	200,000	400,000	Gaggenau
			6B	240,000	480,000	Ulm
			5B	200,000	400,000	Grombach
			16B	640,000	1,280,000	
		11	5B	200,000	400,000	Leipzig
			4B	160,000	320,000	Misburg
			6B	240,000	480,000	Hanover
			5B	200,000	400,000	Bohlen
			20B	800,000	1,600,000	
		12	5B	200,000	400,000	Dresden
		13	5B	200,000	400,000	Mersburg
			5B	200,000	400,000	Darmstadt
			10B	400,000	800,000	
WG 5 F +	Foreign Workers Message - French	10	2B	74,000	74,000	Gaggenau
			2B	74,000	74,000	Ulm
			4B	148,000	148,000	
		11	1B	37,000	37,000	Misburg
			2B	74,000	74,000	Magdeburg
			5B	185,000	185,000	Fulda
			8B	296,000	296,000	
		12	2B	74,000	74,000	Magdeburg
			2B	74,000	74,000	Wilster
			4B	148,000	148,000	Misburg
			5B	185,000	185,000	Dresden
			13B	481,000	481,000	
		13	2B	74,000	74,000	Mersburg
			3B	111,000	111,000	Darmstadt
			5B	185,000	185,000	
G.28	Luftpost	8	10B	300,000	900,000	Mannheim
			5B	150,000	450,000	Darlruhe
			5B	150,000	450,000	Mainz
			20B	600,000	1,800,000	
		10	7B	210,000	630,000	Stuttgart
XG 24	Message to Foreign Workers German-Polish	8	4B	320,000	320,000	Mannheim
		9	5B	400,000	400,000	Stuttgart

+ = First Dissemination

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TR/S/12 17 Sept 1944

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

No.	Title	Date Sept	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
ZG 38	You Are Now Cut Off	16/17	2	140,000	140,000	Aachen
ZG 45	One Minute Which May Save Your Life		1	80,000	80,000	Terneuzen
			1	80,000	80,000	Hoedekenskene
			1	80,000	80,000	Goes
			1	80,000	80,000	Aachen
			1	80,000	80,000	Metz
			1	80,000	80,000	Hans sur Nied
			1	80,000	80,000	Dieuze
			1	80,000	80,000	Duren
ZG 52	Message to German Officers	16	1	80,000	80,000	Boulogne
			1	80,000	80,000	Calais
			1	80,000	80,000	Dunkirk
ZG 54	This Is How Your Comrades Fare (revised edition)		2	105,000	140,000	Boulogne
			1	52,500	70,000	Calais
			1	52,500	70,000	Dunkirk
		16/17	1	52,500	70,000	Baccarat
			1	52,500	70,000	Saarburg
ZG 58	The Last Weeks		1	71,000	71,000	Terneuzen
			1	71,000	71,000	Hoedekenskene
			1	71,000	71,000	Turnhout
			1	71,000	71,000	Arendonck
			1	71,000	71,000	Roermond
		16	1	71,000	71,000	Flushing
			2	142,000	142,000	Breskens
ZG 61	Safe Conduct		1	80,000	80,000	Boulogne
			1	80,000	80,000	Calais
			1	80,000	80,000	Dunkirk
T 152	Nachrichten		2	20,000	120,000	Boulogne
			3	30,000	180,000	Calais
			3	30,000	180,000	Dunkirk
			2	20,000	120,000	Flushing
			1	10,000	60,000	Breskens
			2	20,000	120,000	Roosendaal
			2	20,000	120,000	Breda
			2	20,000	120,000	Dordrecht
			2	20,000	120,000	Rotterdam
			2	20,000	120,000	Hague
			2	20,000	120,000	Delft
			2	20,000	120,000	Goes
			2	20,000	120,000	Steenbergen

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No.	Title	Date	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
T 153	Nachrichten *	Sept 16/17	5	50,000	300,000	St. Nazaire
			5	50,000	300,000	Lorient
			2	20,000	120,000	Terneuzen
			1	10,000	60,000	Hoedekenskens
			2	20,000	120,000	Goes
			1	10,000	60,000	Herenthals
			2	20,000	120,000	Turnhout
			2	20,000	120,000	Arendonck
			1	10,000	60,000	Helmond
			2	20,000	120,000	Weert
			3	30,000	180,000	Roermond
			4	40,000	240,000	Aachen
			2	20,000	120,000	Duren
			5	50,000	300,000	Metz
			1	10,000	60,000	Hans sur Nied
			1	10,000	60,000	Dieuze
			3	30,000	180,000	Baccarat
			2	20,000	120,000	Blamont
			3	30,000	180,000	Saarbourg
		Total	104	2,883,000	6,688,000	

* = First Dissemination

PULPINGS

G 25	Luftpost	39	1,078,560	3,235,680
XG 18	The Russians Have Crossed The Reich Frontier	44	3,520,000	3,520,000

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18 Sept 1944

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

No.	Title	Date Sept 17	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
AA 5	Leaflet for Russian Soldiers		1	80,000	80,000	St. Paimboeuf
ZG 27	Leaflet for Russian Soldiers		1	75,000	75,000	Middelharnis
			1	75,000	75,000	Oude Tonge
			1	75,000	75,000	Ooltgensplaat
			2	150,000	150,000	St. Paimboeuf
ZG 54	This Is How Your Comrades Fared (revised edition)		1	52,500	70,000	Zierkzee
			1	52,500	70,000	Zijpe
			1	52,500	70,000	Steenbergen
			1	52,500	70,000	Oudgastel
			1	52,500	70,000	Flushing
			1	52,500	70,000	Breskens
			1	52,500	70,000	Boulogne
			1	52,500	70,000	Calais
			1	52,500	70,000	Dunkirk
T 153	Nachrichten		2	20,000	120,000	Zierkzee
			2	20,000	120,000	Zijpe
			2	20,000	120,000	Steenbergen
			2	20,000	120,000	Oudgastel
			1	10,000	60,000	Middelharnis
			1	10,000	60,000	Oude Tonge
			1	10,000	60,000	Ooltgensplaat
			2	20,000	120,000	Flushing
			2	20,000	120,000	Breskens
			5	50,000	300,000	Boulogne
			5	50,000	300,000	Calais
			5	50,000	300,000	Dunkirk
			3	30,000	180,000	St. Paimboeuf
		Total	48	1,257,500	3,065,000	

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TR/S/14 19 Sept 1944

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

No.	Title	Date	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
ZG 45	One Minute which May Save Your Life	Sept 18/19	1	80,000	80,000	Utrecht
			1	80,000	80,000	Amersfoort
ZG 58	The Last Weeks		1	71,000	71,000	Merzig
			1	71,000	71,000	Metz
			1	71,000	71,000	Dieuze
			1	71,000	71,000	Baccarat
			1	71,000	71,000	Badenviller
			1	71,000	71,000	Blamont
			1	71,000	71,000	Raon L'Etade
			1	71,000	71,000	St. Die
			1	71,000	71,000	Schirmeck
ZG 61	Safe Conduct		2	160,000	160,000	Hertogenbosch
			1	80,000	80,000	Helmond
			1	80,000	80,000	Deurne
			2	160,000	160,000	Elsberg
			2	160,000	160,000	Doetinchem
			1	80,000	80,000	Utrecht
			1	80,000	80,000	Amersfoort
ZG 66	Eisehhower Statement *		2	77,500	77,500	Trier
			1	38,750	38,750	Kyllburg
			2	77,500	77,500	Gerolstein
			1	38,750	38,750	Blamont
			1	38,750	38,750	Schirmeck
ZH 2	Instructions to Dutch Civilians *		2	60,000	120,000	Hertogenbosch
			2	60,000	120,000	Helmond
			2	60,000	120,000	Deurne
			3	90,000	180,000	Elsberg
			3	90,000	180,000	Doetinchem
			2	60,000	120,000	Utrecht
			2	60,000	120,000	Amersfoort
T 155	Nachrichten *		4	40,000	240,000	Euskirchen
			3	30,000	180,000	Blankenheim
			3	30,000	180,000	Dahlem
			5	50,000	300,000	Duren
			5	50,000	300,000	Eschweiler
			1	10,000	60,000	Utrecht
			1	10,000	60,000	Amersfoort
			2	20,000	120,000	Trier
			2	20,000	120,000	Kyllburg
			1	10,000	60,000	Gerolstein
			2	20,000	120,000	Merzig
			3	30,000	180,000	Metz
			2	20,000	120,000	Dieuze
			2	20,000	120,000	Baccarat
			2	20,000	120,000	Badenviller
			2	20,000	120,000	Blamont
			2	20,000	120,000	Raon L'Etade
			2	20,000	120,000	St. Die
			2	20,000	120,000	Schirmeck
	Total		90	2,810,250	5,590,250	

* = First Dissemination

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OPPERBEVEL VAN DE GEALLIEERDE EXPEDITIE LEGERS

NEDERLANDERS

Tot de bevolking van het Zuidelijk deel van Nederland, ten Zuiden van de Lek en de Rijn:

Het oogenblik waarop gij zoolang hebt gewacht is gekomen.

Uw moed en discipline, hebben sedert de eerste landingen in Normandie al hoogstbelangrijke vruchten afgeworpen en wij rekenen nu op U voor een laatste, uiterste, krachtsinspanning. Nu de Geallieerde legers op Uw grondgebied staan en bij hun operaties ook door Nederlandsche commando - troepen worden gesteund, zijn Uw volledige bijstand en gehoorzaamheid aan de bevelen van de Opperbevelhebber onmisbaar voor de spoedige bevrijding van Nederland.

Tot de Nederlandsche strijdkrachten van het verzet in het gebied ten Zuiden van de Lek en de Rijn:

1. Voert uw operaties tegen de vijand uit geheel in overeenstemming met het oorlogsrecht. Als de vijand zich tegen Uw strijdmacht aan buitensporige handelingen te buiten gaat, verzamelt dan alle beschikbare gegevens omtrent de schuldigen, vooral hun namen en indeeling, opdat zij door de Geallieerden gestraft kunnen worden.
2. Volgt nauwkeurig de bevelen uit die ge van Uw leider, Prins Bernard, of Uw plaatselijke bevelhebbers ontvangt. Gaat U niet te buiten aan ongeorganiseerde uitbarstingen van geweld. Vermijdt voor zoover mogelijk alle gevechtshandelingen tegen sterkere vijandelijke afdeelingen.
3. Het is van nu af aan Uw taak fabrieken, mijnen en andere industrieele installaties te beschermen en niet meer om sabotage te plegen. Vooral moet ge ook

voorraden benzine, olie en smeerolien voor vernietiging door de vijand behoeden. Deze installaties en voorraden zullen binnenkort weer door Nederlanders en hun bondgenooten gebruikt moeten worden.

4. Zoodra gij contact maakt met Geallieerde troepen, verleent hun dan alle mogelijke steun en volgt de bevelen van de Geallieerde militaire bevelhebbers nauwkeurig op.

5. Zoodra het gebied waarin ge opereert door de Geallieerde legers is bevrijd kunt ge het beste helpen door orde en rust te handhaven en U van verdere actie te onthouden totdat ge van Uw leiders orders ontvangt.

Tot de bevolking van het gebied ten Zuiden van de Lek en de Rijn dat nog niet is bevrijd:

1. Probeert niet tot een algemeene opstand te komen.

2. Verleent alle mogelijke hulp aan uw eigen verzetsgroepen. Geeft hun zoo noodig onderdak, verbergt hen, en geeft hun inlichting over de bewegingen en operaties van de vijand.

3. Vele Nederlanders die belangrijke posten bekleeden zullen nu moeten onderduiken, om niet door de vijand gevangen genomen of gedood te worden. Verbergt deze mannen of helpt hen, zoo noodig, om te ontsnappen.

4. Neemt alle redelijk mogelijke maatregelen voor Uw eigen veiligheid. Blijft in Uw huis, behalve in het eigenlijke strijdgebied, en in de buurt van belangrijke verkeerswegen in steden of op het platteland, in't bizonder in streken waar vijandelijke troepenbewegingen plaats hebben, aangezien de Geallieerde luchtmacht daar buitengewoon actief zal zijn.

Tot de bevolking van het gedeelte van Nederland dat ten Noorden van de Lek en de Rijn ligt, en waar nog geen gevechtshandelingen plaats hebben:

Voor U is de tijd van handelen nog niet gekomen, maar hij zal komen. Zoodra dat oogenblik aanbreekt zult ge Uw nieuwe instructies ontvangen. Maar daarvoor moet ge absoluut rustig blijven en U van alle actie of demonstraties onthouden.

Tenslotte tot alle Nederlanders: Luistert met aandacht naar de instructies en waarschuwingen die door de B.B.C. en de Amerikaansche Radio in Europa tot U zullen worden gericht. Leest en verspreidt op zoo groot mogelijke schaal de strooibiljetten die door Geallieerde vliegtuigen zullen worden uitgeworpen. Het groote oogenblik is nu aangebroken! Kwijt u van Uw taak. Als allen hun aandeel nemen zal de bevrijding van Nederland binnen korte tijd kunnen worden volbracht.

Leve Nederland!

ALLIIERTES OBERKOMMANDO

(Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force)

INDEXED

BEKANNTMACHUNG

1. In dem unter meinem Oberkommando stehenden Kriegsschauplatz wird hiermit eine Militärregierung für die besetzten deutschen Gebiete errichtet. Die Militärregierung verfügt über die Vollmachten für Verwaltung sowie Gesetzgebung und Rechtssprechung, die in meiner Person als Oberbefehlshaber der Alliierten Streitkräfte und Militär-Gouverneur vereinigt sind.

2. Die erste Aufgabe der Militärregierung während des Fortgangs militärischer Operationen wird es sein, die rückwärtigen Verbindungen der alliierten Heere sicherzustellen und rücksichtslos alle Umtriebe in den besetzten Gebieten zu unterdrücken, die der baldigen Beendigung des Krieges entgegenwirken.

3. Zugleich wird die Militärregierung die Ausrottung des nationalsozialistischen Systems in Angriff nehmen. Die Militärregierung wird alle Mitglieder der NSDAP und der SS von verantwortlichen Stellen entfernen, ebenso andere Personen, die an führender Stelle am nationalsozialistischen System beteiligt sind. Diese Schritte werden sofort nach Eintreffen der alliierten Armeen und Einsetzung der Militärregierung in Angriff genommen.

4. Die Zivilbevölkerung hat nach Möglichkeit ihren normalen Beschäftigungen nachzugehen. Eingehende Bestimmungen werden für sie von den zuständigen Militärbehörden jedes betreffenden Gebietes erlassen werden.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

General,
Oberster Befehlshaber der Alliierten Streitkräfte

ZG 66

CHURCHILL

über Deutschlands Zukunft:

„ICH habe wiederholt erklärt, dass bedingungslose Kapitulation unseren Gegnern keinerlei Rechte gibt, aber auch uns nicht von unseren Pflichten befreit.

Die Zukunft, der wir über blutgetränkte Schlachtfelder und vorbei an den furchtbaren Mahnmalen der Zerstörung entgegenmarschieren, kann nur auf den lautersten Grundtugenden und der Anständigkeit der gesamten Menschheit errichtet werden. Sie muss sich stützen auf die Herrschaft des Gesetzes, das den Grundsatz des Rechts und der Anständigkeit aufrecht erhält.

Das heisst nicht, dass die Völker nicht das Recht haben sollen, auf ihre Überlieferungen und Leistungen stolz zu sein. Aber es wird nicht zugelassen werden, dass sie ihren Appetit nach Mehr mit bewaffneter Gewalt auf Kosten anderer Völker befriedigen.

Wir müssen das Recht und die Meinung anderer respektieren, auch wenn wir selbst an unseren eigenen Glaubenssätzen und Überzeugungen festhalten. In dem Neubau der Welt muss Raum genug sein für das Glück und das Wohlergehen aller Menschen. Dann wird am Ende diese Neuordnung auch den schuldigen und geschlagenen Völkern Glück und Wohlergehen bringen.“

ROOSEVELT

über Deutschlands Zukunft:

„*DIE Vereinten Nationen haben nicht die Absicht, das deutsche Volk zu versklaven. Wir wünschen, die natürliche und friedvolle Entwicklung des deutschen Volkes zu einem geachteten und wertvollen Mitglied der europäischen Völkerfamilie nicht zu hemmen. Aber wir legen allen Nachdruck auf das Wort „geachtet“; denn wir sind entschlossen, das deutsche Volk ein für alle Mal vom Nationalsozialismus und von der phantastischen Idee zu befreien, dass das deutsche Volk eine Herrenrasse sei.*

Grossbritannien, Russland, China, die Vereinigten Staaten und ihre Verbündeten vereinigen mehr als drei Viertel der Gesamtbevölkerung der Erde. Solange diese vier Weltmächte mit ihrer grossen militärischen Macht in ihrem Entschluss zusammenstehen, den Frieden der Welt zu bewahren, wird es keinem angriffslustigen Land mehr möglich sein, einen neuen Weltkrieg zu entfesseln. Diese vier Weltmächte müssen jedoch mit allen freiheitsliebenden Völkern Europas, Asiens, Afrikas und des amerikanischen Kontinents zusammenstehen und zusammenwirken. Die Rechte jeder einzelnen Nation, gleichgültig ob gross oder klein, müssen geachtet und so sorgsam geschützt werden wie alle Rechte jedes einzelnen innerhalb der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika.“

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STERNENBANNER NO.20. LITERAL TRANSLATION OF U.S.G.52. RESTRICTED.

PUBLISHER: U.S. OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION. 7th SEPTEMBER, 1944.

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Page 1, Columns 1 and 2.

Box.

The Neutral Countries say ...

"Germany is facing the final catastrophe", says the Swedish "Morgenposten". "Germany has irrevocably lost the initiative, and the German strategists know that the war is lost", states the Swedish "Stockholm Tidningen". "The situation for the Germans had indeed become catastrophic", states the Basle "National Zeitung". "The German armies in the East and West have suffered a decisive defeat; only a knock-out remains", states the Stockholm "Aftonbladet".

On the unanimous opinion of the neutral countries that Germany has lost the war, the Basle "Arbeiter-Zeitung" writes:

"It is not a crime to terminate a war which is hopeless, in order to save at least the people and the State. But it is a crime towards their own people to sacrifice them deliberately in a struggle which is demonstrably hopeless, only to save one's own head for another few months."

Page 1, Columns 1 and 2.

NEW LIFE IN ITALY AND FRANCE.

During the twelve months since the Allies landed on the Italian mainland, the reconstruction of Italy has made considerable progress. The danger of starvation and epidemics in the over-populated districts has been prevented owing to the resolute intervention of the Allied Military Government, which took over the administration of the territories freed from the Germans immediately after occupation. Thus, the typhus danger in Naples, which arose after the German destruction of the water supply, was prevented by a timely mass inoculation, and the danger of starvation was overcome by the organized distribution of existing food and the importation of other food. Italian workers were employed in the reconstruction of destroyed communications, and in industry, supplied with raw materials by the Allies, and thus saved from unemployment.

The political life of Italy has been resurrected after long oppression. The provisional government of Marshal Badoglio which resigned after the liberation of Rome, was followed by the government of the democratic Prime Minister Bonomi, in whose cabinet all the non-Fascist parties of Italy are represented. The workers have again joined free Trade Unions. Italian units are fighting alongside Allied troops. The administration of Italian areas, no longer situated in the battle zone, has been transferred from the Allied Military Government to the Italian government.

In the last month, British Prime Minister Churchill visited Italy where he studied the political as well as the military situation of the country. Before he returned to England he sent a message to the Italians in which he stressed the following points as vital for a true democracy:

> The right of free expression and the right of opposing and criticising the existing government; the right to remove a government constitutionally, if the people do not approve of it; the independence of the courts of justice from any violence by the government and any association with particular political parties; the application of well established laws which conform to the principles of decency and justice in the minds of men, fairness towards poor and rich, private persons and government officials; respect for the rights of the individual, subject to his duties to the state; freedom of the working man from the fear that a police organization like the Gestapo arrests or maltreats him without fair public trial.

New life in Italy and
France (continued)

France's Autonomy.

The liberation of France was that of an Allied nation. It developed according to a well prepared plan with French co-operation. The French forces of the Interior, now an army under the command of General Koenig, and the French National Committee, formed by General de Gaulle in North Africa, played a great part in the liberation of the country.

Immediately after the Allied landing in Northern France de Gaulle appointed a French chief of the civil administration in liberated areas who is closely co-operating with the Allied Military Authorities. Soon after, agreements were concluded between the French National Committee, Great Britain and the Allied Supreme Commander. In these agreements the Committee of de Gaulle is recognized as the provisional Government of France until general elections are held, and the corresponding rights, among them monetary control, are granted.

A few days after the liberation of the capital the members of the French National Committee, headed by de Gaulle, arrived in Paris, and the administration of the city was transferred to the French military commander General Koenig by the American commander. Two days after the liberation of the capital the newspapers which were suppressed under the German occupation began to re-appear.

In France too the Allies carried out immediate measures for the supply of food to the civil population. Immediately after the liberation of Paris the first food transports arrived, greeted with enthusiasm by the population.

Page 1, Columns 1 - 4.

AT THE GATES OF GERMANY.

Page 1, Columns 3 and 4.

Breaking up of the German Armies in the West.

Since the beginning of September, destruction has overtaken a large part of Germany's remaining armed strength in the West and in the Balkans.

All organized resistance by the Wehrmacht in France has broken down. During the first week of September, while blasted German remnants were trying to escape out of pockets on central and south-eastern France, Allied armed forces had driven up to the German border north and south of the Ardennes, and were overrunning the entire Channel coast deep into Holland. The Allied armies are advancing in three groups. In the center, the Americans advanced from the Ile de France across the Marne, the Aisne, the Meuse, and the Moselle. In the north, the British and Canadians, after capturing Rouen and Abbeville, surrounded all the vital Channel ports from Le Havre to Dunkirk, and seized Brussels and the great harbour of Antwerp almost without a fight. From the South of France an army composed of American, French and British divisions advanced up the Rhone valley past Lyons, pursuing the remnants of the German 19th Army toward the Vosges Mountains and the Rhine.

Up to August 25th, the total casualties of the Germans amounted to 400,000 killed, wounded and prisoners of war, of which over 200,000 were prisoners of war; these casualties have since risen sharply day by day. To detail some of the chief Allied operations in September:

A British column thrust out from Tournai into Belgium. It met hardly any resistance and in less than one day covered the road to Brussels. It was received in Brussels with immense jubilation. It continued its advance without delay towards Antwerp and took the town by surprise. The Allies now have at their disposal for supplies the second largest harbour on the continent. The capture of Antwerp was carried out at such Blitz speed that the German garrison could not carry out any destructions in the harbour. Ghent was also occupied.

Breaking up of the German Armies in the West (continued)

With similar speed the Americans thrust northwards from Paris, took Sedan, crossed the Meuse and captured Mons, Charleroi and Namur in Belgium. Thus retreat was doubly barred to all German forces in North Western France. Another American column captured Verdun, broke through the Maginot line and entered Luxemburg territory. Another American column entered Nancy and crossed the Moselle. Further American forces advanced farther South.

The Seventh American Army of General Patch reached the Swiss border. The four years encirclement of Switzerland by the Axis powers is over. Patch's army captured Lyons and Chalons-sur-Saone, and advanced towards Belfort and Southern Alsace.

The FFI was handling the annihilation of the many straggling German units left behind in France. Since the beginning of the invasions the Americans alone took 230,000 prisoners.

ITALY.

Part of the British Eighth Army which was fighting in the center had been transferred to the Adriatic and there started a surprise offensive, broke through the Gothic line on a large front, and approached Rimini. The American Fifth Army took Pisa and Lucca.

FINLAND.

Finland concluded a provisional armistice with Russia and broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, and Finland sent a peace delegation to Moscow. The German troops in Northern Finland under General Rendulic must evacuate the country by 15th September or will be interned.

EASTERN FRONT.

A new Rumanian offensive started east of Warsaw. On the southern wing of the Eastern front Russian and Rumanian forces have broken through the main ridge of the Carpathians and have taken Brasov. They continued advancing into Transylvania and threaten Hungarian territory. They occupied all Wallachia and reached the Yugoslav border.

SLOVAKIA.

A revolt broke out in Slovakia. The Slovak army under the command of its C-in-C General Catlos went over to the Allies. German troops were thrown into battle, as the Slovak Nazi government no longer had any troops of its own.

BULGARIA.

Despite its declaration of neutrality the Bulgarian Government allowed the German troops who were fleeing from the Balkans unchallenged passage. Thereupon the Soviet Government declared war on Bulgaria. Bulgaria at once asked for an armistice.

AIR WAR.

In the midst of this political and military collapse which made all resistance hopeless, Germany became exposed to the full impact of the allied air offensive. It reached a record in August by dropping roughly 140 million kilogramms. With the liberation of the occupied countries in the West, targets which hitherto tied down a large section of the allied air forces disappear. The full extent of American and British air superiority will now be felt only by Germany.

Page 2, Columns 1 - 4.

THE DIARY OF THE END.

Shortly after the Allied landing at Normandy, Hitler issued an appeal to the senior officers of the Wehrmacht. He said:

"The enemy has launched his attack on Europe which we have expected for a long time, and his intentions are known to us. In the victorious offensive in the West during May and June 1940 the military and material foundations for this struggle were created. Since that time terrific fortifications have been erected along the coasts of Europe in years of hard work..."

Request for destructive barrage by a Paratroop Regiment. Regiment Command Post.

Since artillery ammunition is available in strictly limited quantities only, it should be made clear to the company-commanders what the results of frequent and unnecessary requests for destructive barrages would be.

Hitler said: "...It is here where you now defend our Continent..."

From the letter of a German soldier:

We stand here in the open field, exposed to all attacks and on the radio they talk about the Atlantic Wall of steel and iron. Our only weapons are carbines, hand-grenades and a Czech machine gun which jams more than it shoots.

Hitler said: "...It is here where you will smash the attack of our enemy against our people and state..."

Combat report of the 91st Infantry Division, Combat Group Eitner:

Again and again, it becomes apparent that the long stay in France without active combat against the enemy and, in particular, long term billeting has had absolutely disastrous effects on the combat morale of the troops. It has become extremely difficult to force the men to make use of their weapons at all because they are afraid that by so doing they might give away their positions.

Hitler said: "...It is your task to bar the enemy's access to Europe at all costs..."

From the order to the Air Force Pursuit Regiment 46 going into battle at the new front:

The enemy opposing us has been tested and proved in many theaters of operations. He fights hard, makes use of many tricks and deceptions and is very well supplied with material. Because of his momentary superiority in the air, he is able to look into and behind our positions all the time, and no movements escape him by day.

Hitler said: "...You will join the strength of your weapons with the strength of your souls in this battle..."

Report of experiences from a Parachute Regt. on Fuse of Hand-grenade 39:

When the company was employed in battle in the invasion area, it was observed that approximately 30% of the hand-grenades thrown did not explode.

It was ascertained through investigations that the fuse of the grenades had become rusty as a result of damp storage.

Hitler said: "...To repel this attack is a historic task whose fatal importance compels every man to do his utmost..."

The Diary of the End
(continued)

The commander-in-chief, Panzer Group Command West.

Re: Discipline.

In spite of the scarcity of petrol which, at home, compels the doctor and the farmer to undergo such restrictions, so that these most important callings can no longer do justice to their tasks, we see in areas in the rear an unnecessarily great number of vehicles driving along which frequently have no other apparent task than to "organize" or to renew an acquaintanceship with a girl.

Hitler said: "...There can be no evasive action and no manoeuvering for position, the order is to stand, to hold or to die..."

From the letter of a soldier:

I can still picture the horror and terror of yesterday's day of battle. I thank God that I am still alive. Words fail to describe what happened. I am no novice at the front. Even many who have fought at the Russian front say that there had never been anything like this over there. We have almost been completely wiped out and only a third of our battalion is still left. The superiority of the Englishmen is too overwhelming. We had no heavy weapons. No support from other types of weapons.

Hitler said: "...Where the enemy attacks he must be annihilated..."

A captured private soldier describes his journey to the channel coast:

All along the road there is one tank after the other. Enormous amounts of material roll by. Filtering plants right behind the front. Road-bridge builders are on the job immediately. In every direction munition dumps. Against all that we can do nothing.

Hitler said: "...We will therefore be victorious. You are called upon to fight for victory, and thus fulfill the legacy of our fallen comrades..."

signed: Adolf Hitler.

Army High Command 7. Divisional Medical Officer.

Field hospitals report that wounded are deprived of the greatest part of their clothing at the troop and main dressing stations; some are brought into the hospitals completely naked. The wounded should be left with their clothing since no great supply of underwear and clothing can be allotted to the hospitals.

Page 2, Columns 3 and 4.

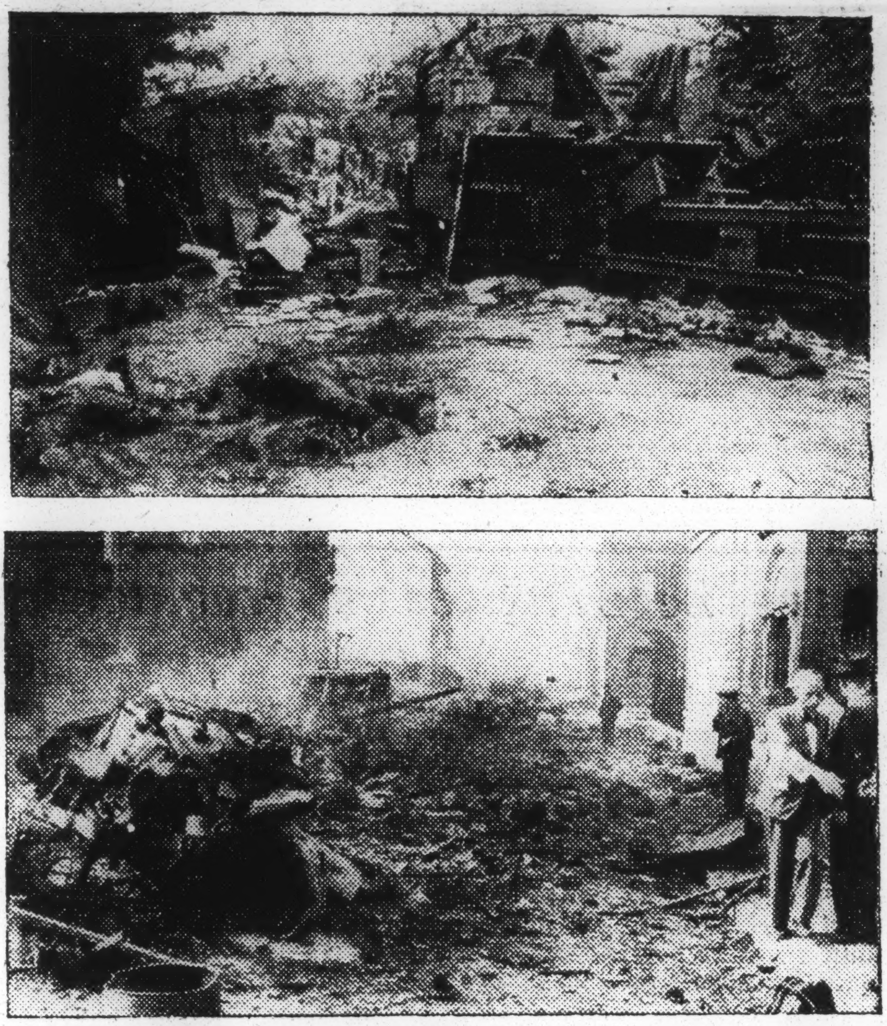
Caption.

THE WAY BACK.

The roads of France are strewn with wreckage of German vehicles destroyed when trying to escape. Top: A German transport smashed by British rocket firing planes near Falaise. Bottom: German war material which became a victim of American tanks at Troyes.

Das Tagebuch vom Ende

DER WEG ZURÜCK



DIE STRASSEN FRANKREICHS *sind von Trümmern deutscher Fahrzeuge übersät, die auf der Flucht zerstört wurden. Oben: Ein deutscher Transport, den britische Raketenflugzeuge bei Falaise zerschmetterten. Unten: Deutsches Kriegsmaterial, das amerikanischen Panzern in Troyes zum Opfer fiel.*

KURZ nach der Landung der Alliierten in der Normandie erliess Hitler einen Aufruf an die höheren Offiziere der Wehrmacht. Er sagte:

„Der Feind ist zu dem seit langem von uns erwarteten Angriff auf Europa angetreten, seine Absichten sind uns allen bekannt. In der siegreichen Westoffensive von Mai und Juni 1940 wurden die militärischen und materiellen Voraussetzungen zu dieser Auseinandersetzung geschaffen. Seitdem sind in jahrelanger Arbeit an den Küsten Europas gewaltige Befestigungsanlagen errichtet worden . . ."

Vernichtungsfeueranforderung eines Fallschirmjägerregiments Rgts.-Gefechtsstand:

Da Artillerie-Munition nur in äusserst begrenzten Mengen zur Verfügung steht, ist den Kompanie-Führern klar zu legen, welche Folgen häufiges und unnötiges Anfordern von Vernichtungsfeuer haben kann.

Hitler sagte: „. . . Hier verteidigt Ihr nun unseren Kontinent . . ."

Aus dem Brief eines deutschen Soldaten:

Wir stehen hier auf freiem Feld allen Angriffen ausgesetzt und im Radio spricht man vom Atlantikwall aus Stahl und Eisen! Unsere einzigen Waffen sind Karabiner! Handgranaten und ein tschechisches MG, das mehr Hemmungen hat als man damit schiessen kann.

Hitler sagte: „. . . Hier werdet Ihr den Angriff unserer Feinde gegen Volk und Reich zerschlagen . . ."

Gefechtsbericht der 91. Infanterie Division, Kampfgruppe Eitner:

Es zeigt sich immer wieder, dass der lange Aufenthalt in Frankreich ohne Feindberührung und besonders langfristige Uk-Stellungen sich geradezu vernichtend auf die Kampfmoral ausgewirkt haben. Es ist ungeheuer schwer die Männer zu zwingen, überhaupt von ihrer Schusswaffe Gebrauch zu machen, weil sie Angst haben, ihre Stellung zu verraten.

Hitler sagte: „Eure Aufgabe ist es, dem Feind den Zutritt nach Europa unter allen Umständen zu verwehren . . ."

Aus dem Befehl zum Einsatz des Lw.-Jäger-Regts. 46 in neuem Kampfraum:

Der Feind, der uns gegenüber steht, ist eine bewährte, auf mehreren Kriegsschauplätzen erprobte Truppe. Er kämpft, bedient sich aller Listen und Täuschungsmittel und ist materiell sehr gut gerüstet. Infolge seiner augenblicklichen Luftüberlegenheit hat er ständig Einblick in und hinter unsere Stellungen, keine Bewegung am Tage entgeht ihm.

Hitler sagte: „. . . Mit der Kraft Eurer Waffen werdet Ihr in dieser Auseinandersetzung die Stärke Eurer Seelen verbinden . . ."

Erfahrungsbericht von einem Fallschirmjägerregiment über den Zünder der Eihandgranate 39:

Beim Einsatz der Kompanie im Invasionsgebiet wurde festgestellt, dass ungefähr 30% der geworfenen Eihandgranaten nicht detonierten. Auf Grund eigener Untersuchungen wurde ermittelt, dass die Brennzünder für Eihandgranaten infolge Lagerung angerostet waren.

Hitler sagte: „. . . die Abwehr dieses Angriffs eine geschichtliche Aufgabe, deren schicksalhafte Grösse jeden von Euch auf das Höchste verpflichtet . . ."

Der Oberbefehlshaber Panzergruppenkommando West.
Betr.: Disziplin.

Trotz der Betriebsstoffknappheit, die in der Heimat selbst gegenüber Arzt und Bauer selbst zu solchen Einschränkungen zwingt, dass diese wichtigsten Berufe ihrer Aufgabe nicht mehr gerecht werden können, sieht man im rückwärtigen Gebiet eine unverantwortlich grosse Anzahl von Kraftfahrzeugen fahren, die sichtlich häufig keine andere Aufgabe haben, als zu „organisieren" oder die Bekanntschaft mit einem Mädchen zu erneuern.

Hitler sagte: Hier gibt es kein Ausweichen und kein Operieren, hier gilt es zu stehen, zu halten oder zu sterben . . ."

Aus dem Briefe eines Soldaten:

Noch steht mir das Grauen und der Schrecken vom gestrigen Hauptkampftag im Gesicht. Dass ich noch lebe, danke ich Gott. Worte fehlen, um das Vergangene zu schildern. Ich bin kein Neuling an der Front. Auch viele Russlandkämpfer sagen, es war so etwas noch nie dagewesen. Wir sind fast ganz aufgerieben und nur ein Drittel unseres Batallions ist noch da. Die Uebermacht des Engländers ist zu gewaltig. Wir hatten keine schweren Waffen, keine Unterstützung durch andere Waffengattungen.

Hitler sagte: „. . . Wo der Feind angreift, muss er vernichtet werden . . ."

Ein gefangener Lanzer beschreibt den Abtransport an die Kanalküste:

Auf dem ganzen Weg ein Panzer nach dem anderen. Ein unheimliches Material rollt an. Filteranlagen sofort hinter der Front. Strassenbrückenbauer an der Arbeit. Allerwärts Munitionslager. Dagegen kommen wir nicht an.

Hitler sagte: „Der Sieg wird deshalb unser sein. Ihr seid dazu berufen, ihn zu erkämpfen, und damit das Vermächtnis unserer gefallenen Kameraden zu erfüllen. . ."

gez. Adolf Hitler.

Armeeoberkommndo 7. Divisions-Arzt

Kriegslazarette melden, dass Verwundeten auf den Truppen- und Hauptverbandplätzen der grösste Teil ihrer Bekleidung abgenommen und sie zum Teil vollkommen nackt an die Lazarette eingeliefert werden. Den Verwundeten sind die Kleider zu belassen, da den Lazaretten kein grosser Vorrat an Wäsche- und Bekleidungsstücken zugeteilt werden kann.

STERNENBANNER

Herausgeber: USA Kriegsinformationsant London, den 7. September 1944.

Vor den Toren Deutschlands

Das neutrale Ausland sagt . . .

"DEUTSCHLAND steht vor der Endkatastrophe," sagt die schwedische *Morgenposten*. „Deutschland hat die Initiative unwiederbringlich verloren, und die deutschen Strategen wissen, dass der Krieg verloren ist," erklärt die schwedische *Stockholms Tidningen*. „Die Lage für die Deutschen ist tatsächlich katastrophal geworden," erklärt die Baseler *National Zeitung*. „Die deutschen Armeen in Osten und Westen haben eine entscheidende Niederlage erlitten: nur noch ein letzter Stoss ist notwendig," erklärt das Stockholmer *Aftonbladet*.

Zur übereinstimmenden Auffassung des neutralen Auslandes, dass Deutschland den Krieg verloren hat, schreibt die Baseler *Arbeiter-Zeitung*:

„Es ist kein Verbrechen, wenn man einen aussichtslosen Krieg abbricht, um wenigstens Volk und Staat zu retten. Wohl aber ist es ein Verbrechen gegenüber Menschen eigenen Blutes, wenn man es im nachweisbar aussichtslosen Kampf, nur um den eigenen Kopf noch um einige Monate hinüberzuretten, bewusst dem Verbluten preisgibt."

Neues Leben Italiens und Frankreichs

IN den zwölf Monaten seit der Landung der Alliierten auf dem italienischen Festland hat der Wiederaufbau Italiens beträchtliche Fortschritte gemacht. Die Gefahr des Hungers und der Epidemie, die n den übervölkerten Gebieten drohte, wurde durch das entschlossene Eingreifen der alliierten Militärregierung abgewendet, die unmittelbar nach der Besetzung die Verwaltung der von den Deutschen befreiten Gebiete übernahm. So verhinderte eine rechtzeitige Massenimpfung die Typhusgefahr in Neapel, die nach der Zerstörung der Wasserleitung durch die Deutschen entstanden war, und die Hungersgefahr wurde durch organisierte Verteilung der vorhandenen und durch Einfuhr neuer Lebensmittel gebannt. Die italienischen Arbeiter wurden beim Wiederaufbau zerstörter Verkehrswege und in der mit alliierten Rohstoffen versorgten Industrie beschäftigt und so vor der Arbeitslosigkeit bewahrt.

Das politische Leben Italiens ist nach langer Unterdrückung wieder erwacht. Auf die vorläufige Regierung des Marschalls Badoglio, die nach der Befreiung Roms zurücktrat, ist die Regierung des demokratischen Ministerpräsidenten Bonomi gefolgt, in der alle nichtfaschistischen Parteien Italiens vertreten sind. Die Arbeiter haben sich wieder in freien Gewerkschaften zusammengeschlossen. Italienische Truppenverbände kämpfen an der Seite der Alliierten. Die Verwaltung der italienischen Gebiete, die nicht mehr in der Kampfzone liegen, ist von der alliierten Militärregierung an die italienische Regierung übergegangen.

Im vergangenen Monat besuchte der britische Premierminister Churchill Italien, wo er neben der militärischen auch die politische Lage des Landes studierte. Vor seiner Rückkehr nach England richtete er an die Italiener eine Abschiedsbotschaft, in der er folgende Punkte als wesentliche Voraussetzungen einer wahren Demokratie bezeichnete:

Das Recht freier Meinungsäusserung und das Recht auf Opposition und Kritik der bestehenden Regierung; das Recht, eine Regierung verfassungsmässig zu beseitigen, die das Volk nicht billigt; die Unabhängigkeit der Gerichte von jeder Vergewaltigung durch die Regierung und jeder Verbindung mit bestimmten politischen Parteien; die Anwendung festgegründeter Gesetze, die in der Vorstellung der Menschen mit den Grundsätzen des Anstands und der Gerechtigkeit übereinstimmen; Unparteilichkeit gegenüber Armen und Reichen, Privatleuten und Regierungsbeamten; Achtung vor den Rechten des Einzelnen, soweit sie durch seine Pflichten gegen den Staat begrenzt sind; Freiheit des arbeitenden Menschen von der Furcht, dass eine Polizeiorganisation wie die Gestapo ihn ohne unparteiisches öffentliches Verfahren in Haft nimmt oder misshandelt.

Frankreichs Selbstverwaltung

Die Befreiung Frankreichs war die eines verbündeten Volkes. Sie geschah nach einem wohlvorbereiteten Plan unter Mitwirkung der Franzosen. Die französischen Streitkräfte des Inneren, die jetzt eine Armee unter dem Kommando des Generals Koenig bilden, und das von General de Gaulle bereits in Nordafrika gebildete Französische Nationalkomitee hatten an der Befreiung des Landes hervorragenden Anteil.

Sofort nach der Landung der Alliierten in Nordfrankreich ernannte de Gaulle einen französischen Chef der Zivilverwaltung für die befreiten Gebiete, der mit den alliierten Militärbehörden aufs engste zusammenarbeitet. Bald darauf wurden Abkommen zwischen dem französischen Nationalkomitee, der britischen Regierung und dem alliierten Oberbefehlshaber geschlossen. In ihnen wird das Komitee de Gaulles als vorläufige Regierung Frankreichs bis zur Abhaltung allgemeiner Wahlen anerkannt, und es werden ihm die entsprechenden Rechte, darunter auch das der Währungskontrolle in Frankreich, zugesprochen.

Wenige Tage nach der Befreiung der Hauptstadt trafen die Mitglieder des französischen Nationalkomitees mit de Gaulle an der Spitze in Paris ein, und die Verwaltung der Stadt wurde von dem amerikanischen Befehlshaber dem französischen Militärkommandanten General Koenig übergeben. Zwei Tage nach der Befreiung der Hauptstadt begannen die unter der deutschen Besetzung verbotenen Zeitungen wieder zu erscheinen.

Auch in Frankreich führten die Alliierten Sofortmassnahmen zur Versorgung der Zivilbevölkerung mit Lebensmitteln durch. Kurz nach der Befreiung von Paris trafen dort die ersten Lebensmitteltransporte ein, die von der Bevölkerung mit Jubel empfangen wurden.

Zusammenbruch der deutschen Heere im Westen

SEIT Anfang September wurde ein Grossteil der bisher noch nicht zerschlagenen deutschen Streitkräfte in Westen und im Balkan vom Untergang ereilt.

Der organisierte Widerstand der Wehrmacht in Frankreich ist zusammengebrochen. Während der ersten Septemberwoche erreichten alliierte Panzerkolonnen die deutsche Grenze nördlich und südlich der Ardennen und überrannten die ganze Kanalküste bis tief nach Holland. Gleichzeitig versuchten noch nicht zerbrochene Ueberreste der deutschen Heere in Mittel-und Südostfrankreich sich nach Deutschland zu retten.

Die alliierten Heere dringen in drei Gruppen vor. Im Zentrum operieren die Amerikaner von der Isle de France. Sie erzwangen sich nacheinander den Übergang über die Marne, die Aisne, die Maas und die Mosel. Im Norden nahmen die Engländer und Kanadier Rouen und Abbeville, umringten alle Haupthäfen am Kanal von Le Havre bis Dünkirchen und nahmen beinahe kampflos Brüssel und die wichtige Hafenstadt Antwerpen. In Südfrankreich drang eine Armee von Amerikanern, Franzosen und Engländern rhoneaufwärts über Lyon hinaus vor und verfolgte die Überreste der deutschen 19. Armee in der Richtung auf die Vogesen und auf den Rhein.

Bis einschliesslich 25. August betrugen die deutschen Gesamtverluste an Toten, Verwundeten und Gefangenen 400.000 Mann, darunter 200.000 Gefangene; diese Verluste sind seitdem ständig gestiegen. Im folgenden einige Einzelheiten über die wichtigsten alliierten Operationen in der ersten Septemberwoche.

Eine englische Kolonne stiess von Tournai nach Belgien vor. Sie fand so gut wie keinen Widerstand und legte den Weg nach Brüssel in nicht ganz einem Tage zurück. Sie wurde in Brüssel mit ungeheurem Jubel empfangen. Sie setzte ohne Verweilen ihren Weg nach Antwerpen fort und nahm die Stadt überraschend. Die Alliierten verfügen damit für ihren Nachschub über den zweitgrössten Hafen des europäischen Festlandes. Die Besetzung Antwerpens geschah in einem solchen Blitztempo, dass die deutsche Besatzung keinerlei Zerstörungen im Hafen vornehmen konnte. Ghent wurde gleichfalls besetzt.

Im gleichen Tempo stiessen die Amerikaner von Paris nordwärts vor, nahmen Sedan, überschritten die Maas und besetzten Mons, Charleroi und Namur in Belgien. Allen deutschen Kräften in Nordfrankreich ist daher der Rückzug doppelt verlegt. Eine andere Kolonne nahm Verdun, durchbrach die Maginot-Linie und drang in das Grossherzogtum Luxemburg ein. Eine weitere amerikanische Kolonne drang in Nancy ein und überschritt die Mosel. Weitere amerikanische Kräfte stiessen weiter südlich vor.

Die 7. amerikanische Armee unter General Patch erreichte die Schweizer Grenze. Die vierjährige Umklammerung der Schweiz durch die Achsenmächte ist vorbei. Die Armee Patch nahm Lyon und Chalons sur Saone und drang gegen Belfort und das Südelsass vor.

Die französische Armee des Inneren nahm die Aufgabe der Vernichtung der zahlreichen in Frankreich zurückgebliebenen versprengten deutschen Einheiten auf sich. Seit Beginn der Invasion haben allein die Amerikaner 230.000 Gefangene gemacht.

Einheiten dieser Armee vereinigten sich mit den amerikanischen Kräften in Nordfrankreich.

Italien

Der Teil der englischen achten Armee, der bisher im Mittelabschnitt stand, wurde an die adriatische Küste verlegt und begann dort eine überraschende Offensive, durchbrach die Gotenlinie auf breiter Front und näherte sich Rimini. Die fünfte amerikanische Armee nahm Pisa und Lucca.

Finnland

Nach Abschluss eines provisorischen Waffenstillstandes mit Russland und Abbruch der diplomatischen Beziehungen mit Deutschland sandte Finnland eine Friedens-Delegation nach Moskau. Die deutschen Truppen in Nordfinnland unter General Rendulic müssen das Land bis 15. September verlassen, sonst werden sie interniert.

Ostfront

Eine neue russische Offensive östlich Warschau hat begonnen. Auf dem Südflügel der Ostfront haben russische und rumänische Kräfte den Hauptwall der Karpathen durchstossen und Kronstadt genommen. Sie dringen weiter in Siebenbürgen vor und bedrohen ungarisches Gebiet. Sie besetzten die ganze Wallachei und erreichten die jugoslawische Grenze.

Slowakei

In der Slowakei brach ein Aufstand aus. Die slowakische Armee unter ihrem Oberbefehlsaber General Catlos ging auf die Seite der Alliierten über. Deutsche Truppen wurden dort in den Kampf geworfen, da die slowakische Nazi-Regierung über keine eigenen Truppen verfügte.

Bulgarien

Trotz ihrer Neutralitätserklärung gewährte die bulgarische Regierung den aus dem Balkan fliehenden deutschen Truppen unbehinderten Durchzug. Daraufhin hat die Sowjetregierung an Bulgarien den Krieg erklärt. Bulgarien suchte sofort um Gewährung eines Waffenstillstands an.

Luftkrieg

Inmitten dieses politischen und militärischen Zusammenbruchs, der jeden Widerstand aussichtslos erscheinen lässt, blieb Deutschland der vollen Wucht der alliierten Luftoffensive unterworfen. Sie erreichte im August mit dem Abwurf von rund 140 Millionen kg einen noch nicht dagewesenen Rekord. Mit der Befreiung der besetzten Gebiete im Westen fallen Ziele aus, die bisher einen Grossteil der alliierten Luftstreitkräfte banden. Die ganze amerikanische und britische Luftüberlegenheit wird sich erst jetzt auf Deutschland auswirken.

RESTRICTED.

XH. 34.

INDEXED

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN NO.48

Tuesday, September 12th. 1944.

Distributed by the Allied Air Forces.

ILLUSTRATIONS

British and Dutch cross Albert Canal.

Princess Juliana returns from Canada.

THE AMERICANS ON GERMAN TERRITORY

BRITISH PATROLS OVER THE DUTCH FRONTIER

GHENT, LIEGE, LUXEMBOURG AND DION LIBERATED

London, Tuesday, Sept.12th. On Sunday evening British Tanks pushed forward from the Bridgehead over the Albert Canal and reached the factory known as "The Big Barrier", at the Maas-Scheldt Canal, a few kilometres south of the Dutch frontier. On Monday September 11th. British patrols entered Dutch territory from this point. On Monday evening an official report stated that the Americans had a considerable force on German territory north of Trier. Further south, the Germans did not succeed in driving the troops of the Third American Army from their so strategically important bridgeheads over the river Moselle. Patrols of the Third and Seventh Army - which has advanced from the Riviera - have made contact west of liberated Dijon. The picture of the Allied offensive as a whole is favourable, even though supply difficulties together with quick local reactions on the part of the Germans, somewhat delayed the offensive last week.

THE WATCHWORD REMAINS

1. Refrain in all circumstances from premature and individual action. This would compromise you and the military operations. Refrain from any demonstration until Allied troops are on the spot and are masters of the situation.

2. Keep to the instructions given you by your leaders. They will be told at the right moment what you are to do.

3. Officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Dutch army and Dutch navy who are at present in Holland should, if uniforms are available to them, not put them on yet. The moment at which they may do so will be made known later.

Orders from Prince Bernhard, Commander of the Forces of the Interior of the Dutch nation.

DUTCH - BELGIAN - LUXEMBOURG TOLL UNION.

As already announced previously, a toll-union was concluded on September 5th. 1944 between the Belge-Luxembourg economic Union on the one side and Holland on the other.

It is true that this toll-union is only of a temporary nature, but it will serve to facilitate economic restoration and to create conditions favourable to establishing a permanent and complete toll union. It is a logical continuation of the monetary agreement between the same three states which was concluded on October 21st. 1943.

The agreement concerning the toll-union was signed by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Finance and by the latter also in his capacity of Deputy Minister of Trade, Industry, and Agriculture. In this agreement Holland and the Belge-Luxembourg Economic Union have introduced a communal customs' tarrif thereby abolishing import duties for each other. The communal ruling applicable to goods from other countries is liberally worded. All goods, whatever their nature and whatever their country of origin will be free of duty provided they are intended for rehabilitation or relief purposes. These goods will, for the time being, represent the bulk of imports.

The agreement involves three organisations which will be charged with the co-ordination of the measures to be taken under the rulings of the toll-union.

1. An administrative commission for the customs regulations. This commission will plan the measures which will be necessary for the unification of the legislation and for the executive stipulations of the imposing of import duty and excise as well as for their application according to the regulations of the agreement concluded.

2. An administrative commission for trade overseas which will apply the rulings for import and export permits and for import and export quotas.

3. A commission for trade agreements which will coordinate relationships resulting from agreements with other states.

The communal measures regarding the toll union which will be concluded under the agreement, will be laid down in negotiation with the Ministers of the three countries and if necessary, put them before the authorised bodies for apporoval.

For the time being the agreement will come into force immediately the Governments are restored in the liberated countries.

PAYMENTS BY THE ALLIED ARMIES

The Minister of Finance makes the following announcement on behalf of the Netherlands Government :

"It is the intention that the Allied armies in Holland will make payments in Dutch currency.

This Dutch money will be made up of new currency notes and silver coins which the Netherlands Government has had made in the United States of America.

The Paper money was issued in denominations of Fl.1.-,Fl.2.50, Fl.10.-,Fl.25.-, Fl.50.- and Fl.100.-.

The coins are dubbeltjes (10 cents pieces), Kwartjes (25 cents pieces) and guilders. As a result of the quick advance of the Allied Armies through France and Belgium, it is possible that, at the beginning, the troops will not have any Dutch money at their disposal.

If, therefore, in this event, our Allies offer old or new French or Belgian paper money as a means of payment, the Netherlands Government than appeals to the Dutch nation to offer the Allied armies every co-operation and to accept this French and Belgian paper money in payment.

The following regulations apply as regards the rates of exchange:

1 Guilder is equal to 18.70 French francs.

1 Guilder is equal to 16.50 Belgian Francs.

x x x

RESTRICTED.

MAJOR GENERAL KRULS - CHIEF OF MILITARY AUTHORITY

Colonel of General Staff, Mr. H.J. was promoted to Major General by Royal Decree on September 5th.

Major General Kruls who, since February 1st. 1943 has been charged with the preparations for the Military Authority, has now been appointed Chief of Staff of the Military Authority in Holland.

Major General Kruls was born in 1902 in Amsterdam. After having passed through the Royal Military Academy at Breda, he was made a 2nd .Lieutenant of the 'vestings' artillery. During his military career General Kruls studied law at Utrecht in which faculty he got his Masters title in 1937.

In 1930, Lieutenant Kruls - as he was then - was sent to Curacao to organise air target defences there. He worked at this for some years at the General Staff Section of the Department of Defence. After having served for about two years with the 2nd. Field Artillery Regiment, he was attached to the Higher Military Academy from 1934 to 1937 after which he was allocated to the General Staff from 1937-38.

In 1938, Lieutenant Kruls returned to the Department of Defence and was promoted to captain. In 1939 he became the Minister of Defence's adjutant in which position he came to England in May 1940. In May 1942 he was promoted to Major and in February 1943 to Colonel.

GOVERNMENT INSTRUCTIONS TO THE DUTCH PRESS

The Government has issued instructions with regard to the press in liberated Dutch territory. In principle, the publication is forbidden of all papers which have appeared in Occupied Holland since January 1st 1943. It is furthermore laid down that, unless the Allied military authorities decree otherwise, the publication of the following four kinds of papers are permitted:-

1. The socalled "illegal" press.
2. Dailies - newspapers or periodicals in whatsoever form, of which the publication ceased before January 1st. 1943. and have not appeared since during enemy occupation.
3. Dailies, newspapers or periodicals which have been permitted temporary publications, either by the Minister of Home Affairs or the Military Authority.
4. Dailies, newspapers or periodicals which are published on the orders of the Allied military authorities, provided the contents of such publications does not exceed the strict contents of such permission.

In these instructions, illegal press should be understood as any paper or periodical which appeared regularly for a short or long time during the occupation and which was in opposition to the measures of the occupant.

Any infringement of these measures will be considered a crime.

The Government has, furthermore, decided to set up a Commission to purge the Press.

TO THE REFUGEES FROM BELGIUM AND HOLLAND (2)

The Allied High Command has sent the following message to refugees from Belgium and Holland and to people of other nationalities who have been taken to Holland or Belgium.

The Allied Armies are advancing with great speed on their journey of liberation. A large section of Belgium has already been liberated and the liberation of Holland is also near at hand.

We make the following appeal to those people who are far away from their homes in Belgium and Holland whose chief aim it is to return home:-

STAY WHERE YOU ARE. Plans have been made to help you and to make it possible for you to return to your home and family as soon as the circumstances of war permit it. These plans can only be carried out successfully then when you follow our instructions and offer the Allied authorities your full cooperation.

You will be helping the Allied High Command by staying where you are, as a result of which the roads will be kept free for the Allied armies of liberation.

FROM ALL FRONTS.

The Russians in the Balkans

The Russians have advanced straight through Roumania with great speed and at the end of last week they were on the Jugoslav frontier. Together with Marshal Tito's partisans who, incidentally, have been given the highest Russian distinction - the Order of Suwbrow by Stalin - they have thrown a cordon right across the Balkans by which the German troops on Crete, on the Aegean islands and in Greece, are cut off from Germany. The position of these German troops has been made even more difficult by the turn of events in Bulgaria. The Government prior to the present one, hesitated in breaking with Germany. Moscow broke the knot and declared war on Bulgaria. This country then immediately declared itself willing to negotiate armistice terms. On Saturday, September 9th., firing ceased. Meanwhile the hesitant Government was replaced by a new Government under Colonel Georgiew who depended upon the pro-Russian officers group in the Bulgarian army. This Cabinet arrested all pro-German elements and declared their possessions confiscated. The Russians are now advancing into the Roumanian occupied part of Transylvannia, N.W. of Bukarest. Roumania has declared war on Hungary.

A new French Cabinet.

On September 9th. General de Gaulle formed a new cabinet which was to give the leading note to the representatives of the resistance groups. Prof. Georges Bidault (Catholic Democrat), President of the National Council of Resistance, was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. Prof. Weitgen became Minister of Information. The Communist Grenier, Minister of Air was replaced by the Communist Tillon, President of the Paris Liberation Committee. Ex-President of the Senate, Jules Jeanneney, was also taken into the Cabinet. About half of the whole cabinet was made up of members of the resistance movement, a quarter may be considered representative of former political groups and a quarter as representative of Fighting France overseas.

The Quebec Conference. -

Prime Minster Churchill arrived in Canada on September 10th., accompanied by a large number of high British military officers. A new Anglo-American conferebce is to be held in Quebec. The chief point on the agenda will certainly be the operations to be undertaken to bring Japan on her knees after Germany has been beaten. The Japanese statesmen have no illusions about these operations. The Jap Premier Loiso warned the Japanese people last week against Allied landings in Japan itself. At Quebec, Roosevelt, Churchill and their advisers will review the last stage of the Allied offensive in Europe whilst they will also pay attention to the problems of the military occupation of Germany. The Amglo-American-Russo Advice Commission for Europe which has its seat in London has already made the conditions which will be put before Germany at her capitulation.

The End of V.1.

It has been officially announced in London that, now that almost the entire of the coast of Northern France and Belgium is in Allied hands, the danger of further attacks by flying bombs has, practically speaking, disappeared. Attacks with these projectiles lasted 80 days. Eight thousand bombs were launched by the Germans; only 2300 reached London. The rest disappeared or were shot down by anti aircraft or fighters or brought down by balloon cables, of which two thousand formed a powerful obstruction S.E. of London. 800 heavy and nearly 2,000 light guns were brought into action against the flying bombs. In the first week of their appearance, they shot down 17%, in the last week 74%. Dutch Spitfire pilots shot down 118 of these projectiles. As a result of its excellent spy and air reconnaissance service, the British Government was in a position to take counter measures in good time. In this way they were able to restrict the dangers of V.1. within reasonable limits. "To govern is to see ahead" - the saying goes. In the question of flying bombs, Churchill's cabinet proved its ability against the weapon of which Germany had such high hopes.

TO THE DUTCH CIVIL AUTHORITIES IN LIBERATED TERRITORY

The Minister of Home Affairs makes the following announcement:

H.M. the Queen has sanctioned a decree which makes provision for the administration of province and municipality. This decree cannot be published at the moment for security reasons. These civil authorities whose loyalty and legal authority has continuously been without any doubt can, nevertheless, take temporary measures. This authority is restricted to that which is strictly necessary and, as far as possible, to normal official duties. The temporary measures may not deviate from the instructions of the Allied Military authorities.

Excepted from the authority to carry out any legal official duty, are all these people who before or during the occupation were members or sympathising members of any national-socialist or fascist organisation. It goes without saying, therefore, that anyone belonging to the last mentioned category need not be obeyed by anyone.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE ATTACK ON GERMANY

GHENT, LUXEMBOURG AND LIEGE LIBERATED.

British tanks near North Brabant.

Main force and patrols.

The Allied offensive in France and Belgium does not show itself on the map as a slowly advancing front line, One cannot really speak of a front-line as one did in the last World War. Big Allied Armies - the First Canadian, the Second British and the First and Third American - are moving like enormous coherent concentrations of strength. At some points these main forces are engaged in a battle with German contingents: at other points they are sending strong patrols out, which are often many tens of kilometres ahead of the main force. Sometimes these patrols retreat of their own accord; sometimes they are forced to retreat because the enemy is able to get together a powerful force locally. This has taken place at several points in the South Netherlands. At the very moment that it was to be expected that the main Allied force could follow the patrols, this main force was temporarily held back by supply difficulties which were caused, on the one hand, by the long distances which had been covered in a few days and, on the other hand, by the fact that the Germans were stubbornly defending the Channel ports. It also appeared that the Germans had a few divisions at their disposal which they were able to concentrate with speed on the Albert Canal in Belgium. This concentration was possible because the Allied air force - with its bases and other installations - was unable to keep pace with the speed of the allied armies, as a result of which it was not available for tactical support and to put a brake on German troop movements. In this way, the Allied offensive towards Holland was delayed. Today, however, British tanks approached within a few kilometres of the frontier of North Brabant, while the Americans - according to official reports - are very close to South Limburg at various points.

Offensive towards the Siegfried Line

Tanks of the First American Army are pressing on to the Siegfried Line, between Verviers and Luxembourg. The forces of the Third American Army have extended their bridgeheads over the Moselle. Not one, but a number of thrusts have been made at German territory. The intention of the Allied Command is apparently to make the front against the German frontier as long as possible. This makes the chance of surprise from the Germans greater; an extension of the front is always to the advantage of the party which has more men and materials.

The forces of the Seventh American Army are joining up with those of the Third, advancing from the Mediterranean, where they have passed Besançon and are trying to penetrate the important Gateway of Belfort.

The Germans have lost more than three hundred thousand men in prisonners in France and Belgium. And their losses are not yet at an end: many thousands of Germans are still cut off in the ports of Brest, Havre, Calais and Dunkirk. The German losses in materials are gigantic. The German army has received a deadly blow in the West. The Nazi gangsters may be able to postpone the collapse of Germany for a short time but they cannot avert it.

"PRINSES IRENE" BRIGADE FIGHTING IN BELGIUM

The Royal Netherlands Brigade "Prinses Irene" has distinguished itself exceptionally in the battle for the bridgehead over the Albert Canal near Beeringen.

Since it landed in France, the Brigade has encountered many difficulties. In Normandy it first had to fight in a sector which was known as the "Hollekock". In the Campine region the Brigade helped to establish the bridgehead near Beeringen and afterwards it defended it against heavy German attacks.

The good work of the "Prinses Irene" Brigade has been fully appreciated by the British. Prince Bernard, whose headquarters are in Belgium, visits the Dutch troops repeatedly.

Above we are reproducing a photo from the London "Daily Express". Our Brigade is repeatedly mentioned in all the papers and communiques. And rightly so. Our Dutch boys are doing admirable work. They have deserved it as the first Dutchman to reach the soil of their fatherland.

PRINCESS JULIANA IN ENGLAND

At 2.45p.m. on Saturday, September 9th., H.R.H. Princess Juliana arrived in England by plane. She was welcomed on the airfield by H.M. the Queen. The greetings exchanged between Mother and Daughter were most cordial.

The Princess was accompanied on her journey by Her private secretary, Mr. van Tets. The three little princesses stayed behind in Ottawa.

There was a group of high air force officers on the airfield to greet Her, among whom was Air Marshal Sir Frederick Bowhill.

The journey, which lasted precisely 16 hours and 17 minutes, was made in a British machine. The Commander, Wing Commander William Riddall, was thanked sincerely by the Princess after the journey had been safely completed.

The Royal family left the airfield a few minutes after the arrival and went to the home of H.M. the Queen.

At her departure from Ottawa, the Princess sent the Canadian people a telegram, thanking them for their many gestures of friendship which she had so often been shown. On her arrival in England Princess Juliana sent another telegram of thanks to the G.G. of Canada and his wife.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE COMBAT ZONES

Warning from the Allied Supreme Command.

Air Raids - Your Town may be a Target

Even if there are no German troops at present in your area, there may be in your town bridges, viaducts, railway installations, oil tanks, factories, repair depots etc....which might later become vitally important to the enemy in his retreat from France.

Such installations may be attacked by the Allied air forces as part of the operation of liberation. It may not always be possible to warn you of such attacks in advance. Therefore.....

1. Always assume that the appearance of Allied bombers may mean that German troops or vital installations in your town are about to be attacked.
2. If you have the opportunity, leave the town. If you must remain there, do

not loiter in the streets or on bridges: take shelter in air-raid shelters, in deep cellars or on the ground floor of your house, under the stairs: lie down: keep away from glass.

Before the Battle Approaches

Be ready to leave town at the shortest notice. The armies of liberation are moving quickly.

1. Hide your valuables from the enemy, including civillian clothes.
2. Have always ready a supply of food and water, sufficient to last you for several days - and keep it hidden from the enemy.
3. Construct a trench or dug-out in the country, as close as possible to your home but at a distance from roads, railways, bridges and other military targets.
4. Make your trench or dug-out big enough to accommodate your family and deep enough to allow you to lie down. Cover it over with branches and turf.

When the Battle Approaches

On receipt of warning or when you hear the approaching bombardment, leave your house, taking only food, water and necessary clothing.

1. Attach labels to your children, on which are written their name, your name and your address.
2. Do not lock up livestock and dogs; let them go free.
3. Go as quickly as possible to your trench or dug-out, or to another sheltered place in the country.
4. If you have no shelter, take refuge in ditches, quarries, etc. On no account take shelter in farm houses or in abandoned german dug-outs: both may become targets for bombardment.
5. Avoid using roads. They are dangerous. Go through the fields. Do not join a procession of vehicles. Such processions may be mistaken by Allied pilots for German military convoys.
6. Once in shelter, stay where you are. Do not move about; your movements may be mistaken for those of German or Allied troops.

Wait before greeting the first Allied soldiers; they may be only advance patrols; there may still be Germans in the vicinity. Do not leave your place of shelter until the Allies have arrived in force and firing has ceased. Obey the instructions of Allied officers; this will help to save Dutch lives.

PASS THIS LEAFLET TO YOUR NEIGHBOUR

These instructions are the result of Allied experience in France and Belgium - they have been tested and found effective.

QUARTIER GÉNÉRAL SUPRÊME DU CORPS EXPÉDITIONNAIRE ALLIÉ

INDEXED

CE MESSAGE S'ADRESSE À TOUS LES OUVRIERS EMPLOYÉS EN ALLEMAGNE, DONT LE PAYS EST EN GUERRE AVEC LE REICH, ET PLUS PARTICULIÈREMENT AUX GROUPES ORGANISÉS

Nous vous avons mis en garde contre les plans qu'Himmler avait faits pour enrôler certains d'entre vous en vue de garnir les fortifications en Allemagne Orientale et pour en arrêter d'autres en guise d'otages, qui seraient entassés dans des camps sous la garde des S.S. et plus tard assassinés froidement. Pour hâter la défaite de l'ennemi et la libération de votre pays et pour faire échouer les plans qui vous visent, vous devez passer à l'action comme l'ont fait vos camarades dans les mouvements de résistance en France et en Belgique au moment des débarquements des armées alliées en Normandie. Le Commandement Suprême leur avait indiqué d'avance ce qu'ils avaient à faire. Ils ont obéi à ces instructions. Tout d'abord, ils se sont formés en petits groupes. Ces groupes se constituèrent ensuite en unités plus larges. Quand ils furent menacés par les coups de filet des Allemands ils se cachèrent à la campagne où il leur était plus facile de trouver asile et nourriture. Quand vint le jour de l'action, ils se mirent en campagne et commencèrent à harceler les lignes de communication allemandes. Ce faisant, ils apportèrent une aide de la plus grande valeur aux armées alliées et, en même temps, ils firent échouer les plans de la Gestapo pour les enfermer dans des camps de concentration.

Nous savons que vous avez déjà commencé à suivre leur exemple. L'organisation de petites cellules dans les usines fait des progrès satisfaisants. A partir de maintenant chaque ouvrier devrait saisir l'occasion qui se présentera de quitter son travail et de se trouver une cachette sûre, de préférence à la campagne. Les fermiers allemands sont excédés par la guerre et la plupart d'entre eux sont désespérément à court de main-d'œuvre. Ils savent que s'ils vous traitent bien, leur conduite ne sera pas oubliée le jour de notre victoire. Si vous agissez avec prudence vous trouverez une cachette sûre à la campagne.

WG.5F.

Deutsche Arbeiter

Dieses Merkblatt ist das dritte in einer Reihe, bestimmt für die ausländischen Arbeiter im Reich, deren Länder sich mit Deutschland im Krieg befinden, besonders für die Führer ihrer organisierten Zellen.

Es gibt den ausländischen Arbeitern Anweisungen des Alliierten Oberkommandos über ihren systematischen Einsatz im bevorstehenden Endkampf.

Der Kampf der ausländischen Arbeiter richtet sich nicht gegen den deutschen Arbeiter. Er wird geführt im gemeinsamen Interesse aller Arbeiter, um den Krieg so schnell wie möglich zu beenden.

Deutsche Arbeiter, die für das gleiche Ziel kämpfen, haben sich bereits in grosser Zahl den bestehenden Zellen angeschlossen.

In den kommenden Wochen muss jeder wissen, wo er steht. Wir geben nachstehend eine Übersetzung des Merkblatts Nr. 3.

Wir haben euch vor Himmlers Plan gewarnt, einige von euch in die östlichen Verteidigungslinien der Deutschen zu pressen, und andere in Konzentrationslager zu sperren, wo sie von der SS kaltblütig gemordet werden sollen.

Wenn ihr die Niederlage Deutschlands beschleunigen, bei der Befreiung eurer Heimatländer helfen und Himmlers Anschläge zunichtemachen wollt — dann müsst ihr handeln, wie eure Kameraden in der französischen und belgischen Widerstandsbewegung gehandelt haben, als die Alliierten in der Normandie gelandet sind.

Das Oberkommando hat ihnen vorher befohlen, was sie tun sollten. Sie haben den Befehlen gehorcht. Sie haben sich zuerst in kleinen Gruppen zusammengeschlossen. Diese Gruppen sind dann zu grösseren Verbänden zusammengefasst worden. Als es so aussah, als ob die Deutschen mit dem Zusammentreiben der Arbeiter anfangen würden, haben sie sich auf dem Land verborgen, wo es leichter ist, Essen und Unterkunft zu bekommen. Als dann der Tag zum Losschlagen kam, haben sie angefangen, die rückwärtigen Verbindungslinien der Deutschen systematisch zu stören. Dadurch haben sie den alliierten Streitkräften wertvolle Hilfe geleistet und gleichzeitig den Plan der Gestapo vereitelt, sie in Konzentrationslager zu sperren. Ihr habt bereits begonnen, ihrem Beispiel zu folgen. Die Bildung von kleinen Gruppen in den Fabriken macht gute Fortschritte. Von jetzt ab ist es Pflicht jedes Einzelnen, seine Arbeitsstelle bei der ersten Gelegenheit zu verlassen und sich zu verbergen, am besten auf dem Land. Die deutschen Bauern haben den Krieg satt, und viele brauchen verzweifelt nötig Arbeitskräfte. Ausserdem sind sie sich klar darüber, dass wir uns nach dem Sieg über Deutschland daran erinnern werden, wenn sie euch anständig behandelt haben. Wenn ihr es schlau genug anstellt, werdet ihr bestimmt auf dem Land sichere Unterkunft finden.

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WG.5 series

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

This message is addressed to all workers employed in Germany whose countries are at war with the Reich and in particular to the organised groups.

We have warned you of the plans which Himmler has prepared to conscript some of you to man the fortifications in Eastern Germany and to arrest others of you as hostages who will be herded into camps under S.S. guards and eventually be murdered in cold blood. To hasten the enemy's defeat and the liberation of your country and to thwart his plans against yourselves, you must take action as did your comrades of the resistance movements inFrance and Belgium at the time of the landings of Allied armies in Normandy. The Supreme Commander told them in advance what to do. They obeyed his orders. They formed themselves first of allinto small groups. These groups were then united in larger units. When threatened by the German round-ups they went into hiding in the country where it was easier for them to find food and shelter. When the day came for action they took the field and began to harrass the German lines of communication. By doing this they gave the most valuable assistance to the Allied armies and at the same time thwarted the Gestapo's plan of rounding them up into concentration camps. We know that you have already begun to follow their example. The organisation of small cells is proceeding satisfactorily inside the factories. From now onwards each individual shouldtake the first opportunity which presents itself of leaving his work and finding a safe hiding place, preferably in the country. The German farmers are sick of the war and many of them are desperately short of labour. They will know that if they treat you well, this conduct will be remembered in the day of our victory. If you act warily you will find ~~a safe hiding~~ place on the land.

Reverse

The appeal of the Supreme Command, printed in (French), (Dutch), (Polish), (Czech), (Italian) on the back of this page is addressed to the (French), (Dutch), (Polish), (Czech), (Italian) workers employed in the Western and South-Western parts of the Reich. It contains instructions to the foreign workers regarding their actions at a time when these parts of Germany have become zones of active warfare.
The struggle of the foreign workers is not directed against the German workers. It is a struggle in the interest of allworkers who are decided to hasten the end of the war. Here is an exact translation of the text printed on the back of this page:

(Then follows an exact translation in German of the SHAEF message to the Foreign Workers printed on the obverse of the leaflet).

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Nummer 45

Luftpost

4. September 1944

Die Schlacht um Deutschland

Die Schlacht um Deutschland hat begonnen. Nachdem Hitler die Schlacht um Frankreich, die Schlacht um die Festung Europa verloren hat, ist er jetzt im Begriff, die Schlacht um Deutschland auf deutschem Boden auszutragen, jede deutsche Stadt in ein Stalingrad, jedes deutsche Dorf in ein Cassino zu verwandeln.

I. Was ist geschehen?

Vom Westen her rollen die siegreichen Panzerarmeen der Alliierten gegen die Reichsgrenzen vor, dieselben Panzerarmeen, die in der jetzt abgeschlossenen zweiten Schlacht um Frankreich den deutschen Armeen im Westen unersetzliche Verluste zugefügt haben, von denen sich die deutsche Wehrmacht nicht mehr erholen kann.

Während der Zeit vom 6. Juni, dem Tage der Invasion, bis zum 25. August hat die deutsche Wehrmacht in Frankreich 400 000 Mann verloren, davon 200 000 an Kriegsgefangenen. Deutsche Kräfte in einer Gesamtstärke von 5 Panzer- und 20 Infanterie-Divisionen wurden vollständig aufgerieben.

Ferner wurden in der gleichen kurzen Zeit 1300 deutsche Panzer, über 20 000 Kraftfahrzeuge, 500 Sturmgeschütze und 1500 andere Geschütze erbeutet oder zerstört, 2990 deutsche Flugzeuge in Luftkämpfen abgeschossen und 1167 deutsche Maschinen am Boden zerstört.

Die Trümmer der geschlagenen deutschen Heere versuchen jetzt, ohne Panzer und ohne ihr schweres Material sich in wilder Flucht durch Belgien, Holland oder Lothringen nach Deutschland durchzuschlagen — auf Strassen, die unter dem ständigen Bombenhagel der tausende und abertausende von alliierten Flugzeugen liegen, ohne Schutz durch die längst vom Himmel verjagte deutsche Luftwaffe.

Sie werden in den Kampf um Deutschland nicht mehr eingreifen. Diesen Kampf, der nach dem Willen Hitlers das ganze Reich in ein einziges Schlachtfeld voller Blut und Trümmer verwandeln soll, werden andere Truppen führen müssen.

Aber wo sind sie? Im Osten kann Hitler nicht eine einzige Division entbehren. Die Russen stehen an der ostpreussischen Grenze, tief in Polen vor Warschau und rücken über die Karpathen in die ungarische Tiefebene vor zum Stoss mitten ins Herz des Reiches.

Andere deutsche Divisionen, die Deutschland vielleicht noch im Westen für eine Weile verteidigen könnten, sind dank der Strategie Hitlers nicht länger zur Verfügung: rund 30 deutsche Divisionen sind im Baltikum abgeschnitten, 7 Divisionen stehen im hohen Norden Finnlands, weitere 11 Divisionen stehen nutzlos in Norwegen, rund 31 Divisionen sind in Rumänien und auf dem Balkan so gut wie von jeder Verbindung mit Deutschland abgeschnitten, etwa 24 Divisionen stehen in Italien, 1 Fallschirm- und 2 Infanterie-Divisionen sind in den Festungshäfen der Bretagne isoliert, eine weitere Division auf den Kanalinseln.

Was bleibt? Es bleiben die jetzt in aller Hast von Himmler aufgestellten Ersatzdivisionen.

Es ist grotesk, sich vorzustellen, dass diese Armee der totalen Improvisation und der totalen Verzweiflung jetzt das Reich verteidigen soll gegen die alliierten Panzerarmeen, die eben erst Deutschlands bestausgerüstete Elitedivisionen geschlagen und vernichtet haben.

2. Was wird geschehen?

Im Monat August warfen die strategischen Luftstreitkräfte der Alliierten, also die schweren, zumeist viermotorigen Bomber, eine Bombenlast von 140 Millionen Kilo Bomben auf Ziele in Deutschland und im deutschbesetzten Europa. Das ist ein neuer Höhepunkt des Bombenkrieges.

Jetzt, da sich der Krieg auf Deutschland selbst beschränkt und es für die strategischen Luftstreitkräfte der Alliierten keine lohnenden Ziele ausserhalb Deutschlands mehr gibt, werden sich die alliierten Luftangriffe ausschliesslich auf Deutschland selbst richten, d.h. sie werden an Wucht noch mehr zunehmen, zumal die viermotorigen Bomber der Alliierten ihre Absprunghäfen jetzt unmittelbar an der Reichsgrenze haben.

Aber das ist noch nicht alles. Zu den strategischen Luftangriffen, die Deutschland schon kennengelernt hat, treten jetzt die taktischen Luftangriffe mit Jägern, Jagdbombern, raketenfeuernden Taifuns und mittelschweren Bombern zur Unterstützung der Erdtruppen hinzu. Und diese Angriffe kennt Deutschland noch nicht.

Zur Vorbereitung der alliierten Landung in Frankreich flogen allein die taktischen Verbände der alliierten Luftwaffen 22 000 Einsätze und warfen 66 Millionen Kilo Bomben auf taktisch wichtige Ziele zum Teil hunderte von Kilometern hinter der Front.

Das Transportsystem hinter den deutschen Linien wurde in ein Chaos verwandelt. Von 80 grösseren Eisenbahnanlagen wurden 51 vollständig zerstört, ebenso sämtliche Seine-Brücken und ein grosser Teil der Loire-Brücken.

Ganze Dörfer, die von den deutschen Truppen zu Stützpunkten ausgebaut worden waren, versanken schon lange vor dem eigentlichen Kampf unter unseren Bomben in Schutt und Asche.

Dies alles geschah zur Vorbereitung unseres Generalangriffes in einem verbündeten

(Fortsetzung Seite 2)

14 Tage Katastrophen

20. August. Im Westen: Verfolgungsschlacht in Frankreich, die Alliierten überschreiten die Seine. Im Osten: Russische Grossoffensive gegen Rumänien.

23. August. Im Westen: Der Kessel von Argentan-Falaise endgültig liquidiert, 42 000 deutsche Gefangene.

25. August. Im Westen: Seit Beginn der Invasion allein in Frankreich bisher insgesamt 200 000 deutsche Gefangene; Paris endgültig befreit. Im Osten: Rumänien tritt auf die Seite der Alliierten und erklärt Deutschland den Krieg.

26. August. Im Osten: Bulgarien erklärt sich neutral und interniert die deutschen Truppen.

28. August. Im Westen: Die Alliierten überschreiten auf breiter Front die Marne.

29. August. Im Westen: Auch die Aisne überschritten, Soissons befreit; in Südfrankreich kein organisierter deutscher Widerstand mehr, Marseilles kapituliert. Im Osten: Die Russen überschreiten die Karpathen, in Rumänien bisher 165 000 deutsche Gefangene.

31. August. Im Westen: Amiens, Reims, Rouen, Laon befreit, die Somme überschritten, in Südfrankreich bisher über 50 000 deutsche Gefangene. Im Osten: Bukarest von den Russen erobert.

1. September. Im Westen: Verdun, Arras, Dieppe befreit, die Maas überschritten; der Oberbefehlshaber der deutschen 7. Armee, General Eberbach, gefangen genommen.

3. September. Im Westen: Die Alliierten in Lothringen und Belgien, die Mosel überschritten. Im Süden: 32 Kilometer breiter Durchbruch durch die Gothen-Stellung. Im Osten: Russischer Vormarsch längs der Donau nach Westen.

4. September. Im Westen: Die belgische Hauptstadt Brüssel befreit. Im Süden: Die Gothen-Stellung in Italien auf 32 Kilometer breiter Front durchbrochen. Im Osten: Finnland stellt den Kampf ein und scheidet aus dem Kriege aus.

31 Divisionen abgeschnitten

Durch den Übertritt Rumäniens auf die Seite der Alliierten sind 31 deutsche Divisionen von der Rückkehr nach Deutschland abgeschnitten, 10 weiteren deutschen Divisionen droht ein ähnliches Schicksal.

Von den etwa 20 Infanterie- und 2 Panzerdivisionen der deutschen 6. und 8. Armee wurden 13 Divisionen im Zuge der russischen Grossoffensive gegen Rumänien südlich von Kischinew eingekesselt.

Für die restlichen Divisionen dieser Armeen gibt es keinen Ausweg mehr. Die Flucht durch rumänisches Gebiet, auf rumänischen Strassen und Eisenbahnen ist ihnen versperrt.

Auch die etwa 9 deutschen Divisionen in Griechenland haben durch den Stellungswechsel Rumäniens ihre Verbindung mit Deutschland verloren.

Die rund 10 deutschen Divisionen in Jugoslavien stehen in ständigem harten Kampf gegen Marschall Tito und haben wenig Aussicht zur Rückkehr ins Reich.

In Südost-Europa gibt es keine deutsche Front mehr. Das bedeutet: Die Russen können ungehindert in Siebenbürgen einmarschieren und längs der Donau nach Belgrad vorstossen. Auch von Südosten her ist also das Einfallstor nach Deutschland aufgestossen worden.

DerGrund für diese neue Katastrophe ist der gleiche wie für die Katastrophen von Stalingrad und in der Normandie. Es ist der sinnlose Befehl Hitlers, auszuhalten bis zur letzten Patrone, unhaltbare Stellungen zu halten und keinen Rückzug anzutreten, solange dazu noch Zeit ist.

Öl-Krise auf dem Höhepunkt

Der Verlust der rumänischen Ölfelder von Ploesti, die am 30. August von den Russen erobert wurden, hat der deutschen Kriegsmaschine einen tödlichen Stoss versetzt, von dem sie sich nicht mehr erholen wird.

Ehe die alliierten Luftangriffe auf Ploesti einsetzten, lieferte Rumänien etwa ein Drittel des deutschen Treibstoffverbrauchs. Auch nach den Luftangriffen bezog Deutschland noch grosse Mengen Rohöl aus Rumänien.

Damit ist es jetzt aus. Deutschland ist auf die verhältnismässig geringen Ölvorkommen in Österreich, Ungarn und Jugoslawien angewiesen und auf seine eigene synthetische Produktion, die jedoch ständig schweren Luftangriffen unterworfen ist.

Durch den Fortfall Ploestis verringert sich die Zahl der Ölziele für die alliierten Luftwaffen, d.h. die Angriffe auf die Treibstoffwerke im Reich werden in Zukunft noch schwerer werden.

Schon vorher war Deutschland gezwungen, seine immer kleiner werdenden Öl-Reserven anzugreifen und aufzuzehren. Der Ausfall von Ploesti wird diesen Prozess erheblich beschleunigen und in kurzer Zeit die deutsche Treibstoff-Krise zu einer Treibstoff-Katastrophe werden lassen.

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Forsetzung von S. I.

Land. Es ist nicht schwer, sich das Ausmass der Verwüstung vorzustellen, die derartige taktische Luftangriffe lange vor Beginn der Erdkämpfe und weit hinter der Front in einem feindlichen Lande anrichten werden.

3. Was kann geschehen?

Die Welle der Zerstörung und Vernichtung, die jetzt über Deutschland hereinbricht, ist die unmittelbare Folge der verbrecherischen Idee Hitlers und der Parteifanatiker, diesen längst verlorenen Krieg nunmehr auf deutschem Boden fortzusetzen, um ihre Macht und ihr Leben um ein paar Wochen zu verlängern.

. Was kann der einzelne Deutsche tun, um nicht selbst in diese Vernichtung hineingezogen zu werden?

Im Zuge unserer Operationen in Frankreich haben wir die dortige Zivilbevölkerung durch Flugblätter und Rundfunk aufgefordert, besonders gefährdete und von uns namhaft gemachte Gebiete rechtzeitig zu räumen.

Die französische Zivilbevölkerung hat unsere Anweisungen befolgt, mit dem Ergebnis, dass sie nur verhältnismässig geringe Verluste hatte.

So wurde beispielsweise die kleine Stadt Isigny von uns aus militärischen Gründen einem schweren Luftangriff unterworfen. Aber obwohl die Stadt fast vollständig zerstört wurde, kamen von den 3000 Einwohnern nur 35 ums Leben — weil sie in Befolgung unserer Warnungen die Stadt rechtzeitig geräumt hatten.

Vor einigen Tagen hat das alliierte Oberkommando eine ähnliche Warnung an die Bevölkerung der westdeutschen Gebiete gerichtet. Wir wiederholen diese Warnung. Heute ist Westdeutschland rückwärtiges Heeresgebiet, morgen können es andere Teile des Reiches sein.

Besonders gefährdet sind Dörfer an Strassenkreuzungen, Abstellgleise und Verschiebebahnhöfe, Kraftwerke und Fabriken, Befestigungs- und andere Wehrmachtsanlagen. Wer in der Nähe solcher Ortschaften wohnt, tut gut daran, sich rechtzeitig, und das heisst jetzt, aus diesen Todesfallen zu entfernen und so weit wie möglich aufs flache Land zu ziehen.

Die Zeit ist knapp.

Gen. Montgomery wird Feldmarschall

General Montgomery ist zum Feldmarschall befördert worden. Aus diesem Anlass bezeichnete General Eisenhower, der Oberkommandierende der Alliierten Streitkräfte in Frankreich, Montgomery als „ einen der grössten Heerführer der Vergangenheit und Gegenwart."

Gleichzeitig wurden die unter dem Oberbefehl des Generals Bradley stehenden amerikanischen Armeen zu einer selbständigen Heeresgruppe zusammengefasst.

Europa erkennt den Zusammenbruch

Hitlers Verbündete von gestern verhandeln heute mit den Alliierten oder erklären sogar Deutschland den Krieg. Aus den unterworfenen Vasallenstaaten werden Volksaufstände berichtet. Die von Hitler mit Waffengewalt eingesetzten deutschfreundlichen Regierungen können sich nicht mehr halten. Hier sind die letzten Meldungen:

Finnland:

An der finnisch-russischen Front ist offiziell Waffenruhe eingetreten, Waffenstillstandsverhandlungen zwischen Finnland und Russland sind im Gange. Zugleich hat Finnland die Beziehungen zu Deutschland abgebrochen.

Wie der finnische Ministerpräsident Hackzell mitteilte, hat Finnland die deutsche Reichsregierung ersucht, alle deutschen Truppen aus Finnland zurückzuziehen. Als Begründung führte der finnische Ministerpräsident an, dass sich die militärische und politische Lage bedeutend verschlechtert habe und Deutschland nicht mehr in der Lage sei, Finnland zu unterstützen.

Rumänien:

Rumänien hat am 25. August an Deutschland den Krieg erklärt und Friedensverhandlungen mit den Alliierten aufgenommen. Eine rumänische Waffenstillstands-Delegation ist in Moskau eingetroffen.

Der deutschfreundliche rumänische Diktator, Marschall Antonescu, wurde verhaftet. Der Chef der deutschen Militärmission, General Hansen, sowie die übrigen Mitglieder der Mission wurden interniert... Deutsche Soldaten und Zivilpersonen, die sich nicht sofort bei der Polizei melden, werden als Spione behandelt und interniert. Im ganzen Lande wird die Entwaffnung und Gefangennahme der deutschen Truppen durchgeführt.

Ein deutscher Versuch, eine Gegenregierung aufzusetzen, scheiterte. In einer Proklamation gab König Michael von Rumänien der Hoffnung Ausdruck, dass Rumänien im Kampf gegen seine bisherigen Unterdrücker die Unterstützung der Alliierten finden werde.

Bulgarien:

Am 26. August hat Bulgarien amtlich erklärt, dass es in dem deutsch-russischen Konflikt volle Neutralität bewahren wolle. Gleichzeitig sind bulgarische Unterhändler in Kairo eingetroffen, um die Bedingungen für einen Waffenstillstand zu erfahren.

Alle deutschen Truppen in Bulgarien werden entwaffnet und interniert, auch diejenigen deutschen Verbände, die jetzt in Anbetracht der Vorgänge in Rumänien von dort nach Bulgarien zu entkommen versuchen.

Im Zusammenhang mit den Ereignissen in Bulgarien stellt der „Rote Stern", das Organ der Roten Armee, die Forderung auf, dass Bulgarien seine Truppen aus den besetzten griechischen und jugoslavischen Gebieten abziehen und in den Krieg gegen Deutschland eintreten müsse.

Ungarn:

Die erst im März dieses Jahres mit deutscher Waffengewalt eingesetzte Regierung Sztojai, durch die Ungarn noch einmal zur Bündnistreue gepresst wurde, ist gestürzt worden. Der ungarische Reichsverweser, Admiral Horthy, hat General Lakatos zum Ministerpräsidenten ernannt.

Der ehemalige ungarische Gesandte in London, Barcza, hat von Bern aus an den Reichsverweser Admiral Horthy ein Telegramm gerichtet, worin er im Namen aller ungarischen Minister und Diplomaten, die der Regierung Sztojai wegen der Besetzung Ungarns durch deutsche Truppen die Anerkennung verweigert hatten, erklärt, dass Ungarn bereits zu viele Blutopfer gebracht habe und die letzte Gelegenheit nicht vorübergehen lassen dürfe, um einer nationalen Katastrophe zu entgehen.

Unter dem Eindruck des immer näher rückenden deutschen Zusammenbruchs erkennen die Völker Europas jetzt überall, dass es nur noch zwei Möglichkeiten gibt: Entweder mit Hitler zusammen vernichtet zu werden oder selbst am Sturz Hitlers und seines Regimes mitzuwirken.

Besuch beim Führer

Generalleutnant Hoffmeister, Kommandierender General des 41. Panzerkorps, berichtete im Moskauer Rundfunk über seine Teilnahme an einer Zusammenkunft von 150 Frontgeneralen mit Reichsministern und mit Adolf Hitler in Sondthofen und auf dem Obersalzberg:

„Trotz Sonnenschein und Bergfrühling herrschte im Mai 1944 in Sondthofen Totensonntagsstimmung. Sie kam bei den vortragenden Reichsministern und Parteigrössen unbewusst und ungewollt schärfer zum Ausdruck, als bei den zu einem Kurs auf die Ordensburg befohlenen 150 Generalen und Admiralen.

Diese hofften ja nun endlich einmal eine klare Antwort zu hören auf die von ihnen immer wieder gestellte Frage: Wie kann dieser Krieg noch zu einem erträglichen Ende geführt werden? Wie können Volk und Heimat vor dem Verderben bewahrt werden?

Auf eine grössere Anzahl von unbedeutenden Vorträgen lohnt es sich nicht näher einzugehen. Die Unverschämtheit, mit der Keitel seinen 150 Generalen und Admiralen, die von allen Fronten gekommen waren, versicherte, er sei nicht vorbereitet, sei nur am Rande bemerkt.

Anders Himmler. Sein Vortrag enthielt erstens den erkünstelten Versuch, den Herrschaftsanspruch der germanischen Rasse aus der Geschichte herzuleiten, zweitens die Absicht, die Aufgabe der SS als Polizei- und Kampftruppe so zu schildern, als ob es einen Gegensatz zwischen diesen Prätorianern und der Wehrmacht nie gegeben hätte und nicht geben könnte, drittens in komischer Form die erfolgte Schilderung der starken Belegung seiner Konzentrationslager und die Bemerkung, dass die Häftlinge dort die besten Rüstungsarbeiter seien, da bei ihnen jede Sabotage ausgeschlossen sei, und viertens das mit eiskalter Ruhe vorgetragene Geständnis, dass er, Himmler, mit Aufständen in der Heimat rechne.

Klar hob er die Drohung heraus: „Seien Sie überzeugt, meine Herren, dass ich jedes noch so kleine Feuerchen gründlich austreten werde."

Nur „Episoden"

Am letzten Tage wurden die Generale zum Obersalzberg gefahren, um Hitler zu sehen und zu hören. Aber der grösste Deutsche aller Zeiten erwies sich nicht als Psychologe.

Er fand es nicht der Mühe wert, seine Gäste persönlich zu begrüssen oder gar anzuhören.

Im Laufe des Nachmittags ergriff Hitler das Wort. Die Langatmigkeit seiner Ausführungen und die dabei übliche Selbstbeweihräucherung auf Kosten alles dessen, was früher war, ist bekannt. Ich greife daher nur zwei Punkte heraus:

Erstens die Bemerkung Hitlers, dass die bisherigen Niederlagen für ihn nur Episoden bedeuten.

Episoden sind also für das Staatsoberhaupt Deutschlands die Leiden von Millionen Verwundeten, der Schmerz von Millionen Witwen, Kindern und Eltern, die das Teuerste verloren haben.

Episoden sind ihm auf dem Obersalzberg die Trümmer unserer Städte, Episoden endlich das ganze Unglück unseres Vaterlandes und des deutschen Volkes, dem er ja nach einer seiner früheren Reden keine Träne nachweint, wenn es in seinem Ringen versagt.

Zweitens, seinen Generalen beantwortete er die in allen Augen zu lesende, brennende Frage, wie dieser Krieg weitergeführt werden soll, mit der Einführung des nationalsozialistischen Führungsoffiziers, also mit Geschwätz, statt mit dem Ersatz von Maschinengewehren und Kanonen, statt mit der Zufuhr von Kampfwagen und Flugzeugen.

Bedrückt, nicht aufgerichtet, ging man nach diesen Ausführungen auseinander. In der Erkenntnis, es mit einem Irren zu tun zu haben, einem Wahnsinnigen, der an der Spitze des sturmumbrandeten Reiches steht, war die Totensonntagsstimmung von den Vortragenden auf die Zuhörer übergegangen."

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SECRET

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Mr. Loxley.

C 2959/344/18
20 MAR 1944

INDEXED

With the Compliments
of
Major-General R. A. D. Brooks.

P.H.D. RYDER,
Major.

16.3.44

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G.30 **LUFTPOST** NUMBER 46.

INDEXED

DEPLOYMENT FOR THE BATTLE OF GERMANY

5 Allied tank armies are being deployed on Germany's western frontier to carry the war into Germany.

In the north, the 1st Canadian Army is operating in the direction of the Scheldt. Next to it is the 2nd British Army which in the advance through Belgium after the forcing of the Albert Canal is advancing in the general direction of the Ruhr.

Then comes the 1st American Army which is now fighting its way through the Ardennes. On its right wing, the 3rd American Army is operating after crossing the river Moselle in the area Metz-Nancy in the direction of the Saar.

From the South, the 7th American Army is rapidly advancing through the Rhone valley towards the Belfort gap in the direction of the Black Forest. This army alone since its landing in S.France has taken 70 000 German prisoners.

For these allied tank armies which have at their disposal ultra-modern weapons, huge supplies of war materials and absolute air domination, the Germans can no longer present an organised defence front.

The remnants of the 7th German Army which in the previous battles in France lost already more than 320 000 men in prisoners alone, are for the present not in fighting dondition.

Great sections of this army have been simply overrun and are now cut off from any link far behind the allied front or are isolated on the Channel coast line and in the Channel ports.

Antwerp, Liége, Namur, Verdun are in allied hands.

The battle of Germany is beginning.

THE PRELUDE

In preparation for the allied landings in France, the tactical units of the allied Air Force alone flew 22 000 sorties and dropped 66 million Kilos of bombs on important tactical targets far behind the front.

The transport system behind the German lines was reduced to chaos. Of 80 big railway centres, 51 were completely destroyed as well as all the bridges over the Seine and a great part of those over the Loire.

Whole villages which had been used by the Germans as strong points were laid waste under our bombs long beforethe actual fighting.

The whole storm of destruction and devastation will now break over Germany herself thanks to the criminal idea of Hitler and the party fanatics to continue on German soil the war that has long been lost in order to prolong their power and their lives for a few weeks.

At the beginning of September, allied aircraft all of a sudden struck heavy blows at industrial targets and traffic junctions in Germany.

American"Flying Fortresses" and "Liberators" by day, British "Lancasters" and other 4-engined bombers by night dropped tremendous bomb loads.

And these attacks, which as a prelude to he imminent battle of Germany, will increase in weight and impact, will now be supplemented by the attacks of units of the tactical Air Force, of Marauders and Typhoons, about which we give details in this issue.

THE REMEDY

What can the individual German do, so as not to be drawn into this annihialation?

In France the civil population has always followed our advice to evacuate in time espedially endangered territory which we have indicated to them. The result was that the civil population had only comparitively small losses.

When for example, we bombarded the little town of Isigny, the town itself was almost completely destroyed, but out of 3 000 inhabitants only 35 lost their lives because they had evacuated as a result of our warning the town in time.

Recdntly S.H.A.E.F. issued a similar warning to the civil population of western Germany. We repeat this warning.

Especially endangered are the villages at road junctions, reception sidings, marshalling yards, power stations and factories, fortifications and other military installations. Anyone who lives in the vicinity of such installations would be wise to leave these death traps in time, which means immediately, and get away as far as possible into open country.

There is not much time left.

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TOTAL WAR RAGES OVER THE REICH.

Hitler and the party fanatics who have now decided to make Germany herself the scene of war, know very well what it means to have total war in their own territory. In the notes issued for discussion meetings published by the main educational department of the Nazi Party of Jan./ Feb. 1944 the question is raised what it would mean for the war to be waged on German soil. And the notes which are intended only for Party use, reply as follows:

"If the enemy were in the country, it would mean:- the tank armies would rage over the land, break into the towns, the defeated armies would flee, roads and bridges would be destroyed, fire would devastate the whole countryside. And between the retreating armies and the pursuing tanks, a mass of fleeing women and children would be roaming hither and thither. All public order would fall to pieces nd chaos would result . . . "

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NEW WEAPONS OF THE ALLIES NOW IN USE

In the battle of Germany, the new weapons of the Allies which already have prepared the way to victory for the Allied tank armies in the Battle of France will be used now on German soil too.

In the first place, the new types of aircraft employed by the tactical Air Force must be mentioned here. Allied fighter bombers of the Marauder type and rocket-firing Typhoons in the Battle of France almost ceaselessly attacked all the important traffic junctions, troop movements, earthworks, staff quarters, truck concentrations, air bases and other militayr installations with bombs and other weapons.

These tactical air attacks are something entirely different from the strategical air attacksof the heavy, mostly 4-engined bombers on industrial targetswhich Germany has known up to now.

A War Correspondent writes about the effect of tactical air attacks: "For miles behind the front, the countryside was devastated - and all signs of life stamped out. Wherever even the smallest activity by rail, road and waterways showed itself, the allied fighter-bombers attacked it with bombs, canons and rockets until all the means of transport went up in flames. Where trenches were built, attacks were made consecutively often many times in a day. The roads were strewn with burned-out vehicles, the stations were in ruins, villages and towns were ablaze . . . ."

THE "CROCODILE"

The effect of these new weapons will be supplemented by the new flame-throwers of the Allies which are being employed especially against earthworks, pillboxes and fortified positions.

The new allied flame-throwers are in the main mounted on especially constructed tanks. The biggest type of them, that which is most often employed, is called the "crocodile". The flame-throwers have a range of 135 Meters. They can even "fire round corners" as the fuel, even if it rebounds, produces fire even in the most distant corners.

A War Correspondent reports: "Suddenly over the brow of a hill, the "Wasps" appeared - they are light-armoured vehicles with mounted flame-throwers. In a moment, the whole field looked like a sea of flame. Then the "Crocodiles" appeared and their flames are flooding around the pill-boxes. As they go on their way, the monsters leave nothing behind them except a blazing ruin."

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BLACK-OUT LIFTED IN ENGLAND

From 17th September, the black-out in England is practically lifted.

Dwelling houses, factories and public buildings no longer need black-out curtains but only ordinary curtains.

Street lighting will esemble the lightingof side streets of before the war.

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WINTER OF HUNGER THREATENS THE REICH

As a result of Germany's great territorial losses in the West, South and East and of the separation of numerous satellites, Germany is now almost cut off from all the food supplies which she obtained fromthe previously occupied or allied countries.

In terms of calories, Germany in the year 1943/44 imported from abroad some 10-12% of her food supplies.

This is equivalent to the annual food consumption of the whole German army which must now be supplied by Germany's home production.1

Individually each occupied or satellite country supplied:

Grain: 1,300 000 tons from France, 1 million tons from Poland, half a million tons each from Russia, Rumania and the Batchka.

Meat: 270 000 tons from France, 200 000 tons from Russia, 20 000 tons from Holland and 25 000 from other countries.

Fats: 50 000 tons from Russia, 25 000 tons from France, 10 000 tons from Rumania, 9 000 tons from Holland and 10 000 from other countries.

All these supplies now are lacking. Germany from now on depends entirely on her own production.

A responsible administration in the circumstances would immediately drastically make cuts in the rations to get at least through the winter.

But the Nazis will maintain the present rations for reasons of prestige although they know that at least they can only afford it for a few weeks.

But they also know that their domination anyway will not last much longer and therefore they do not care what happens afterwards.

The result can only be that after the imminenttotal collapse of the Nazi régime, the German people must prepare themselves for a hard, hungry winter.

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ALLIED HELP FOR ITALY

As Roosevelt announced, the value of commodities exported from England and America to the liberated territory of Italy now amounts to 100 million dollars.

The British share consists mainly of fuel, the American share of agricultural material and food.

All these commodities were placed in the ordinary channels of trade and sold for lire.

These measures are only the beginning of a comprehensive scheme by which Italy will be enabled economically to stand on her own feet again.

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THE ILLUSION OF THE WONDER WEAPON DEFINITELY SHATTERED

The end of V.1.

The battle of defence against V.1, the flying bomb, is ended. It ended in a decisive victory. V.1 is beaten, definitely beaten. The "wonder weapon" was a failure.

In the 80 days of the battle of London, approx. 8 000 bombs were launched. Only 2300 reached the London area.

In the first week of the attack by V.1 already 33% of all successfully launched flying bombs were brought down. In the last round only 9% reached the London area. The record was attained on the 28th August. On this day, 97 out of 101 flying bombs were destroyed and only 4 got through.

The defence

In the defence, balloon barrage, A.A. and fighters played an equal part. The number of balloons employed in the 80 days of the battle of London rose from 500 - 2 000. Over 800 heavy and 2 000 light guns were used by A.A. In the beginning of the defence-battle, A.A. shot down 17% of the flying bombs in their

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zone - in the last week of the battle 74%. Altogether 1560 flying bombs were shot down by A.A.

Fighter defence shot down 1900 flying bombs. In spite of the high speed of the flying bomb which reaches almost 650 Kilometers per hour, the new British fighter of the Tempest type was able to overtake the bomb during its flight and to bring it down.

In the battle against the flying bomb, their factories and their launching bases, nearly 450 British aircraft were lost with about 3 000 flying crew.

The discovery

Already 14 months before the actual advent of the flying bomb, the British Intelligence Service for the first time learned of the preparation of V.1. Reconnaisance planes then took photos continuously of the trial installations at Peenemunde.

On one of the numerous photographs, photographic analysts discovered a tiny blurred speck which was finally found to have the shape of a miniature aeroplane sitting on an inclined ramp fitted with rails.

That was the first photograph of V.1.

Last winter in France, the first launching bases were built and discovered by British Reconnaisance. More then 100 such launching bases were constructed and they were completely destroyed by the R.A.F.

Then the Germans began again from scratch. They built in weeks of work new carefully camouflaged ramps and only then, nearly 6 months late, could they begin with the launching of V.1.

For 80 days V.1 was in use. Now it is finally over.

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STILL ANOTHER GERMAN FRONT IS FADING OUT.

In the Balkans too, the Germanfront has completely collapsed. All organised resistance has ceased. The 22 German divisions in S.E. Europe are faced with an unavoidable disaster.

In Rumania, the victorious Red Army is advancing over the northern slopes of the Transylvanian Alps. In Bulgaria, the Russians are advancing without meeting any resistance, have occupied the Black Sea post of Varna and the Danube harbour of Rustchuk and threaten the hard-pressed German forces in Jugoslavia and Greece from the flank and the rear.

In Jugoslavia, the Jugoslav army of liberation under Marshal Tito in close cooperation with the newly formed allied Balkan Air Fleet and the 15th American Air Fleet as well as the land forces of the Allied Adriatic Command, have put out of action the whole Jugoslav railway network. The German main lines of communication with Bulgaria and Greece have been disrupted. The German troops stationed there have no longer any direct link with Germany.

The supply problem of the German troops in the Balkans becomes increasingly desperate.

Now it is Bulgaria

Bulgaria has followed the example of Rumania in declaring war on Germany. The Russo-Bulgarian hostilities have ceased. Armistice negotiations between Bulgaria andthe Allied powers are in progress.

Allied Ps/W in Bulgaria are freed, German ships and German troops in Bulgaria have been handed over to the Allies.

One after the other

Bulgaria's declaration of war on Germany follows the preceding declaration of war by Rumania of the 25th August.

Hostilities between Finland and Russia have also ceased, armistice negotiations are in progress.

One after the other is leaving Germany's camp oreven actively entering the battle against Hitler. Nothing shows more clearly how Hitler's true position is estimated everywhere in the world, even among his former allies.

Hitler is not losing the war because he loses his allies, but he loses his allies because he has already lost the war.

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IN THE NAME OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE

AS they advance in the west, the allied armies each day find new proofs of the inhuman atrocities committed by the SS and Gestapo everywhere in Europe in the name of the German people.

In Paris, the Gestapo tried to force women to give information about the Resistance Movement. Each woman was stripped naked by SS men and plunged into an ice-cold bath. If the prisoner did not confess, she was thrown again into ice-cold water through which this time an electric current was passed.

When this also did not succeed, their bodies were burned with cigarettes and burnign papers. Thumb screws were applied and many female prisoners had the bones in their hands broken or crushed.

From Russia, the British War Correspondent Paul Winterton sends a report on his visit to the notorious Concentration Camp of Lublin which was liberated a short time ago. It was a mass annihilation camp for Jews and political prisoners.

"The gas chambers where daily almost 2 000 men, women and children were killed, were hermetically sealed concrete rooms which could be used for no other purpose. They were fitted with tubes through which the gas was pumped in and with peep-holes for the guards. The incinerator has 5 ovens, each big enough to take 5 or 6 corpses at the same time and altogether capable of burning 2 000 corpses a day. Around the ovens there were grey-white piles of ash and charred human bones which were left behind in a hurry because there was no time to dispose of them.

Next to that was a building in which I saw the remains of several dozen men and women. The arms and legs had been hacked off mny bodies to facilitate their entry into the ovens. People were stacked in these ovens as one puts wood on a fire . . . . the horror of this camp will stay in my memory as long as I live. These SS men, to whom murder was as ordinary an event as the death of a fly must be exterminated."

Because this sort of man, who has no longer any claim to the name of human, wants to prolong his domination and his life for a few weeks, because for him, peace means the end and death and because he prolongs for that reason the already lost war - for that sort of man, thousands and thousands of German soldiers have now still to sacrifice their lives, German towns and villages have to be burned to ashes, the whole of Germany has to live through the horror of total war ontheir own soil, of total war which has no other justification than to delay the end of Hitler and the SS for a few weeks.

+ + + + + + + + +

JUSTICE AND FREEDOM

There are a few simple tests which are indicative of freedom to a man in the modern world in times of peace. First: is there the right of free expression of opinion and of criticism of the Government of the day? Has the people the right to turn out a Government with which they are not in agreement? And further: is there equality in the eyes of the law for the rich and poor? Is the ordinary peasant or workman earning a living by daily toil and striving free from the fear that some grim police organisation under the control of a single party will pack him off without fair or open trial to bondage or ill-treatment?

Winston Churchill
28th August 1944

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INDEXED

Nummer 46 **Luftpost** 11. Sept. 1944

Aufmarsch zur Schlacht um Deutschland

5 alliierte Panzerarmeen marschieren jetzt an Deutschlands Westgrenze auf, um den Krieg nach Deutschland hineinzutragen.

Im Norden operiert die 1. kanadische Armee in Richtung auf die Schelde. Neben ihr steht die 2. britische Armee, die im Vormarsch durch Belgien nach Erkämpfung des Übergangs über den Albert-Kanal mit der allgemeinen Richtung auf das Ruhrgebiet vorrückt.

Dann kommt die 1. amerikanische Armee, die sich jetzt durch die Ardennen vorarbeitet. Auf ihrem rechten Flügel operiert die 3. amerikanische Armee nach Überquerung der Mosel im Raum Metz-Nancy mit der Stossrichtung auf das Saargebiet.

Vom Süden her rückt die 7. amerikanische Armee im raschen Tempo durch das Rhone-Tal auf den Engpass von Belfort mit der Stossrichtung auf den Schwarzwald vor. Allein diese Armee hat seit ihrer Landung in Südfrankreich 70 000 deutsche Gefangene gemacht.

Diesen alliierten Panzerarmeen, die über modernste Waffen, riesige Mengen Kriegsmaterial und absolute Luftherrschaft verfügen, steht auf deutscher Seite keine geschlossene Abwehrfront mehr gegenüber.

Die Trümmer der geschlagenen 7. deutschen Armee, die bei den bisherigen Kämpfen in Frankreich bereits weit über 320 000 Mann allein an Gefangenen verloren hat, sind vorläufig nicht einsatzfähig.

Grosse Teile dieser Armee sind einfach überrannt worden und stehen jetzt abgeschnitten von jeder Verbindung weit hinter der alliierten Front oder sind an der Kanalküste und in den Kanalhäfen isoliert.

Antwerpen, Lüttich, Namur, Verdun sind in alliierter Hand.

Die Schlacht um Deutschland beginnt.

Auftakt

Zur Vorbereitung der alliierten Landungen in Frankreich flogen allein die taktischen Verbände der alliierten Luftwaffen 22 000 Einsätze und warfen 66 Millionen Kilo Bomben auf taktisch wichtige Ziele weit hinter der Front.

Das Transportsystem hinter den deutschen Linien wurde in ein Chaos verwandelt. Von 80 grösseren Eisenbahnanlagen wurden 51 vollständig zerstört, ebenso sämtliche Seine-Brücken und ein grosser Teil der Loire-Brücken.

Ganze Dörfer, die von den deutschen Truppen zu Stützpunkten ausgebaut wurden, versanken schon lange vor dem eigentlichen Kampf unter unseren Bomben in Schutt und Asche.

Der gleiche Sturm der Zerstörung und Vernichtung wird jetzt über Deutschland hereinbrechen, dank der verbrecherischen Idee Hitlers und der Parteifanatiker, diesen längst verlorenen Krieg nunmehr auf deutschem Boden fortzusetzen, um ihre Macht und ihr Leben um ein paar Wochen zu verlängern.

Anfang September setzten fast schlagartig schwere alliierte Luftangriffe auf Industrieziele und Verkehrsknotenpunkte in Deutschland ein. Amerikanische „Fliegende Festungen“ und „Liberators“ bei Tage, britische „Lancasters“ und andere viermotorige Bomber bei Nacht warfen riesige Bombenlasten ab.

Und diese Angriffe, die jetzt als Auftakt zu den bevorstehenden Kämpfen um Deutschland selbst an Wucht immer mehr zunehmen werden, werden jetzt ergänzt durch die Angriffe der taktischen Luftverbände, der Marauders und Taifuns, über die wir an anderer Stelle Einzelheiten berichten.

Der Ausweg

Was kann der einzelne Deutsche tun, um nicht selbst in die Vernichtung hineingezogen zu werden, die Hitler über Deutschland bringt?

In Frankreich hat die dortige Zivilbevölkerung unsere Anweisungen, besonders gefährdete und von uns namhaft gemachte Gebiete rechtzeitig zu räumen, stets befolgt. Das Ergebnis war, dass nur verhältnismässig geringe Verluste unter der Zivilbevölkerung eintraten.

Als wir beispielsweise die kleine Stadt Isigny bombardierten, wurde zwar die Stadt selbst fast vollständig zerstört. Aber von den 3000 Einwohnern kamen nur 35 ums Leben — weil sie in Befolgung unserer Warnungen die Stadt rechtzeitig geräumt hatten.

Das Alliierte Oberkommando hat kürzlich ähnliche Warnungen an die Zivilbevölkerung der westdeutschen Gebiete gerichtet. Wir wiederholen diese Warnung.

Besonders gefährdet sind Dörfer an Strassenkreuzungen, Abstellgleise und Verschiebebahnhöfe, Kraftwerke und Fabriken, Befestigungs- und andere Wehrmachtanlagen. Wer in der Nähe solcher Anlagen wohnt, tut gut daran, sich rechtzeitig, und das heisst jetzt, aus diesen Todesfallen zu entfernen und so weit wie möglich aufs flache Land zu ziehen.

Es ist nicht mehr viel Zeit.

Verdunkelung in England aufgehoben

Vom 17. September ab wird die Verdunkelung in England praktisch aufgehoben. Wohnungen, Fabriken und öffentliche Gebäude brauchen keine Verdunkelungsvorhänge mehr, sondern nur noch gewöhnliche Gardinen.

Die Strassenbeleuchtung wird so weit wiederhergestellt, dass sie dem Zustand der Beleuchtung von Seitenstrassen in der Vorkriegszeit entspricht.

Totaler Krieg rast durch das Reich

Hitler und die Parteifanatiker, die jetzt entschlossen sind, Deutschland selbst zum Kriegsschauplatz zu machen, wissen sehr wohl, was es heisst, den totalen Krieg im eigenen Land zu haben. In dem Material für den „Sprechabenddienst“, herausgegeben vom Hauptschulungsamt der NSDAP, Ausgabe Januar-Februar 1944, wird die Frage gestellt, was es bedeuten würde, den Krieg auf deutschem Boden führen zu müssen. Und das nur für den Parteigebrauch bestimmte Organ antwortet darauf wie folgt :

„Der Feind im Land : das bedeutet : die Panzerarmeen rasen durch die Lande, brechen in die Städte ein, der Besiegte flieht, zerstört Strassen und Brücken, das Feuer macht das ganze Land zur Wüste. Und zwischen den zurückweichenden Armeen und den verfolgenden Panzern wälzt sich der Millionenstrom der flüchtenden Frauen und Kinder und Greise. Alle staatliche Ordnung ist aufgelöst, und herauf steigt das Chaos. . .“

Neue Waffen der Alliierten im Einsatz

In der Schlacht um Deutschland werden jetzt auch auf deutschem Boden die neuen Waffen der Alliierten zum Einsatz gelangen, die schon in der Schlacht um Frankreich den alliierten Panzerarmeen den Weg zum Sieg gebahnt haben.

In erster Linie sind hier die neuen Flugzeugmuster der taktischen Luftwaffe zu nennen. Alliierte Jagdbomber vom Muster Marauder und raketenfeuernde Taifuns griffen in der Schlacht um Frankreich fast pausenlos alle wichtigen Verkehrszentren, Truppenbewegungen, Erdbefestigungen, Stabsquartiere, Lastwagenparks, Flugplätze und andere Wehrmachtanlagen mit Bomben und Bordwaffen an.

Diese taktischen Luftangriffe sind etwas wesentlich anderes als die strategischen Luftangriffe schwerer, meist viermotoriger Bomber auf Industrieziele, die Deutschland bisher kennengelernt hat.

Über die Wirkung taktischer Luftangriffe schreibt ein Kriegsberichter: „Kilometerweit hinter der Front wurde das Land in eine Wüste verwandelt, in der jedes Leben ausgestorben war. Wo sich auch nur der geringste Verkehr auf Bahnen, Strassen und Wasserwegen zeigte, griffen die alliierten Jagdbomber mit Bomben, Kanonen und Raketen an, bis die Verkehrsmittel in hellen Flammen standen. Wo Stellungen gebaut wurden, erfolgten die Angriffe oft mehrmals hintereinander an einem Tage. Die Strassen waren gesäumt von ausgebrannten Fahrzeugen, die Bahnhöfe lagen in Trümmern. Dörfer und Städte gingen in Flammen auf . . .“

Das „Krokodil“

Die Wirkung dieser neuen Waffen wird ergänzt durch die neuen Flammenwerfer der Alliierten, die besonders beim Kampf gegen Bunker, Erdbefestigungen und ausgebaute Stützpunkte angewandt werden.

Die neuen alliierten Flammenwerfer sind zumeist auf besonders konstruierten Panzern aufmontiert, deren grösste und am häufigsten angewandte Ausführung das „Krokodil“ genannt wird. Die Flammenwerfer haben eine Reichweite von 135 Metern. Sie können sogar „um die Ecke schiessen“, da das Flammöl auch noch beim Abprallen selbst in den entferntesten Winkeln sofort die Flammen emporschlagen lässt.

Ein Kriegsberichter berichtet: „Über der Kimme des Hügels erschienen ‚Wespen‘, das sind leicht gepanzerte Fahrzeuge mit aufmontiertem Flammenwerfer. Im nächsten Augenblick sieht das ganze Feld wie ein Flammenmeer aus. Dann tauchen die ‚Krokodile‘ auf und ihre Feuerstrahlen umbranden die Bunker. Ihren Weg fortsetzend, liessen die Ungeheuer nichts weiter als weissglühende Ruinen hinter sich zurück.“

G.30

Hungerwinter droht in Deutschland

Durch die grossen Gebietsverluste, die Deutschland im Westen, Süden und Osten erlitten hat, und durch den Abfall zahlreicher Bundesgenossen ist Deutschland jetzt fast von jeder Nahrungsmittelzufuhr aus dem früher besetzten oder befreundeten Ausland abgeschnitten.

In Kalorien gemessen hat Deutschland im Jahre 1943-44 etwa 10 bis 12 v. H. seines Nahrungsmittelverbrauchs aus dem Ausland eingeführt.

Diese Menge entspricht etwa dem Jahresbedarf der gesamten deutschen Wehrmacht. Dieser Bedarf muss jetzt von der deutschen Heimat selbst gedeckt werden.

Im einzelnen wurden aus dem besetzten oder befreundeten Ausland eingeführt:

Brotgetreide: 1 300 000 Tonnen aus Frankreich, 1 Mill. Tonnen aus Polen und je eine halbe Million Tonnen aus Russland, Rumänien und der Batschka;

Fleisch: 270 000 Tonnen aus Frankreich, 200 000 Tonnen aus Russland, 20 000 Tonnen aus Holland und 25 000 Tonnen aus anderen Ländern;

Fette: 50 000 Tonnen aus Russland, 25 000 Tonnen aus Frankreich, 10 000 Tonnen aus Rumänien, 9000 Tonnen aus Holland und 10 000 Tonnen aus anderen Ländern.

Alle diese Lieferungen fallen fort. Deutschland lebt nunmehr ausschliesslich von seiner eigenen Erzeugung.

Eine verantwortliche Führung würde unter solchen Umständen sofort die Rationen drastisch herabsetzen, um so wenigstens über den Winter zu kommen.

Aber die Nazis halten aus Prestigegründen die jetzigen Rationen aufrecht, obwohl sie wissen, dass sie sich dies bestenfalls noch für ein paar Wochen leisten können. Sie wissen aber auch, dass ihre Herrschaft so wie so nicht länger dauert, und darum ist es ihnen völlig gleichgültig, was hinterher geschieht.

Hilfe für Italien

Wie Roosevelt mitteilte, beträgt der Wert der von England und Amerika in die befreiten Gebiete Italiens eingeführten Güter bis jetzt 109 Millionen Dollars.

Der britische Anteil bestand vorwiegend aus Heizstoffen, der amerikanische aus Lebensmitteln und Agrarprodukten. Alle diese Güter wurden auf dem üblichen Wege in den Handel gebracht und gegen Zahlung von Lire verkauft.

Diese Hilfeleistung stellt nur die Einleitung zu einem umfassenden Plan dar, durch den die italienische Wirtschaft wieder in Gang gebracht werden soll.

Die Illusion der Wunderwaffe zerstört:

Das Ende der V.1

Die Abwehrschlacht gegen V.1, die fliegende Bombe, ist beendet. Sie hat mit einem vollen Sieg geendet. V.1 ist geschlagen, endgültig geschlagen. Die „Wunderwaffe" hat versagt.

In den 80 Tagen Schlacht um London wurden rund 8 000 fliegende Bomben abgefeuert. Nur 2 300 erreichten den Raum von London.

Schon in der ersten Woche des Einsatzes von V.1 wurden 33 v.H. aller abgefeuerten fliegenden Bomben zum Absturz gebracht. In der Schlussrunde erreichten nur noch 9 v.H. den Raum von London. Den Rekord brachte der 28. August. An diesem Tage wurden von 101 fliegenden Bomben 97 vernichtet und nur 4 drangen durch.

Die Abwehr

An der Abwehr hatten Ballonsperre, Flak und Jäger gleichermassen ihren Anteil. Die Zahl der eingesetzten Ballons stieg in den 80 Tagen der Schlacht um London von 500 auf 2000. In der Flak waren über 800 schwere und 2000 leichte Geschütze eingesetzt. Zu Beginn der Abwehrschlacht schoss die Flak 17 v.H. der in ihre Zone einfliegenden Bomben ab, in der letzten Woche der Schlacht 74 v.H. Im ganzen wurden durch die Flakabwehr 1560 fliegende Bomben abgeschossen.

Die Jagdabwehr schoss 1900 fliegende Bomben ab. Trotz der hohen Geschwindigkeit der fliegenden Bomben, die bis zu 650 Stundenkilometer beträgt, waren die neuen britischen Jäger vom Muster „Tempest" in der Lage, die Bombe auf ihrem Flug zu überholen und zum Absturz zu bringen.

Im Kampf gegen die fliegende Bombe, ihre Herstellungsanlagen und Ablauframpen gingen fast 450 britische Flugzeuge mit etwa 3000 Mann fliegenden Personals verloren.

Die Entdeckung

Schon 14 Monate vor dem Einsatz der fliegenden Bombe erfuhr der britische Geheimdienst zum ersten Mal von den Vorbereitungen für V.1. Daraufhin begannen Aufklärungsflugzeuge fortlaufende Aufnahmen der Versuchsanlagen in Peenemünde zu machen.

Auf einer der zahlreichen Aufnahmen entdeckte die photographische Analyse einen winzigen, verschwommenen Fleck, der sich als ein kleines, flugzeugähnliches Gebilde entpuppte, das auf einer aufwärts gerichteten, schiefen und mit Schienen ausgerüsteten Rampe stand.

Das war die erste photographische Aufnahme von V.1.

Im vorigen Winter wurden dann in Frankreich die ersten Abschussrampen gebaut und von britischen Aufklärern entdeckt. Mehr als hundert solcher Abschussrampen wurden gebaut und von der britischen Luftwaffe vollkommen zerstört.

Daraufhin fingen die Deutschen wieder von vorne an. Sie bauten in wochenlanger Arbeit neue, sorgfältig getarnte Rampen und konnten erst jetzt, mit einer Verspätung von fast einem halben Jahr, mit dem Einsatz der V.1 beginnen.

80 Tage lang war V.1 im Einsatz. Jetzt ist es endgültig aus damit.

Noch eine deutsche Front löst sich auf

Auch auf dem Balkan ist die deutsche Front vollständig zusammengebrochen. Jeder organisierte Widerstand hat aufgehört. Die 22 deutschen Divisionen in Südost-Europa stehen vor einer unabwendbaren Katastrophe.

In Rumänien dringt die siegreiche Rote Armee über die Nordabhänge der Transsylvanischen Alpen vor. In Bulgarien rücken die Russen kampflos ein, haben den Schwarzmeer-Hafen Varna und den Donauhafen Rustschuk besetzt und bedrohen die schwerbedrängten deutschen Kräfte in Jugoslavien und Griechenland von der Flanke und im Rücken.

In Jugoslavien haben die jugoslavischen Freiheitsverbände unter Marschall Tito in engster Zusammenarbeit mit der neu gebildeten alliierten Balkan-Luftflotte und der 15. amerikanischen Luftflotte sowie mit Erdtruppen des alliierten Adria-Kommandos das gesamte jugoslavische Eisenbahnnetz ausser Betrieb gesetzt. Die deutschen Hauptverbindungslinien nach Bulgarien und Griechenland sind unterbrochen. Die dort stehenden deutschen Truppen haben keine direkte Verbindung mehr mit Deutschland.

Das Versorgungsproblem der deutschen Truppen auf dem Balkan gestaltet sich immer verzweifelter.

Nun auch Bulgarien

Bulgarien ist dem rumänischen Beispiel gefolgt und hat Deutschland den Krieg erklärt. Die russisch-bulgarischen Feindseligkeiten wurden eingestellt. Waffenstillstandsverhandlungen zwischen Bulgarien und den alliierten Mächten sind im Gange.

Die alliierten Kriegsgefangenen in Bulgarien werden freigesetzt, deutsche Schiffe und deutsche Truppen in Bulgarien den Alliierten ausgehändigt.

Einer nach dem andern

Bulgariens Kriegserklärung an Deutschland folgt der vorangegangenen Kriegserklärung Rumäniens, die am 25. August erfolgte.

Auch zwischen Finnland und Russland sind die Feindseligkeiten eingestellt worden, Waffenstillstandsverhandlungen sind im Gange.

Einer nach dem andern verlässt das Lager Deutschlands oder tritt sogar aktiv in den Kampf gegen Hitler ein. Nichts kann deutlicher zeigen, wie überall in der Welt, selbst bei den Bundesgenossen von gestern, die wahre Lage Hitlers eingeschätzt wird.

Hitler verliert den Krieg nicht, weil er seine Verbündeten verliert, sondern er verliert seine Verbündeten, weil er bereits den Krieg verloren hat.

Im Namen des deutschen Volkes

Bei ihrem Vormarsch im Westen finden die alliierten Armeen täglich neue Beweise für die unmenschlichen Grausamkeiten, die von der SS und Gestapo überall in Europa im Namen des deutschen Volkes verübt werden.

In Paris versuchte die Gestapo, Frauen zu zwingen, Auskunft über die Widerstandsbewegung zu geben. Jede Frau wurde von SS-Männern nackt ausgezogen und in ein eiskaltes Bad geworfen. Wenn die Gefangene danach nicht gestand, wurde sie wieder in das eiskalte Wasser geworfen, durch das diesmal ein elektrischer Strom geleitet wurde.

Wenn auch das nichts nützte, wurde ihr Körper mit Zigaretten und brennenden Zeitungen versengt. Auch Daumschrauben wurden angewendet, und viele weibliche Gefangene hatten die Handknochen gebrochen oder zermalmt.

Aus Russland sandte der britische Kriegsberichter Paul Winterton einen Bericht über seinen Besuch in dem berüchtigten Konzentrationslager von Lublin, das vor kurzem befreit wurde. Es war ein Lager zur Massenvernichtung von Juden und politischen Häftlingen.

„Die Gaskammern, wo täglich fast 2000 Männer, Frauen und Kinder getötet wurden, waren hermetisch abgeschlossene Zementräume, für keinen anderen Zweck geeignet. Sie waren mit Röhren ausgestattet, durch die das Gas einströmt, und mit Beobachtungsfenstern für die Wachen. Das Einäscherungshaus hat fünf Verbrennungsöfen, jeder gross genug, um vier bis sechs Leichen gleichzeitig aufzunehmen, und alle zusammen imstande, jeden Tag 2000 Leichen einzuäschern. Rings um die Verbrennungsstätte türmten sich grauweisse Aschenhaufen und verkohlte Menschengebeine, die in aller Eile zurückgelassen wurden, weil keine Zeit mehr war, um sie zu beseitigen.

Daneben war ein Gebäude, in dem ich die Überreste von mehreren Dutzend Männern und Frauen sah. An vielen Körpern waren die Arme und Beine abgehackt, um sie leichter in die Öfen schieben zu können. Menschen wurden in diese Verbrennungsöfen gesteckt, wie man Holz in einen Ofen wirft . . . **Das Grauen dieses Lagers wird mir in Erinnerung bleiben, bis in meine Todesstunde. Diese SS-Männer, für die der Mord so etwas Alltägliches ist wie das Fliegentöten, müssen vom Erdboden verschwinden.“**

Weil diese Sorte Mensch, die keinen Anspruch mehr auf den Namen Mensch hat, ihre Herrschaft und ihr Leben noch um einige Wochen verlängern will, weil für sie der Friede das Ende und den Tod bedeuten, und weil sie darum den längst verlorenen Krieg immer weiter verlängert — darum sollen auch jetzt noch tausende und abertausende deutscher Soldaten ihr Leben opfern, sollen deutsche Städte und Dörfer in Schutt und Asche verwandelt werden, soll ganz Deutschland die Schrecken des totalen Krieges auf eigenem Boden erleben — des totalen Krieges, der keinen anderen Sinn mehr hat, als das Ende der Hitler, Himmler und der SS um ein paar Wochen hinauszuzögern.

Recht und Freiheit

Es gibt ein oder zwei einfache Prüfsteine, an denen man in der modernen Welt in Friedenszeiten den Zustand der Freiheit erkennt. Zunächst: Besteht das Recht auf freie Meinungsäusserung, auf Kritik an der jeweiligen Regierung? Hat das Volk das Recht, eine Regierung, mit der es nicht einverstanden ist, zum Rücktritt zu bringen? Und weiter: Besteht Gleichheit vor dem Gesetz für Arm und Reich? Kann der einfache Mann, der Bauer und der Arbeiter, der sich sein Brot im Schweisse seines Angesichts verdient, in Freiheit leben — frei von der Furcht, dass ein Scherge irgendeiner finsteren Polizeiorganisation im Dienste einer allmächtigen Partei ihn ohne ordnungsgemässe und öffentliche Verhandlung in den Kerker oder zur Misshandlung abführt?

Winston Churchill,
28. August 1944

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CONFIDENTIAL

C 12589/344/18
23 SEP 1944

HEREWITH FOR YOUR INFORMATION A DISSEMINATION REPORT FURNISHED BY S.H.A.E.F.

INDEXED

With the compliments

of

Sq. Ldr. P. B. A. Taylor

22.9.44

P.B.A.TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

INDEXED

CONFIDENTIAL

TR/S/15

21 Sept. 1944

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

No.	Title	Date	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
ZG 45	One Minute Which May Save Your Life	Sept. 20 -	1	80,000	80,000	Breskens
			1	80,000	80,000	Flushing
			1	80,000	80,000	Middleburg
			1	80,000	80,000	Arnemude
			1	80,000	80,000	Goes
ZH 2	Instructions to Dutch Civilians		1	30,000	60,000	Breskens
			1	30,000	60,000	Flushing
			1	30,000	60,000	Middleburg
			1	30,000	60,000	Arnemude
			1	30,000	60,000	Goes
			1	30,000	60,000	Kapelle
			1	30,000	60,000	Ternnenzen
			1	30,000	60,000	Hoedekinskerke
T 155	Nachrichten		5	50,000	300,000	L'Orient
			5	50,000	300,000	St.Nazaire
			4	40,000	240,000	Calais
			5	50,000	300,000	Dunkirk
			1	10,000	60,000	Breskens
			1	10,000	60,000	Flushing
			1	10,000	60,000	Middleburg
			1	10,000	60,000	Arnemude
			1	10,000	60,000	Goes
			1	10,000	60,000	Kapelle
			1	10,000	60,000	Ternnenzen
			1	10,000	60,000	Hoedekinskerke
	Total		40	910,000	2,500,000	

CONFIDENTIAL

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MR. P. N. LOXLEY.

C12589/344/18
25 SEP 1944

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With the Compliments
of
Major-General R. A. D. Brooks.

24/ix.

P.B.A. TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

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INDEXED

L.R.39

COMBINED ANGLO AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

Date. 23.9.44

No.	Title	Sept.	Bombs or Packages	No. of Leaflets	No. of Units	Target
WG.1	Warning Leaflet	6/7	6B	480,000	480,000	Aachen
			2B	160,000	160,000	Vogelsend
			2B	160,000	160,000	Rheindshlen
			10B	800,000	800,000	
		9th	6B	480,000	480,000	Stuttgart
		10th	2B	160,000	160,000	Ulm
		11th	5B	400,000	400,000	Leipzig
			5B	400,000	400,000	Misburg
			10B	800,000	800,000	
WG.2F	Workers Manual	13th	3B	27,000	216,000	Darmstadt
WG.3D	Foreign Workers	9th	5B	374,000	374,000	Mainz
	(German-Dutch)		2B	149.600	149,600	Stuttgart
			7B	523,600	523,600	
		12th	1B	74,800	74,800	Misburg
		13th	1B	74,800	74,800	Mersburg
			1B	74,800	74,800	Ulm
			2B	149,600	149,600	
WG.3F	Foreign Workers	8th	6B	351,000	351,000	Mannheim
			6B	351,000	351,000	Karlsruhe
			12B	702,000	702,000	
		9th	6B	351,000	351,000	Stuttgart
			6B	35.2,000	35.2,000	Mainz
			12B	703,000	703,000	
WG.3I	Foreign Workers	11th	4B	260,000	260,000	Stendahl
+			5B	325,000	325,000	Kiel
			9B	585,000	585,000	
WG.3C	Foreign Workers	12th	5B	200,000	200,000	Dresden
+		13th	2B	80,000	80,000	Mersburg
WG.4P	Foreign Workers	10th	2B	76,000	76,000	Gaggenau
+		12th	5B	190,000	190,000	Dresden
		13th	2B	76,000	76,000	Mersburg
WG.6F	Foreign Workers	8th	5B	190,000	190,000	Strasbourg
			5B	190,000	190,000	Mainz
+			10B	380,000	380,000	
		9th	5B	190,000	190,000	Stuttgart
			5B	190,000	190,000	Worms
			5B	190,000	190,000	Dusseldorf
			15B	570,000	570,000	
		11th	5B	175,000	175,000	Leipzig
			4B	140,000	140,000	Hanover
			5B	175,000	175,000	Fulda
			14B	490,000	490,000	
		13th	2B	70,000	70,000	Mersburg
WG.6D	Foreign Workers	10th	3B	240,000	240,000	Grombach
		12th	3B	240,000	240,000	Magdeburg
		13th	1B	80,000	80,000	Darmstadt
WG.7F	Foreign Workers	10th	2B	160,000	160,000	Grombach
		12th	3B	240,000	240,000	Magdeburg
		13th	2B	160,000	160,000	Darmstadt
G 4a-4b	Prisoner of	9th	1B	40,000	80,000	Mainz
	War Leaflet					
XG.20	Msge to For.Wkrs	8th	5B	244,000	244,000	Mainz
	German-Polish					
XG.19	Msge to For.Wkrs.	8th	5B	400,000	400,000	Mainz
	German-French					
XG.23	Msge to For.Wkrs.	8th	5B	400,000	400,000	Mainz
	German-Dutch	9th	5B	400,000	400,000	Dusseldorf
ZG.39	Truth about the	9th	5B	200,000	400,000	Dusseldorf
	Peace Movement	12th	4B	160,000	320,000	Kiel
G.28	Luftpost No.44	10th	5B	150,000	150,000	Nurnburg
T.143	Nachrichten	8th	10B	120,000	720,000	Mannheim
			10B	120,000	720,000	Darlsruhe
			4B	48,000	288,000	Mainz
			24B	288,000	1,728,000	
		9th	10B	120,000	720,000	Stuttgart

CONFIDENTIAL

ARE THERE REALLY NO BRIDGES...

LINKING THE GERMAN PEOPLE AND EUROPE? Or linking war-time Germany with a better German future?

At this moment, the answer to this question determines the actions - the refusal to act of all Germans. Your future depends on how you answer this question.

Goebbels says: "The German people have burnt all bridges behind them.."

For Goebbels, Hitler, Himmler & Co., this is no problem at all. For the fanatics and the leaders of the German tragedy who are doomed to perish there are indeed no bridges. Neither a bridge connecting them with European Civilization, nor one leading them to a better German future.

National Socialism has no prospect but to perish.

But Hitler is not Germany
and Germany is not Hitler

Germany must now decide-:

CONTINUATION OF THE WAR WITH HITLER UNTIL DEATH AND NATIONAL DISSOLUTION

OR

IMMEDIATE PEACE - OVERTHROW OF THE HITLER REGIME - RECONSTRUCTION?

GERMAN MEN AND WOMEN!

This Call to all Foreign Workers in Germany was written on behalf of the Supreme Command of the Allied Forces. Printed in five languages, it has been dropped by air in hundreds of thousands of copies. This issue is addressed in particular to the .... workers in Germany.

WHAT DO WE TELL THE FOREIGN WORKERS?

We say: Germany has lost the war.

Most emphatically we ask the French, Belgian, Dutch, Czech and Polish workers in Germany whether they are prepared to sacrifice at this last minute Health and Life for Hitler's Lost War - - or whether they will save themselves by organized passive resistance and self-evacuation from the target areas, thus helping to shorten the last and most dangerous phase of the war.

Most urgently we warn the foreign workers to organize SELF-PROTECTION.

Most emphatically we say to them: The Time to Act is NOW!

All this has nothing to do with propaganda. The times for propaganda are long over. There is nothing to explain. The breathtaking development of the war itself has overtaken all propaganda. The message of the events can leave no thinking person in doubt as to the truth that:

GERMANY HAS LOST THE WAR.

YOU, German, ARE NOW FACING PRECISELY THE SAME QUESTION:

SHALL GERMANY BECOME A BATTLEFIELD UNDER HITLER'S COMMAND AND DROWN IN A SEA OF SENSELESSLY SPILT BLOOD . . .

OR: SHALL GERMANY LIVE AND LAY THE FOUNDATIONS THROUGH AN IMMEDIATE PEACE AND THE OVERTHROW OF HITLER'S REGIME FOR A RECONSTRUCTION AFTER THE WAR AND A DECENT LIFE???

That is the question for everyone of you.
There is no other question.
The final outcome of the war is no longer a question.
Everything depends on the answer to this question . .
everything concerning YOUR future and the future of Germany.

THE DECISION OF THE GENERALS:

The German generals who revolted against Hitler on July 20th acted because they realized the significance of this question. They acted because they knew better than anyone else the true position of Germany. They knew that the war is lost. They acted hoping to prevent that military defeat which would become the doom of Germany. They decided for immediate peace and against Hitler because they wanted Germany to live.

They failed at the decisive moment because they decided to act alone without contact with the mass of the German people.

Generals' revolts alone cannot force the final decision. Those leaders of the German Wehrmacht who are prepared for immediate peace and the conclusion of the lost war need the active support of the whole nation . . .

that is to say: YOUR HELP!
EVERY MAN'S READINESS TO ACT.

THE DECISION OF THE INDIVIDUAL:

With devil's tongues Reich Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels seeks to suggest to you that every German worker, peasant and citizen is chained to the fate of their mad war-guilty leaders - for better or worse, in Life or Death. Madly he seeks to convince you that not only the National Socialist leaders have burnt the bridges behind them - BUT THE WHOLE GERMAN PEOPLE.

That is not true!

Only one bridge has irrevocably been destroyed - the bridge to Germany's victory.

Whether there will be bridges leading out of the unspeakable misery of Hitler's war into a better German future that does not depend on Hitler, Himmler, Goebbels & Co. . .
that depends entirely on the decision of every individual German to prevent the worst by personal or organized resistance against the prolongation of the war.

THE WORST:

THE WORST is not military defeat. It is certain in any case. Nor is it the ordered occupation of Germany by Allied garrisons. That, too, is certain to come.

THE WORST IS WAR ON GERMAN SOIL,
war in every German village and in every German town until, at the end, a burnt-out, bled-white Germany will collapse in chaos.

THAT IS THE WORST!

SURVIVING THE WAR:

But is it not madness to speak of a German future and a German reconstruction if, five minutes past twelve, millions should sacrifice their health, their possessions and their lives, if the entire nation should physically collapse before a better future can begin?

A German who cherishes his own life and that of his family and his children, who is at all concerned about Germany's future and who wants to SURVIVE THE WAR can neither doubt nor waiver at this moment . . .

HE MUST BE READY TO ACT IN ORDER TO END THE WAR
AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE..

"ONE MAN AGAINST THE POWER OF THE STATE..."

"What can the individual person do? Isn't the individual powerless?"

Millions of Germans have said that for many years. And aren't many millions still saying it?

As long as the power of Hitler's dictatorship was undiminished, as long as German soldiers marched from victory to victory, as long as the leadership was united and the police were all-mighty - the world expected little of you and could hope for little resistance of the individual citizen against this criminal war.

But today, Hitler's Regime is mortally wounded. German armies are being overwhelmed on all fronts by their enemy's superiority. Tens of thousands of German officers and soldiers have drawn the consequences and surrendered. The leaders are disunited. Gestapo and police are powerless against the "unknown little man" of occupied Europe. And as the citizen army of the French Maquis has been able to resist effectively the German armies of occupation, as millions of ordinary workers, peasants and citizens have been able to challenge the might of the National Socialist State - so Germany's "unknown little man", too, can resist his rulers effectively and, at the same time, help to save his own life, his future, and the future of his homeland.

Do YOU fear the might of the Nazi State? Are you afraid of HIM?

(Picture of Himmler)

Remember: HE and his henchmen are much more afraid of YOU!

"Impossible . . .?"

The order of the hour is not revolution, barricades and civil war.
The firm order is: OUT OF THE TOWNS!
OUT OF THE FACTORIES!

Find safety for your family and yourself. The final coming phase of the war means acute danger for the population of the cities and the men and women in war factories.

The second order is: ORGANIZED RESISTANCE OF ALL! PASSIVE RESISTANCE OF ALL WORKERS IN THE WAR INDUSTRIES.

Resistance by the peasants who are able to shelter hundreds of thousands of "disappeared" foreign workers and, with their help, to save their last war-time harvest from Nazi requisitioning.

Every individual - wherever he may be placed - can help to prevent the continuation of a lost war on German soil.

The decisive tasks will fall upon the German working class.

GERMAN WORKERS!

As you know, tens of thousands of foreign workers in German factories are already organized in Action Cells and Resistance Groups.

Hundreds of thousands - perhaps millions - of foreign workers who have so far remained passive are now joining the great movement of resistance under their slogan:

END THE WAR!

DOWN WITH THE WAR PROLONGERS!

BUILDING BRIDGES TOWARDS A BETTER FUTURE MEANS TODAY:

COLLABORATION OF THE GERMAN WORKERS WITH THE RESISTANCE

MOVEMENT OF THE FOREIGN WORKERS.

COMMON ACTION AGAINST THE COMMON ENEMY - -

AGAINST THE WAR PROLONGERS HITLER, HIMMLER, GOEBBELS & CO.

****

INDEXED

Deutsche Arbeiter

Dieses Merkblatt ist das erste in einer Reihe, bestimmt für die ausländischen Arbeiter im Reich, deren Länder sich mit Deutschland im Krieg befinden, besonders für die Führer ihrer organisierten Zellen.

Es gibt den ausländischen Arbeitern Anweisungen des Alliierten Oberkommandos über ihren systematischen Einsatz im bevorstehenden Endkampf.

Der Kampf der ausländischen Arbeiter richtet sich nicht gegen den deutschen Arbeiter. Er wird geführt im gemeinsamen Interesse aller Arbeiter, um den Krieg so schnell wie möglich zu beenden.

Deutsche Arbeiter, die für das gleiche Ziel kämpfen, haben sich bereits in grosser Zahl den bestehenden Zellen angeschlossen.

In den kommenden Wochen muss jeder wissen, wo er steht. Wir geben nachstehend eine Übersetzung des Merkblatts Nr. 1.

Seit Monaten haben wir euch versprochen, dass wir euch rechtzeitig warnen werden — die Zeit ist jetzt gekommen.

Von jetzt ab werdet ihr direkte Anweisung durch Rundfunk bekommen. Die Anweisungen werden durch Flugblätter wiederholt.

Das letzte Stadium des Krieges, auf das ihr gewartet und auf das ihr euch vorbereitet habt, ist da.

Aber wir müssen euch vor einer Gefahr warnen:

Die Verbrecherbande, die Deutschland beherrscht, fühlt das unvermeidliche Ende kommen und will das ganze deutsche Volk und alle Ausländer im Reich mit in ihren eigenen Untergang reissen.

Sie haben schon alle Einwohner der von den Russen bedrohten Gebiete zusammengetrieben und in die Verteidigungslinie gesteckt. Polnische, holländische und französische Arbeiter sind zu Tausenden verhaftet worden, sie sollen als Geiseln dienen, damit ihre Kameraden weiter widerstandslos ihre Sklavenarbeit verrichten. Aber die Offensive der Alliierten ist inzwischen so weit fortgeschritten, dass ihr den Kampf von innen aufnehmen könnt, um gleichzeitig die Niederlage des Feindes zu beschleunigen und euer eigenes Leben zu retten.

ERSTE ANWEISUNGEN:

Höchste Alarmbereitschaft für alle Gruppen!

Verlasst bei der ersten günstigen Gelegenheit eure Arbeitsstellen! (Die Nazis haben nicht genug Leute, um nach euch zu suchen.)

Boykottiert die von der Deutschen Arbeitsfront als Spitzel eingesetzten sogenannten Verbindungsmänner. Macht diesen Verrätern das Leben zur Hölle, bis sie aufgeben!

Lasst euch nicht von der Gestapo zu organisiertem Handeln provozieren!

Werft dieses Flugblatt nicht weg, sondern sorgt dafür, dass es in die Hände eines Arbeitskameraden kommt!

COMANDO SUPREMO DELLA FORZA ALLEATA DI SPEDIZIONE

A tutti i lavoratori ingaggiati in Germania, i cui paesi si trovano in istato di guerra contro il Reich, e specialmente ai gruppi organizzati.

La crisi finale della guerra, il momento per il quale vi siete da lungo tempo preparati, si avvicina.

VOI SIETE IN PERICOLO!

Ora che la banda di disperati criminali nazisti che governa oggi la Germania si rende conto che la disfatta è inevitabile, essa sta mettendo in atto i piani per coinvolgere nella propria rovina l'intero popolo tedesco e tutti i non-tedeschi che vivono in Germania.

Sono già stati mobilitati tutti gli abitanti dei territori minacciati dall'avanzata russa e sono stati forzati a prestare servizio nelle opere di fortificazione. Lavoratori polacchi, olandesi e francesi che si trovavano in queste zone sono stati arrestati a migliaia e sono tenuti come ostaggi col fine di ricattare i loro compagni, forzati a loro volta a lavorare come schiavi.

Ma nel frattempo l'offensiva contro la Germania ha progredito tanto che voi già potete compiere un'azione capace contemporaneamente di affrettare la disfatta del nemico e salvare voi stessi.

Per mesi e mesi vi è stato promesso che sareste stati avvertiti in tempo. E l'ora è giunta.

D'ora in poi riceverete istruzioni dirette per mezzo della radio. Le stesse istruzioni saranno ripetute in volantini.

Prime direttive:

TUTTI I GRUPPI STIANO ALL'ERTA.

COMINCIATE DA ORA AD ABBANDONARE IL VOSTRO STABILIMENTO APPENA SE NE PRESENTI L'OCCASIONE. I NAZISTI NON HANNO UOMINI SUFFICIENTI PER SORVEGLIARVI.

COMINCIATE FIN DA ORA A BOICOTTARE IL LOSCO QUISLING CHE FUNZIONA DA VOSTRO FIDUCIARIO E CHE È LA SPIA DELLA DEUTSCHE ARBEITSFRONT. FATE SÌ CHE LA VITA DI QUESTO TRADITORE DIVENTI UN TALE INFERNO DA COSTRINGERLO A RINUNCIARE AL SUO SPORCO MESTIERE.

NON LASCIATEVI PROVOCARE DALLA GESTAPO AD AZIONI DISORGANIZZATE.

NON DISTRUGGETE QUESTO VOLANTINO. FATE CHE VADA A FINIRE NELLE MANI DI UN LAVORATORE TEDESCO.

WG.31

~~Central~~ Dept 277

CONFIDENTIAL

C12589/344/18
28 SEP 1944

Herewith for your ~~in~~information a dissemination report furnished by S.H.A.E.F.

INDEXED

With the compliments

of

Sq. Ldr. P. B. A. Taylor

23.9.44

P.B.A.TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

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TR/S/16

23 Sept 1944

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

No.	Title	Date Sept	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
ZG 45	One Minute which May Save Your Life	22	2	160,000	160,000	Calais
			2	160,000	160,000	Dunkirk
			1	80,000	80,000	Bergen Op Zoom
			1	80,000	80,000	Roosendaal
			1	80,000	80,000	Breda
			1	80,000	80,000	Wuestwezel
			1	80,000	80,000	Turnhout
			1	80,000	80,000	Arendonck
			1	80,000	80,000	Tilburg
			1	80,000	80,000	Best
T 158	Nachrichten *		4	40,000	240,000	Calais
			4	40,000	240,000	Dunkirk
			2	20,000	120,000	Bergen Op Zoom
			2	20,000	120,000	Roosendaal
			2	20,000	120,000	Breda
			2	20,000	120,000	Wuestwezel
			2	20,000	120,000	Turnhout
			2	20,000	120,000	Arendonck
			2	20,000	120,000	Tilburg
			2	20,000	120,000	Best
		Total	36	1,200,000	2,400,000	

* = First Dissemination

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MR. P. H. LOXLEY.

C12589/344/18
28 SEP 1944

INDEXED

With the Compliments
of
Major-General R. A. D. Brooks.

P.B.A.TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

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CONFIDENTIAL INDEXED

L.R.40 **COMBINED ANGLO AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT** Date. 23.9.44

No.	Title	Sept.	Pkgs or Bombs	No. of Leaflets	No. of Units	Target
G.13	War Guilt Booklet	19/20	9P	5,400	86,400	Rheydt
G.27	Luftpost No. 44	23/24	2P	12,000	36,000	Ruhr area
			18P	108,000	324,000	Neuss
			20P	120,000	360,000	
G.30	Luftpost No. 46	23/24	3P	24,000	48,000	Ruhr area
+USG.53	Sternenbanner	23/24	94P	752,000	1,504,000	Ruhr area
WG.5P	Foreign Workers	23/24	13P	208,000	208,000	Ruhr area
WG.71	Foreign Workers	23/24	10P	160,000	160,000	Ruhr area
G.4a	German Prisoners of War No. 1	23/24	26P	208,000	416,000	Neuss
G.4b	German Prisoners of War No. 2	23/24	10P	80,000	160,000	Neuss
G.13	War Guilt Booklet	23/24	15P	9,000	144,000	Neuss
G.26	Luftpost No. 42	23/24	32P	192,000	576,000	Neuss
WG.2P	Foreign Workers	21st	5B	45,000	360,000	Mainz
+			5B	45,000	360,000	Mannheim
			10B	90,000	720,000	
WG.4F	Foreign Workers	18th	5B	400,000	400,000	Dortmund
		22nd	3B	240,000	240,000	Kassel
+WG.4D	Foreign Workers	21St.	5B	350,000	350,000	Mainz
WG.6F	Foreign Workers	21st	5B	300,000	300,000	Coblenz
WG.9	Warning Leaflet	18th	5B	250,000	250,000	Dortmund
+		21st	5B	250,000	250,000	Mainz
			5B	250,000	250,000	Coblens
			10B	500,000	500,000	
		22nd	5B	250,000	250,000	Kassel
WG.10	Warning Leaflet	21st	5B	400,000	400,000	Mainz
+		22nd	3B	240,000	240,000	Kassel
+WG.7D	Foreign Workers	22nd	7B	590,000	590,000	Kassel
+ T.151	Nachrichten	17th	20B	200,000	1,200,000	General targets in Hollan
+ T.154	Nachrichten	18th	10B	100,000	600,000	Hamm
			10B	100,000	600,000	Coblenz
			8B	80,000	480,000	Munster
			28B	280.000	1,480,000	
+ T.157	Nachrichten	21st	10B	100,000	600,000	Mainz
			10B	100,000	600,000	Mannheim
			20B	200,000	1,200,000	
+ T.156	Nachrichten	22nd	30B	300,000	1,800,000	Kassel
			10B	100,000	600,000	Fritzlar
			40B	400,000	2,400,000	
XG.21	Msge to For.Workers	18th	2B	160,000	160,000	Hamm
XG.26	German Workers	18th	2B	44,000	88,000	Hamm
			2B	44,000	88,000	Munster
			4B	88,000	176,000	
		21st	5B	110,000	220,000	Coblenz
G.26	Luftpost No.42	18th	6B	120,000	360,000	Obrwesel
USG.53	Sternenbanner	18th	1B	40,000	80,000	Hamm
			5B	200,000	400,000	Meurburg
			6B	240,000	480,000	
		21st	5B	200,000	400,000	Mainz
G.30	Luftpost No. 46	18th	5B	150,000	300,000	Meurburg
			5B	150,000	300,000	Dortmund
			10B	300,000	600,000	
WG.2F	Foreign Workers	18th	5B	45,000	360,000	Dortmund
		21st	5B	45,000	360,000	Mainz
			5B	45,000	360,000	Coblenz
			5B	45,000	360,000	Mannheim
			15B	135,000	1,080,000	

+ = First Dissemination

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OPPERBEVEL VAN DE GEALLIEERDE EXPEDITIE LEGERS

INDEXED

Arbeiders

Deze boodschap is gericht tot Hollandsche en Belgische arbeiders in het Westen en Zuid-Westen van Duitschland.

De ineenstorting van de Duitsche legers in het Westen zal tengevolge hebben dat zekere gebieden van Duitschland spoedig gevechtszonen zullen worden. Derhalve heeft de Opperbevelhebber de volgende voorschriften aan alle buitenlandsche arbeiders in gevechtszonen uitgevaardigd.

1. **Laat U niet door de terugtrekkende Duitschers verder binnen Duitschland meeslepen. Naarmate de Geallieerde legers aanrukken op de gebieden waar Gij werkt, pakt de gunstigste gelegenheid aan om op het platteland onder te duiken en wacht daar het naderen van de Geallieerde legers af.**

2. **Benut iedere gelegenheid om voor de Geallieerde legers waardevolle gegevens te verzamelen, in het bijzonder betreffende Duitsche troepbewegingen, de identiteit van Duitsche eenheden, de ligging van mijnenvelden enz. Let ook goed op hoe de Duitschers zich gedragen en weest gereed om bewijzen van gruweldaden af te leggen die Gij mocht zien begaan.**

3. **Indien Gij niet naar het platteland kunt vluchten, doet alles in Uw macht om de vernietiging van verbindingen en industrieele installaties te beletten. Zorgt dat zij voor zoover mogelijk in goede order zijn als zij in Geallieerde handen vallen. Voorraden van benzine, olie en smeermiddelen moeten in het bijzonder tegen vernietiging door den vijand worden beschermd. De Geallieerde legers zullen ze weldra noodig hebben.**

4. **Als de Geallieerde legers eenmaal aangekomen zijn, voert dan de instructies die de militaire authoriteiten U geven, nauwkeurig uit.**

WG 7 D

ALLIIERTES OBERKOMMANDO

(Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force)

Der umseitige Aufruf des Alliierten Oberkommandos in holländischer Sprache richtet sich an die holländischen Arbeiter in den westlichen und südwestlichen Teilen des Reiches. Er gibt den ausländischen Arbeitern Anweisungen über ihr Verhalten in dem Augenblick, in dem diese Teile des Reiches zum Kriegsgebiet werden.

Der Kampf der ausländischen Arbeiter richtet sich nicht gegen die deutschen Arbeiter. Er wird geführt im gemeinsamen Interesse aller Arbeiter, die entschlossen sind, das Ende des Krieges zu beschleunigen.

Hier ist eine wortgetreue Übersetzung des umseitigen Textes:

Der Zusammenbruch der deutschen Armeen im Westen bedeutet, dass Teile des Reiches bald zur Kampfzone werden. Angesichts dieser Tatsache erlässt der Oberste Befehlshaber der Alliierten Streitkräfte folgende Anweisungen an die ausländischen Arbeiter in den Kampfzonen:

1) Lasst Euch von den fliehenden Deutschen nicht tiefer in das Reichsgebiet treiben! Während die alliierten Armeen sich den Gebieten nähern, in denen Ihr arbeitet, ergreift die erste Gelegenheit, auf's Land zu flüchten, um dort die Ankunft der alliierten Streitkräfte zu erwarten!

2) Nutzt jede Möglichkeit, um Informationen zu sammeln, die für die allierten Armeen wertvoll sind; vor allem Informationen betreffend die Bewegung deutscher Truppenteile, die Identität deutscher Wehrmachts-Einheiten und die Position deutscher Minenfelder. Ferner: beobachtet aufs genaueste das Benehmen von Deutschen und bereitet Euch vor, über jedwede Grausamkeit, deren Zeuge Ihr gewesen seid, Bericht zu erstatten.

3) Wenn Ihr nicht in der Lage seid, aufs Land zu flüchten, so tut alles, was in Eurer Macht steht, um die Zerstörung von Verbindungslinien und Industrieanlagen zu verhindern. Sorgt dafür, soweit es Euch möglich ist, dass sie in guter Verfassung sind, wenn sie den Alliierten in die Hände fallen. Vor allem: schützt Treibstofflager vor der Vernichtung durch Feindeshand! Alle diese Lager und Einrichtungen werden in Kürze von den alliierten Armeen gebraucht werden.

4) Sowie die alliierten Truppen Euch erreichen, befolgt aufs genaueste die Anweisungen, die Euch von den Alliierten Militärbehörden gegeben werden!

ALLIIERTES OBERKOMMANDO

(Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force)

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1. Die rückwärtigen Verbindungen der Überreste des nach Deutschland zurückfallenden deutschen Heeres werden vernichtenden Luftangriffen ausgesetzt sein. Diese Luftangriffe werden dasselbe Ausmass und dieselbe Wucht haben wie die weitgehenden Bombardierungen während und unmittelbar vor der Invasion Frankreichs. Wer daher in der Nähe von Durchgangsstrassen, Eisenbahn- und Kanalverbindungen wohnt oder arbeitet oder in der Nähe von militärischen Depots, Lagern und sonstigen Anlagen oder in der Nähe von wehrwichtigen Fabriken, muss von nun an zu jeder Tages- und Nachtzeit mit schärfsten Luftangriffen im Hoch- und Tiefflug rechnen.

2. Besonders gefährdet sind Gebiete, in denen sich behelfsmässige Erdbefestigungen, Stützpunkte und sonstige Befestigungsanlagen befinden. Zivilpersonen, die an diesen militärischen Zielen arbeiten, tun dies auf eigene Gefahr. Um unnötige Verluste der Zivilbevölkerung zu vermeiden, werden alle Zivilpersonen aufgefordert, in den kommenden Wochen die oben bezeichneten GEFAHRENZONEN zu räumen und auf dem Land Zuflucht zu suchen — und zwar in grösstmöglicher Entfernung von den genannten Gefahrenzonen.

3. Die Zivilbevölkerung wird ferner auf folgendes hingewiesen : Alle in diesen Gebieten gegen Nichtdeutsche begangenen Grausamkeitsakte werden zur strafrechtlichen Aburteilung gelangen. Die alliierten Gerichtsbehörden werden Beweismaterial für solche Verbrechen sowohl von deutscher wie von nichtdeutscher Seite entgegennehmen.

S.H.A.E.F.
12. September 1944

W.G.10

WARNUNG

An die deutsche Zivilbevölkerung im Rheinland und im Ruhrgebiet :

- Das Alliierte Oberkommando erliess am 26. August 1944 die umstehende Warnung an die Zivilbevölkerung der deutschen Gebiete westlich des Rheins und in der französischen Provinz Elsass-Lothringen. Durch das schnelle Vorrücken der alliierten Armeen und die Verfolgung der in Auflösung befindlichen deutschen Verbände sind nunmehr das ganze Rheinland und Ruhrgebiet zum rückwärtigen Heeresgebiet geworden. In kurzer Zeit können diese Gebiete zum unmittelbaren Kriegsschauplatz werden.

- Angesichts dieser Tatsachen wiederholt das Alliierte Oberkommando die umstehende Warnung, die sich nunmehr besonders an die Zivilbevölkerung der obengenannten Gebiete richtet : ➡

Deutsche Frau, Du hast das Wort!

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Das ist das sechste Kriegsjahr. Der deutsche Soldat ist zurückgekehrt. Er hat Unmenschliches erduldet auf den Schlachtfeldern Russlands, den Wüsten Afrikas, unter dem Trommelfeuer der Alliierten in Italien und dem Bombenhagel an der Westfront. Aufs neue, auf Heimatboden, soll er nun den Kampf gegen die ungeheure Übermacht der anglo-amerikanischen Kriegsmaschine aufnehmen. Ohne genügend Panzer und Luftwaffe. Du, deutsche Frau, hast die Macht, unendliches Leid, Schrecken und Tod zu verhüten. Sage dem heimgekehrten deutschen Soldaten:

- ***Dass Du diesen sinnlosen letzten Widerstand nicht willst.***
- ***Dass Du nicht willst, dass Deine Städte und Dörfer in Grund und Boden geschossen werden.***
- ***Dass Du genug hast von der SS und der Partei, die die Zerstörung der Heimat befehlen, nur um sich selber noch ein paar Tage länger im Sattel zu halten.***
- ***Dass darum Soldatentreue ausschliesslich dem Volke gehört:***
- ***Dass dieses Volk verlangt:***

Schluss mit dem Krieg!

Weg mit den Kriegsverlängerern!

Sofortfriede und Wiederaufbau Deutschlands!

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An die deutsche Frau !

Deutschland selbst wird nun zum Kriegsschauplatz. Von jetzt an wird jede Bombe und jede Granate auf deutschem Boden explodieren. Deutsches Blut wird deutsche Erde tränken. Städte, Dörfer und Felder werden in Rauch und Flammen aufgehen. So wollen es Hitler und seine Partei-Fanatiker.

Willst Du den Krieg im Lande ?

Frage den heimkehrenden deutschen Soldaten,

ob persönlicher Opfermut und Heldentum die anglo-amerikanische Kriegsmaschine zum Stehen bringen können.

Frage den heimkehrenden deutschen Soldaten,

ob er für deutsche Frauen und Kinder das gleiche Los wünscht wie das der Zivilbevölkerung der Normandie, Italiens und Russlands.

Frage den heimkehrenden deutschen Soldaten,

ob er will, dass sein Heimatort so aussieht, wie die zerschossenen Dörfer und Städte der Normandie, Italiens und Russlands.

Die Treue des deutschen Soldaten gehört nicht der bankrotten Partei, sondern Dir, deutsche Frau, Deinen Kindern und der Heimat. Und Du kannst den deutschen Soldaten, Deine Kinder und die Heimat vor sinnloser Vernichtung bewahren, wenn Du forderst:

SCHLUSS !

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TRANSLATION OF ZH2

SUPREME COMMAND A EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

INDEXED

NEDERLANDERS

To the people of the Southern areas of the Netherlands, south of the River Lek and Rhine:

The hour for which you have been waiting so long has struck.

Your qualities of courage and discipline which have brought such magnificent results since the landings in Normandy first began are now called upon for one last, supreme effort. Now that Allied forces are on your soil, and the Netherlands Commandos are operating with them, your full assistance and obedience to the orders of the Supreme Commander are essential for the early liberation of the Netherlands.

To the Netherlands Forces of Resistance operating South of the River Lek and Rhine:

1. Conduct your operations against the enemy according to the rules of war. In the event of any atrocities committed against you by the German forces, collect all available evidence, especially the names and units of the perpetrators, so that those guilty can be brought to justice by the forces of the Allies.

2. Follow precisely the orders you have received from your leader, H.R.H. Prince Bernhard and from your local commanders. Do not indulge in any unorganized outburst of violence. Avoid as far as possible action against superior enemy formations.

3. Your orders now are to protect, not to sabotage, factories, mines, or other industrial installations. Safeguard these, especially stores of petrol, oil and

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lubricants, against destruction by the enemy. All these facilities will soon be needed by the people of the Netherlands and their Allies.

4. As soon as you make contact with Allied troops, render them every assistance and obey precisely the orders of the Allied Military Commanders.

5. Those of you who find yourselves within the area liberated by the Allied Armies can best assist them by maintaining complete discipline and remaining quiet until you receive orders from your leaders as to the exact action required of you.

To the population of still unliberated areas South of the River Lek and Rhine :

1. Do not attempt any mass rising.

2. Give all the help you can to your own forces of resistance. Provide them with shelter. Give them information about the enemy's activities and movements.

3. Many Dutchmen in key posts will now be going into hiding to avoid being captured or killed by the enemy. Help these men to hide or to escape.

4. Take all reasonable precautions for your own safety. Except in the battle area and in the vicinity of important road or railway junctions, stay in your own homes. At all costs, avoid important thoroughfares in the towns or in the countryside, especially where there are enemy troop movements and where, for this reason, Allied Air Forces will be particularly active.

To the people of the Netherlands North of the River Lek and Rhine, and not in the area of active military operations :

Your time for action is not yet. It will come. When it comes you will receive your new instructions. Until then you must remain absolutely quiet and refrain from any action or demonstration.

Finally : To all the people of the Netherlands : Listen attentively to the instructions and warnings you will hear from the B.B.C. and the American Broadcasting Station in Europe. Read and circulate as widely as possible the leaflets distributed by the Allied Air Forces. This is the Supreme moment. Fulfill your task loyally. If all play their part, the liberation of the Netherlands will be achieved soon.

Long live the Netherlands !

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CHURCHILL

about the future of Germany

"I HAVE repeatedly stated that unconditional surrender gives no rights to our enemies, but also does not free us from our duties.

"*The future which we approach over blood-soaked battlefields and past the terrible memorials of destruction can only be based on the best basic virtues and on the decency of all humanity. It must be based on the rule of the law which maintains the principle of right and of fairness.*

"That does not mean that peoples should not have the right to be proud of their traditions and achievements. But they cannot be permitted to satisfy their desire for aggrandisement by armed force and at the expense of other peoples.

"We must respect the right and the opinion of others, even though we keep our own principles and convictions. In the new structure of the world there must be room enough for the happiness and prosperity even to the guilty and defeated nations."

ROOSEVELT

about the future of Germany

"*THE United Nations have no intention to enslave the German people. We wish them to have a normal chance to develop, in peace, as useful and respectable members of the European family. But we most certainly emphasise that word "respectable"—for we intend to rid them once and for all of Nazism and Prussian militarism and the fantastic and disastrous notion that they constitute the 'master race.'*

"Britain, Russia, China and the United States and their Allies represent more than three-quarters of the total population of the earth. As long as these four nations with great military power stick together in determination to keep the peace there will be no possibility of an aggressor nation arising to start another world war. But those four powers must be united with and co-operative with all the freedom loving peoples of Europe, and Asia, and Africa and the Americas. The rights of every nation, large or small, must be respected and guarded as jealously as are the rights of every individual within our own republic."

TRANSLATION OF ZG66

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

NOTICE

1 Allied Military Government is established in the Theatre under my command, to exercise in occupied German territory the supreme legislative, judicial and executive authority vested in me as Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force and as Military Governor.

2 The immediate task of Allied Military Government during the course of military operations will be to secure the lines of communication of the allied armies and to suppress any activities in the occupied areas of Germany which could impair the speedy conclusion of the war.

3 Simultaneously Allied Military Government will begin the task of destroying National Socialism. It will remove from responsible posts all members of the Nazi Party and of the S.S. and others who have played a leading part in the National Socialist Regime. This process begins immediately upon the arrival of the Allied armies in each area and the inauguration of Allied Military Government.

4 The civilian population will as far as possible continue in their normal occupations. Detailed instructions to them will be issued by Allied Military Government in each area.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
General,
Supreme Commander Allied Expeditionary Force

LEBENS-GEFAHR!

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W.G.2.P.

Gibt es wirklich

keine Brücken mehr . . .

zwischen dem deutschen Volk und der freien Welt?

Die Antwort auf diese Frage bestimmt in diesen Stunden das Handeln oder Nichthandeln aller deutschen Menschen. Von dieser Antwort hängt DEINE Zukunft ab!

Goebbels sagt: „*Das deutsche Volk hat alle Brücken hinter sich abgerochen . . .*“

Für Goebbels, Hitler, Himmler und Co. ist das kein Problem. Für die besessenen Fanatiker und zum Untergang verurteilten Führer der deutschen Tragödie gibt es in der Tat keine Brücke. Weder eine Brücke zur europäischen Zivilisation — noch zu einer besseren deutschen Zukunft.

Für die Partei und SS-Fanatiker gibt es nur den UNTERGANG.

Aber Hitler ist nicht Deutschland
und Deutschland ist nicht Hitler

Deutschland muss sich in
dieser Stunde entscheiden

WEITERKÄMPFEN MIT HITLER BIS
ZUM VERRECKEN UND NATIONALEN
UNTERGANG

oder

SOFORTFRIEDE UND WIEDERAUFBAU?

Deutsche Männer und Frauen!

Im Auftrage des Obersten Kommandos der Alliierten Streitkräfte wurde dieser Aufruf an die 12 Millionen Fremdarbeiter in Deutschland geschrieben, in fünf Sprachen gedruckt und zu hunderttausenden von Exemplaren abgeworfen. Dieses Exemplar richtet sich besonders an die polnischen Arbeiter.

WAS SAGEN WIR DEN FREMDARBEITERN ?

Wir sagen: Deutschland hat den Krieg verloren ! In aller Schärfe stellen wir den französischen, belgischen, holländischen, tschechischen und polnischen Arbeitern die Frage, ob sie in letzter Minute für Hitlers verlorenen Krieg Gesundheit und Leben lassen wollen — oder ob sie sich durch organisierten, passiven Widerstand und durch Massenflucht aus den Luftkriegsgebieten retten wollen und gleichzeitig helfen, die Dauer der letzten und gefährlichsten Phase des Krieges zu verkürzen.

In aller Dringlichkeit ermahnen wir die Millionen von Fremdarbeitern zum organisierten Selbstschutz.

In aller Schärfe sagen wir: Die Zeit zum Handeln ist HEUTE !

All das hat nichts mit Propaganda zu tun. Die Zeiten für Propaganda sind längst vorbei. Es gibt nichts mehr zu erklären und aufzuklären. Die rasende Entwicklung des Krieges selber hat alle Propaganda überholt. Die Sprache der Ereignisse erlaubt einem denkenden Menschen keinen Zweifel mehr über die Wahrheit :

Deutschland hat den Krieg verloren!

VOR DIR, DEUTSCHER, STEHT IN DIESER STUNDE DIE GLEICHE FRAGE :

SOLL DEUTSCHLAND MIT HITLER ZUM SCHLACHTFELD WERDEN UND IN EINEM MEER VON SINNLOS VERGOSSENEM BLUT UNTERGEHEN —

ODER : SOLL DEUTSCHLAND LEBEN UND DURCH SOFORTFRIEDEN UND STURZ DES HITLERREGIMES DIE GRUNDLAGE LEGEN FÜR EINEN WIEDERAUFBAU UND EIN MENSCHENWÜRDIGES DASEIN ?

Das ist die Frage für jeden Einzelnen.
Es gibt keine andere Frage.

Die Entscheiduung der Generale:

Die deutschen Generale, die am 20. Juli gegen Hitler revoltierten, handelten, weil sie diese Frage verstanden.

Sie handelten, weil sie die wirkliche Lage Deutschlands besser kannten als irgend jemand. Sie wussten, dass der militärische Zusammenbruch des Hitlerregimes zum Untergang Deutschlands wird. Sie entschieden sich gegen Hitler und für Sofortfrieden, weil sie wollten, dass Deutschland lebt.

Jedoch : sie scheiterten und versagten im entscheidenden Augenblick, weil sie auf eigene Faust, ohne Verbindung mit der Masse des Volkes handelten.

Generalsrevolten allein können die Entscheidung nicht erzwingen. Die zum Sofortfrieden und zum Abbruch des verlorenen Krieges bereiten Führer der deutschen Wehrmacht brauchen die aktive Unterstützung der gesamten Nation — das heisst : DEINE HILFE !

DIE AKTIONSBEREITSCHAFT
JEDES EINZELNEN !

Die Entscheidung des Einzelnen :

Mit diabolischer Beredtheit sucht der Reichspropagandaminister Joseph Goebbels dem deutschen Menschen einzureden, dass jeder deutsche Arbeiter, Bauer und Bürger auf Gedeih und Verderb, auf Leben und Tod mit dem Schicksal der wahnsinnigen kriegsschuldigen Führung verkettet ist. Fieberhaft sucht er Dich zu überzeugen, dass nicht die nationalsozialistische Führung, sondern das ganze deutsche Volk die Brücken hinter sich abgebrochen hat.

Das ist nicht wahr!

Nur eine Brücke ist unwiderruflich niedergerissen: Die Brücke zum deutschen Sieg.

Ob es Brücken geben wird aus der unsagbar grauenvollen Gegenwart des Hitlerkrieges in eine bessere deutsche Zukunft, das hängt nicht von Hitler, Himmler und Goebbels ab —

das hängt ab, einzig und allein, von der Entscheidung jedes Einzelnen, von der Entscheidung, durch persönlichen oder organisierten Widerstand gegen die Kriegsverlängerung das Schlimmste zu vermeiden.

Das Schlimmste!

DAS SCHLIMMSTE ist nicht die militärische Niederlage. Es ist auch nicht die geordnete Besetzung Deutschlands durch alliierte Garnisonen. Das kommt auf jeden Fall.

DAS SCHLIMMSTE IST KRIEG AUF DEUTSCHEM BODEN, Krieg in jedem deutschen Dorf und jeder deutschen Stadt, bis am Ende ein ausgebranntes, ausgeblutetes Deutschland in Chaos zusammenbricht.

DAS IST DAS SCHLIMMSTE!

Den Krieg überleben . . .

Aber ist es nicht sinnlos, von einer deutschen Zukunft und einem deutschen Wiederaufbau zu reden, wenn noch mehr Millionen fünf Minuten vor Zwölf Gesundhei[illegible] Gut und Leben opfern müssen, und wenn die Nation physisch zusammenbricht, ehe die Zukunft beginnen kann?

Für jeden Deutschen, dem das eigene Leben — und das ÜBERLEBEN DES KRIEGES—das Leben seiner Familie und Kinder und die menschenwürdige Zukunft seiner Heimat einen Pfennig wert ist, kann es in diesem Augenblick keinen Zweifel und kein Wanken geben:

ER MUSS SICH DURCH DIE TAT FÜR DIE SCHNELLSTE BEENDIGUNG DES KRIEGES EINSETZEN.

„Ein Mann gegen die Macht des N.S.-Staats . . .“

„Was kann der Einzelne schon tun? Der Einzelne ist doch machtlos . . .“

Millionen Deutsche haben seit Jahren so gesprochen. Sagen es nicht immer noch Millionen?

Solange die Macht des Hitlerschen Diktaturstaates ungeschwächt war, solange deutsche Soldaten von Sieg zu Sieg marschierten, solange die Führung geeint und der Polizeiapparat mächtig waren — solange konnte die Welt wenig vom Widerstand des Einzelnen gegen diesen verbrecherischen Krieg erhoffen.

Heute aber ist das Hitlerregime tödlich verwundet. An allen Fronten sind deutsche Heere in Auflösung. Zu Zehntausenden haben deutsche Offiziere und Soldaten die Konsequenz gezogen und haben sich ergeben. Die Führung ist in sich gespalten. Gestapo und Polizei erweisen sich als machtlos gegenüber dem „unbekannten kleinen Mann“ des besetzten Europas. So wie die Bürgerarmee der französischen Maquis den deutschen Besatzungstruppen erfolgreich Widerstand leistet, so wie Millionen von einfachen Arbeitern, Bauern und Bürgern sich in allen Ländern Europas den nationalsozialistischen Machthabern erfolgreich widersetzen — so kann heute auch der „unbekannte kleine Mann Deutschlands“ wirksamen Widerstand leisten und dabei helfen, sein eigenes Leben, seine Zukunft und die Zukunft seiner Heimat durch schnellste Beendigung des Krieges zu retten.

FÜRCHTEST DU DEN N.S.-STAATSAPPARAT?
HAST DU HEUTE NOCH ANGST VOR IHM?

Vergiss nicht: **ER UND SEINE AGENTEN HABEN VIEL MEHR ANGST VOR DIR!!**

„Unmöglich . . . ?“

Das Gebot ist nicht Revolution, Bürgerkrieg und Barrikaden.

Das erste Gebot ist: **HERAUS AUS DEN STÄDTEN! HERAUS AUS DEN FABRIKEN!** Bringe **DICH** und die **DEINIGEN** in Sicherheit! Die letzte kommende Phase des Krieges bedeutet al[illegible] Lebensgefahr für die Bevölkerung der Städte und die Belegschaften der R-Betriebe.

Das zweite Gebot ist: **ORGANISIERTER WIDERSTAND ALLER! PASSIVER WIDERSTAND ALLER ARBEITER IN DER KRIEGSINDUSTRIE !**

Widerstand der Bauern, die Hunderttausenden von „untergetauchten“ Fremdarbeitern Unterschlupf gewähren können und so gleichzeitig, durch die zusätzliche Arbeitskraft, ihre letzte Kriegsernte voll einbringen können ! Widerstand der Beamten, Angestellten und Spezialisten !

Jeder Einzelne kann an seinem Platz dazu beitragen, die Weiterführung eines verlorenen, sinnlos gewordenen Krieges auf deutschem Boden zu verhindern.

Die entscheidende Aufgabe fällt dabei auf die deutsche Arbeiterschaft!

Deutsche Arbeiter !

Ihr wisst, dass bereits heute Zehntausende von ausländischen Zwangsarbeitern in deutschen Betrieben in Aktions-Zellen und Widerstands-Gruppen organisiert sind. Morgen werden Hunderttausende — vielleicht Millionen — bisher passiver Fremdarbeiter in die Reihen der grossen Widerstandsbewegung strömen.

Deutsche Arbeiter! Übt Solidariät ! Verbrüdert Euch mit Euren ausländischen Kollegen unter der Losung :

SCHLUSS MIT DEM KRIEGE!

STÜRZT DIE KRIEGSVERLÄNGERER!!

[illegible]RÜCKEN BAUEN ZU EINER BESSEREN ZUKUNFT NACH DEM KRIEGE HEISST HEUTE ZUSAMMENARBEIT DER DEUTSCHEN ARBEITER MIT DEN WIDERSTANDSGRUPPEN EURER AUSLÄNDISCHEN KOLLEGEN.

GEMEINSAME AKTION GEGEN DEN GEMEINSAMEN FEIND-GEGEN DIE KRIEGSVERLÄNGERER HITLER, HIMMLER, GOEBBELS & CO.

OSTATNIE NIEBEZPIECZENSTWO nadchodzi

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UWAGA

ROBOTNICY SPRZYMIERZENI W NIEMCZECH !

Koniec wojny zbliża się nieodwołalnie.

Pole walki wkrótce przeniesie się do Niemiec, dokąd przywieziono was pod przymusem.

Pociągnie to za sobą większe niebezpieczeństwo dla was, zwłaszcza jeśli nadal posłuszni będziecie rozkazom waszych poganiaczy i pozwolicie się wysłac tam dokąd oni zechcą.

Wojna na terenie Niemiec da wam jednak nieporównanie większe możliwości niż mieliście dotychczas, aby przyśpieszyć koniec waszej niewoli.

Opór waszych rodaków w kraju jest cennym wkładem do zwycięstwa sprzymierzonych. Idąc za ich przykładem winniście ze swej strony przyczynić się do tego zwycięstwa.

Oto trzy nakazy, które stale winniście mieć w pamięci :

1. Waszą jest sprawą wykoleić machinę wojenną Niemiec.

2. Waszą jest sprawą zrzucić jarzmo niemieckie w walce o wolność.

3. Waszą jest sprawą dbać o zachowanie życia i sił dla wielkiego dzieła odbudowy, które czeka nas wszystkich po wywalczeniu zwycięstwa.

W broszurce niniejszej znajdziecie wskazówki co do sposobów w jakie najlepiej wypełnić powyższe trzy nakazy.

Radio i ulotki udzielą wam dalszych wskazówek.

NAJWYŻSZE DOWÓDZTWO SPRZYMIERZONY[illegible]

ODEZWA DO ROBOTNIKÓW CUDZOZIEMCÓW W NIEMCZECH

Niemcy przegrały wojnę!

Koniec największej w historii wojny zbliża się szybko, ale. . . .

WAM GROZI ŚMIERTELNE NIEBEZPIECZEŃSTWO !

Wraz z końcem wojny zbliża się nieuchronnie zagłada kliki hitlerowskiej. Banda ta widząc, że nie ma już nic do stracenia nie cofnie się przed niczym, aby przedłużyć wojnę. Każdemu z was grozi PODWOJNE NIEBEZPIECZEŃSTWO. NIEBEZPIECZEŃSTWO ze strony hitlerowskich oprawców, którzy będą się starali wszelkimi sposobami wycisnąć z was ostatki waszych sił — oraz codziennie wzrastające NIEBEZPIECZEŃSTWO Z POWIETRZA.

Będziecie zmuszeni żyć i pracować w najbardziej niebezpiecznych ośrodkach fabrycznych, które są celem dla bomb Sprzymierzonego Lotnictwa — podczas gdy 16-to letni chłopcy niemieccy i 60-cio letni półinwalidzi są wysyłani na front jako ostatnie ochłapy mięsa armatniego w hitlerowskiej wojnie do upadłego. Nie myślcie, że wiecie co to jest bombardowanie. TO CO WIDZIELIŚCIE JEST NICZEM WOBEC T[illegible]O CO NASTĄPI!

Będziecie siłą brani do wojska, aby zapełnić szeregi zdziesiątkowanej armii niemieckiej. Tysiące cudzoziemców przebranych w mundury Wehrmachtu zostały już wygnane pod zabójczy ogień dział i pod grad bomb brytyjskich i amerykańskich. Wielu z nich zginęło zanim zdołali się poddać.

Możecie być wygnani jak bydło do budowy, w ostatniej chwili, okopów na zagrożonych frontach niemieckich, gdzie pracować będziecie pod batem SS, która strzelaniem zakładników, biciem i torturami utrzymywać będzie „porządek i dyscyplinę“ w specjalnych obozach koncentracyjnych dla cudzoziemskich robotników.

Z DNIA NA DZIEŃ, Z GODZINY NA GODZINĘ OBA TE NIEBEZPIECZEŃSTWA, ZAGRAŻAJĄCE KAŻDEMU Z WAS, BĘDĄ WZRASTAŁY. Niebezpieczeństwa te będą tym większe czym bliższy będzie się wydawać KONIEC wojny i godzina waszego wyzwolenia.

Ale to, że wojna może się skończyć szybciej — zależy również od *Was*.

MOŻECIE DOKONAĆ WIELE !

Zorganizowane działanie milionów cudzoziemskich robotników mogłoby zakończyć wojnę już jutro. Masowe strajki i zorganizowany opór obaliły faszystowskie rządy Mussoliniego, zanim jeszcze wojska Sprzymierzonych rozpoczęły inwazję Włoch w 1943 r.

Powszechny strajk robotniczy w Kopenhadze w lipcu 1944 zmusił hitlerowców i armię okupacyjną do ustępstw i wypełnienia wszystkich żądań strajkujących.

CO MOGLIBYŚCIE WY ZROBIĆ !

W Niemczech jest was dzisiaj około 12.000.000 Jeżeli tylko połowa z was zdecydowałaby się strajkować od jutra i sprzeciwić się dalszemu prowadzeniu wojny —

MOGLIBYŚCIE CAŁKOWICIE SPARALIZOWAĆ NIEMIECKI WYSIŁEK WOJENNY. MOGLIBYŚCIE CAŁKOWICIE UNIERUCHOMIĆ NIEMIECKIE FABRYKI I NIEMIECKI TRANSPORT. MOGLIBYŚCIE ZAKOŃCZYĆ WOJNĘ HITLERA W CIĄGU KILKU DNI ZANIM WOJNA TA ZAMIENI W RUINĘ I ZGLISZCZA WASZE KRAJE I WASZE STRONY RODZINNE — POLSKĘ, FRANCJĘ, BELGIĘ, HOLANDIĘ I CZECHOSŁOWACJĘ.

ZORGANIZOWANE DZIAŁANIE MOGŁOBY OSIĄGNĄĆ TO WSZYSTKO W CIĄGU KILKU DNI.

Będziecie siłą brani do wojska, aby zapełnić szeregi zdziesiątkowanej armii niemieckiej. Tysiące cudzoziemców przebranych w mundury Wehrmachtu zostały już wygnane pod zabójczy ogień dział i pod grad bomb brytyjskich i amerykańskich. Wielu z nich zginęło zanim zdołali się poddać.

Możecie być wygnani jak bydło do budowy, w ostatniej chwili, okopów na zagrożonych frontach niemieckich, gdzie pracować będziecie pod batem SS, która strzelaniem zakładników, biciem i torturami utrzymywać będzie „porządek i dyscyplinę“ w specjalnych obozach koncentracyjnych dla cudzoziemskich robotników.

Z DNIA NA DZIEŃ, Z GODZINY NA GODZINĘ OBA TE NIEBEZPIECZEŃSTWA, ZAGRAŻAJĄCE KAŻDEMU Z WAS, BĘDĄ WZRASTAŁY. Niebezpieczeństwa te będą tym większe czym bliższy będzie się wydawać KONIEC wojny i godzina waszego wyzwolenia.

Ale to, że wojna może się skończyć szybciej — zależy również od *Was*.

MOŻECIE DOKONAĆ WIELE !

Zorganizowane działanie milionów cudzoziemskich robotników mogłoby zakończyć wojnę już jutro. Masowe strajki i zorganizowany opór obaliły faszystowskie rządy Mussoliniego, zanim jeszcze wojska Sprzymierzonych rozpoczęły inwazję Włoch w 1943 r.

Powszechny strajk robotniczy w Kopenhadze w lipcu 1944 zmusił hitlerowców i armię okupacyjną do ustępstw i wypełnienia wszystkich żądań strajkujących.

CO MOGLIBYŚCIE WY ZROBIĆ !

W Niemczech jest was dzisiaj około 12.000.000 Jeżeli tylko połowa z was zdecydowałaby się strajkować od jutra i sprzeciwić się dalszemu prowadzeniu wojny —

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Hitlerowcy boją się was, ponieważ wiedzą, że to może nastąpić. Obawiają się cudzoziemskich robotników, gdyż rozumieją, że każda dalsza godzina wojny zależy tak samo od waszego posłuszeństwa i współpracy jak posłuszeństwa ludności niemieckiej. Hitlerowcy grożą wam, ponieważ się was boją. Dlatego to hitlerowscy oprawcy zrobią wszystko i nie cofną się przed żadnym sposobem, aby was zastraszyć, steroryzować, aby zapobiec waszej samoobronie przez zorganizowanie się.

Hitlerowscy władcy są zdecydowani na wszystko i są podobnie niebezpieczni jak osaczone psy. Koniec wojny i pokój są dla nich wyrokiem śmierci i właśnie dlatego tacy ludzie jak Hitler, Goebbels, Himmler i jego SS—banda morderców — nie dbają za grosz o wasze życie.

ZWRACAMY SIĘ DO WAS:

JEŻELI CHCECIE PRZETRWAĆ I UJŚĆ Z ŻYCIEM Z TEGO OSTATNIEGO JUŻ, LECZ NAJBARDZIEJ NIEBEZPIECZNEGO I GWAŁTOWNEGO OKRESU WOJNY, MUSICIE ZACZĄĆ DZIAŁAĆ BY OCHRONIĆ SAMYCH SIEBIE.

Wiemy dobrze, że nie ma całkowitego zabezpieczenia przed bombami i przed nazistowskim terorem, ALE WIEMY TAK SAMO DOBRZE, ŻE JEDYNE NAJPEWNIEJSZE ZABEZPIECZENIE I SAMOOBRONA SĄ MOŻLIWE DO OSIĄGNIĘCIA PRZEZ ZORGANIZOWANIE SIĘ.

CO POWINNIŚCIE ZROBIĆ ?
CO MOŻECIE ZROBIĆ ?

Jeżeli chcecie dożyć końca wojny, to właśnie TERAZ nadszedł czas, aby WYJŚĆ stamtąd, gdzie może was ona dosięgnąć. Wiemy, że większość z was nie ma prawie żadnej możności, aby wydostać się z Niemiec. Ale równocześnie wielu z was ma mnóstwo sposobności WYDOSTANIA SIĘ POZA OBRĘB WOJNY co w waszym położeniu oznacza: UCIEKAĆ Z OŚRODKÓW FABRYCZNYCH, KTÓRE BĘDĄ CELEM DLA BOMB SPRZYMIERZONYCH.

UCIEKAĆ NA WIEŚ !

Jeżeli jednak nie możecie wydostać się z miast, jeżeli nie możecie poprostu zniknąć z fabryk, to w każdym razie nadeszła TERAZ chwila, aby zrobić każdy możliwy wysiłek celem samoobrony was samych i waszych towarzyszy pracy przed wzrastającą furią wojny i wzrastającą furią pokonywanych bandytów nazistowskich.

Oczywista, że w obu wypadkach ponosicie pewne ryzyko. Ale ryzyko to jest bardzo małe w porównaniu z tym, na jakie się narażacie pozostając biernie w ciągu nadchodzących dni i tygodni w waszych dotychczasowych m[illegible]ach pracy jako bezradne jednostki pod rozkazami biurokratów z DAF, lub tchórzliwych szpiegów i prześladowców z Werkscharen.

OPUSZCZAJCIE MIASTA !

Niemiecka gazeta z lipca NDZI 21.7 *podaje następującą wiadomość: . . . „Zdarzało się często, że zagraniczni robotnicy, nie rozumiejący i nie mówiący po niemiecku, gubili się i błądząc dojeżdżali do miejsc, do których nie mieli zamiaru dojechać. Ludność niemiecka korzystała z tego i zatrzymywała zbłąkanych robotników w swoich gospodarstwach, uważając, że jest to najprostszy sposób na zdobycie brakujących rąk roboczych na roli.“*

Skorzystajcie z okazji! I wy, bracie, możecie „przypadkowo zbłądzić“, tak jak zbłądziły dziesiątki tysięcy zagranicznych robotników, którzy poprostu zniknęli bez śladu w Niemczech, o czym pisały niejednokrotnie gazety niemieckie. Wielu z was pamięta napewno kolegów, którzy przez pewien czas sąsiadowali z wami i pewnego dnia zniknęli i więcej się nie pojawili.

Agenci z Betriebsleitung, Betriebsverbindungsmaenner, Werkscharführer i z miejscowego S.D. robili z tego powodu wielkie dochodzenia, zadawali wiele pytań, lecz na żadne z nich nie dostali odpowiedzi. W rezultacie jeszcze jeden więcej zagraniczny robotnik został wciągnięty na listę „UNTERGETAUCHTEN“.

Oficjalnie i poł-oficjalnie Niemcy przyznają się, że liczba takich „zaginionych“ robotników cudzoziemskich waha się od 60-100 tysięcy. W rzeczywistości liczba ta w ostatnich 18 miesiącach była znacznie większa.

WIELKA OKAZJA DLA WAS !

Zapomnijmy jednak o tych cyfrach. Ważne jest to, że dzisiaj okazja na „przypadkowe zabłądzenie“ jest znacznie większa niż była kiedykolwiek. Ostatnia, desperacka „totalna mobilizacja“ przerzedziła bardzo szeregi policji, S.D. i DAF, a równocześnie zmniejszyła ona jeszcze bardziej ilość rąk roboczych na roli. Brak robotników rolnych jest tak wielki, że w Niemczech nie ma chyba ani jednej wioski, w ktorej byłoby dość ludzi, aby zebrać tegoroczne plony i poczynić najniezbędniejsze przygotowania do jesiennych zasiewów. Mimo tego, że na rolę wychodzą wszyscy starcy, kobiety i dzieci, i że pracują aż do zupełnego wyczerpania. Dlatego też ze wszystkich zakątków Niemiec, z wieśniaczej zagrody i z wielkich posiadłości rozlega się rozpaczliwe wołanie o pomoc, o ręce robocze — ALE WOŁANIE TO JEST DAREMNE.

Tak wygląda sytuacja. W tym właśnie fakcie kryje się złota okazja, okazja zesłana przez Opatrzność dla dziesiątków tysięcy cudzoziemskich robotników. Okazja do „przepadnięcia bez śladu“.

Zgubcie się, przepadnijcie bez śladu !

Wyjdźcie z miast ! Szukajcie bezpiecznego ukrycia na czas ostatniej wielkiej bitwy w tej wojnie — bitwy, która może się rozegrać na ziemiach samej Rzeszy niemieckiej.

Pamiętajcie: Wielu niemieckich gospodarzy i samotnych wieśniaczek jest gotowych dać wam schronienie i strawę za to tylko, że ofiarujecie swoją pomoc na roli, że zechcecie spędzić kilka tygodni na zdrowej pracy, na świeżym powietrzu. TYSIĄCE WŁAŚCICIELI ZIEMSKICH I GOSPODARZY tak bardzo potrzebują *waszej* pomocy, że będą oni milczeć i nie zdradzą was.

Zawsze jednak pamiętajcie o głównych zasadach:

1) Zanim opuścicie miasto, przygotujcie sobie jakieś WYTŁOMACZENIE, jakiś DOWÓD. Możecie na przykład powiedzieć, że słyszeliście o waszym dawnym przyjacielu lub towarzyszu, który pracuje na roli w jakiejś dzielnicy Niemiec. Powiedzcie, że w dniu wolnym od pracy pojechaliście, aby go odszukać. Każde WYTŁOMACZENIE jest dobre — ale musicie mieć zawsze gotową „historię“ do opowiedzenia.

2. Gdy na wsi, lub w miasteczku zetknięcie się z Niemcem opowiedzcie mu swoją „historię“. ZAWSZE MÓWCIE, że zbłądziliście, że spóźniliście się na pociąg itd. itd. Proście o schronienie i pożywienie i ofiarujcie się zapłacić pracą na roli. Jeżeli wasza propozycja zostanie przyjęta, możecie na drugi dzień spytać czy nie moglibyście zostać jeszcze parę dni.

3) Bądźcie bardzo ostrożni i starajcie się być uprzejmi, gdy spotykacie samotne kobiety. Mo[illegible]

się one łatwo przestraszyć, ponieważ słyszały nieraz, że cudzoziemscy robotnicy są mordercami, złodziejami i że gwałcą kobiety. Starajcie się zawsze, gdy to jest możliwe, nawiązać *pierwszy kontakt ze starszymi ludźmi.*

4) Z zasady unikajcie dużych majątków i gospodarstw, bo w nich zawsze łatwiej o szpiega, który was zdradzi.

5) Nie zapominajcie, że musicie mieć możność porozumieć się i nawiązać spowrotem kontakt z waszymi dawnymi towarzyszami pracy.

PAMIĘTAJCIE : Niemiecka ziema potrzebuje rąk roboczych. Niemiecka wieś potrzebuje was. W miasteczkach i wioskach niemieckich znajdzie się pomieszczenie i BEZPIECZNE SCHRONIENIE dla setek tysięcy zagranicznych robotników. IDŹCIE WIĘC TAM DLA WASZEGO WŁASNEGO BEZPIECZEŃSTWA I DLA SKRÓCENIA WOJNY. PAMIĘTAJCIE, ŻE OPUSZCZONE PRZEZ WAS FABRYKI I KOPALNIE OZNACZAJĄ SZYBSZY KONIEC WOJNY I WASZE BEZPIECZEŃSTWO.

CI, KTÓRZY NIE MOGĄ UCIEC NA WIEŚ Z RÓŻNYCH POWODÓW MUSZĄ SIĘ TEŻ BRONIĆ.

W JAKI SPOSOB ?

Przede wszystkim co to jest wojskowy i przemysłowy sabotaż ? Sabotaż jest jednym ze sposobów prowadzenia wojny. Sabotażysta musi działać z taką samą odwagą i karnością, z jaką działa żołnierz oddziału szturmowego. Oznacza to, że akcja sabotażowa spoczywa w rękach specjalnych bojówek, działających na terenie całych Niemiec na zasadzie zupełnej tajności i żelaznej karności. Ludzie ci i ich bohaterscy przywódcy otrzymują instrukcje działania specjalną drogą, naturalnie nie za pośrednictwem drukowanych broszur, jak ta, którą teraz czytacie, a która już w kilka godzin po rozrzuceniu jej znajdzie się w rękach Gestapo.

Dlatego, aby uniknąć wszelkich nieporozumień, przypominamy wam, że *broszura ta nie jest instrukcją sabotażową* i nie jest przeznaczona dla tajnej organizacji sabotażowej. Broszura ta przeznaczona jest dla każdego poszczególnego robotnika zagranicznego w Niemczech.

BIERNY OPÓR !

Bierny opór to droga działania dostępna dla każdego cudzoziemskiego robotnika w Niemczech, bez wzg na to czy jest on członkiem tajnej organizacji czy też nie, bez względu na jego wiek, płeć i zawód. Każdy z was może się przyczynić do zahamowania rozpędu hitlerowskiej maszyny wojennej, w tysiąc najrozmaitszych sposobów przez stosowanie BIERNEGO OPORU. Ze względu na WASZ własny interes i BEZPIECZEŃSTWO — MASOWY BIERNY OPÓR jest nakazem chwili, począwszy od dnia dzisiejszego aż do końca wojny. Ale i w tym wypadku nie chcemy wam narzucać szczegółów i dawać wam dokładnej instrukcji *co, jak i gdzie* robić. Musicie się tu kierować waszym doświadczeniem, zdrowym rozsądkiem i możliwościami, jakie istnieją w waszych fabrykach, biurach i miejscach pracy. Pamiętajcie tylko zawsze, że BIERNY OPÓR to jest to WSZYSTKO, CO OBNIŻA ILOŚĆ I JAKOŚĆ PRODUKCJI.

SLABOSC HITLEROWSKIEJ MASZYNY WOJENNEJ

Siła bojowa hitleryzmu może być wydatnie osłabiona przez WASZ BIERNY OPÓR. W każdym warsztacie, w każdej fabryce jest tysiąc sposobów, aby zmniejszyć ilość i jakość produkcji. Obojętne, czy będziecie powoli pracować, czy będziecie „źle rozumieć“ dawane wam instrukcje, czy też prawie gotowe przedmioty będą [illegible]czone na skutek „wypadku“ — wszystkie te sposoby są jednakowo dobre, jeżeli przez ich stosowanie uda się wam obniżyć produkcję.

„CO MOŻE JEDNOSTKA ZDZIAŁAĆ PRZECIW ZBROJNEJ POTĘDZE NAZISTOWSKIEGO USTROJU ?"

JEDNOSTKA MOŻE DOKAZAĆ WIELE. Jej działanie może się wydawać błahe i nic nie znaczące, lecz działanie dziesięciu lub dwunastu milionów pojedynczych ludzi może skręcić kark Hitlerowi i jego całej bandzie.

NIE MA POTĘGI NA ŚWIECIE, KTÓRA MOGŁABY SIĘ OPRZEĆ WASZEMU WSPÓLNEMU WYSIŁKOWI !

ZERWIJCIE TAMY ODOSOBNIENIA !

„Betriebsleitung", DAF i cały reżym nazistowski trzymają was w odosobnienu, bo wiedzą, że jak długo jesteście SAMOTNI i nie macie ze sobą łączności, tak długo mogą oni z wami robić co tylko zechcą. Jak długo jesteście niezorganizowani, tak długo mogą wami pomiatać i posługiwać się wami w dowolny sposób. Wiedzą oni jednak i obawiają się, że ich nieograniczona władza nad wami będzie się musiała skończyć z chwilą, gdy staną w obliczu waszej ZJEDNOCZONEJ SIŁY.

BIERNY OPÓR MUSI BYĆ OPOREM ZORGANIZOWANYM. W waszym własnym interesie bierny opór musi być dzisiaj połączony wszędzie ze ZBIOROWA OBRONA WASZYCH PRAW JAKO ROBOTNIKÓW ZAGRANICZNYCH.

DOMAGAJCIE SIE WASZYCH PRAW !

Hasło — SAMOOBRONA PRZEZ ORGANIZACJĘ — oznacza, że musicie walczyć o swoje prawa w każdej fabryce, w każdym warsztacie, w każdym obozie i wszędzie tam, gdzie się znajdujecie.

WASZE PRAWA to: POŻYWIENIE W KĄNTYNACH; PORCJE ŻYWNOŚCIOWE; CZAS NA SPOŻYWANIE POSIŁKÓW; WARUNKI MIESZKANIOWE W OBOZACH I KWATERACH; GODZINY PRACY; WARUNKI ZDROWOTNE; OPIEKA LEKARSKA; BEZPIECZEŃSTWO PRACY; WOLNE NIEDZIELE; ODPOWIEDNIE SCHRONY PRZECIWLOTNICZE; PRAWO UDAWANIA SIĘ DO SCHRONÓW NIE TYLKO WÓWCZAS GDY NIEBEZPIECZEŃSTWO JEST NAD WASZYMI GŁOWAMI, ALE ZARAZ PO OGŁOSZENIU ALARMU W WASZYM REJONIE.

Tych PRAW musicie się domagać jaknajenergiczniej, [illegible]waż hitlerowcy na skutek rozpaczliwego braku rąk roboczych będą się starali odebrać wam te WSZYSTKIE prawa kosztem WASZEGO ZDROWIA I BEZPIECZEŃSTWA.

JAK MACIE WALCZYĆ O SWOJE PRAWA?

Warunkiem powodzenia jest ORGANIZACJA. Rozumiecie sami, że jak długo jednostka walczy o swoje prawa lub biernym oporem sprzeciwia się dalszemu prowadzeniu przegranej wojny — samotnie, bez pomocy towarzyszy — niewiele może ona dokonać. Samotne działanie jednostki jest dla niej niebezpieczne, a dla sprawy mało skuteczne. Jedynie wspólna walka zjednoczonych robotników może osiągnąć cel, dając im jednocześnie największą bezkarność działania.

NIE JESTEŚCIE SAMOTNI!

Każdy z was chcąc walczyć z taką potęgą jak hitlerowskie państwo policyjne — potrzebuje sprzymierzeńców. Każdy zagraniczny robotnik oraz z dnia na dzień wzrastająca liczba niemieckich przeciwników hitleryzmu — oto są wasi naturalni sprzymierzeńcy, tak jak wy jesteści naturalnymi sprzymierzeńcami walczących armii Zjednoczonych Narodów.

JEDEN ZA WSZYSTKICH. WSZYSCY ZA JEDNEGO.

Do tego, aby miliony pojedyńczych ludzi walczących ze wspólnym wrogiem — mogły walczyć i dz [illegible] skutecznie, konieczne jest ich porozumienie i uzgodnienie metod działania. Warunkiem tego porozumienia i braterstwa broni jest wzajemne zaufanie, łączność i informowanie się o sytuacji. Jeżeli nie wykorzystacie obecnej chwili i nie zjednoczycie się, to nieubłagane konsekwencje waszej samotnej bezbronności *spadną nieuchronnie na wasze głowy.*

NA CZYM MA POLEGAĆ WASZE ZJEDNOCZENIE ?

Nie bójcie się i nie myślcie, że kryje się za tym pojęcie skomplikowanej organizacji, na wzór jakiegoś olbrzymiego, nielegalnego Związku Zawodowego. Brak czasu i okoliczności nie pozwalają na myślenie nawet o czymś podobnym. Potrzeba działania i bezpośredniość zagrożenia, przed którym musicie się bronić, są tak wielkie, że wasze zjednoczenie musi polegać na tym, że będziecie się łączyć w drobne grupy 3-5 zaufanych towarzyszy i w ramach tych grup będziecie omawiać najlepsze sposoby działania, będziecie ustalać wzajemną pomoc w działaniu. Grupy te stanowić będą OŚRODKI DZIAŁANIA.

CO DALEJ ?

Na terenie Rzeszy istnieją już, lub też powinny powstać tysiące takich ośrodków. W ciągu najbliższych tygodni te luźno zorganizowane OŚRODKI DZIAŁANIA I SAMOOBRONY robotników cudzoziemskich muszą nawiązać ze sobą łączność i stworzyć sieć, która szczelnie pokryje wszystkie zakłady przemysłowe Niemiec. Dzięki takiemu kontaktowi każda akcja mająca na celu obronę waszych praw i wasze bezpieczeństwo będzie mogła być podjęta nie tylko przez jedną 5-cio osobową grupę, ale także przez wszystkie grupy znajdujące się na terenie danej fabryki, a nawet po pewnym czasie — na terenie całych Niemiec. *Nie zapominajcie, że hitlerowcy potrzebują was* i obawiają się spisków z waszej strony i wobec tego wszędzie tam, gdzie będą oni podejrzewać istnienie jakiegoś porozumienia i zjednoczenia robotników zagranicznych — zgodzą się na spełnienie waszych żądań w obawie przed masowym działaniem.

Wciągnijcie do waszego wielkiego ruchu ZORGANIZOWANEJ SAMOOBRONY I BIERNEGO OPORU tych wszystkich towarzyszy, którzy przybyli do Niemiec w charakterze ochotników w 1940-42 lub nawet później. Przyjmujcie w wasze szeregi tych wszystkich, którzy chcą z wami szczerze współpracować, wystrzegajcie się natomiast zdecydowanych zwolenników hitleryzmu. Uprzedźcie Gau- i Kreisverbindungsmaenner oraz ich małych quislingowskich sługusów, że każda akcja skierowana przeciwko wam, że każda krzywda wyrządzona poszczególnemu zagranicznemu robotnikowi, będzie zapamiętana i krwawo pomszczona. Uprzedzajcie ich o tym bądź bezpośrednio, bądź za pomocą anonimów.

NADESZLA CHWILA !

Każdy z was, który należy już do zorganizowanego ośrodka biernego oporu i samoobrony musi rozpoczą akcję agitacyjną wśród rodaków, aby ich uświadomić, że SAMOOBRONA W OBECNEJ CHWILI a w przyszłości, po upadku Hitlera, POMOC I POWRÓT DO KRAJU są jedynie możliwe w oparciu o masową organizację robotniczych ośrodkow działania.

Pamiętajcie jednak zawsze, że cokolwiek będziecie poczynać to : ZORGANIZOWANA ŁĄCZNOSC z towarzyszami, wzajemne zaufanie, wzajemne informowanie się i ZORGANIZOWANA WSPÓLNA AKCJA są jedyną gwarancją powodzenia. Osamotniona jednostka jest bezbronna.

STOSUNEK DO ROBOTNIKÓW NIEMCÓW.

Zagadnienie to nie jest proste. Jak wobec tego wszystkiego co macie uczynić winien się ułożyć wasz stosunek do przeciętnego robotnika niemieckiego pracującego obok was ?

Pod tym względem nie można się kierować żadną ogólną zasadą. Możliwe, że jest on zwykłym człowiekiem, który teraz, gdy doświadczył skutków wojny w swoim własnym kraju, nienawidzi ją i przeklina. Możliwe, że jest on nawet uświadomionym antyhitlerowcem.

Jak wiecie, wśród starszych ludzi jest wielu przeciwników hitleryzmu.

Ale możliwe, że jest to zwykły sukinsyn i tchórz, który wykorzystuje swoje przywileje ze szkodą dla [illegible]granicznych kolegów. Dlatego, nie można stosować żadnej powszechnej metody postępowania z robotnikami Niemcami, wśród których pracujecie. Zawsze jednak istnieje. . .

JEDNA ZASADA.

Gdziekolwiek spotkacie Niemca, który swoim postępowaniem i swoją działalnością udowodnił, że jest przeciwnikiem hitleryzmu — starajcie się zdobyć jego zaufanie i ośmielić go do bardziej zdecydowanego działania, a za jego pośrednictwem starajcie się wywrzeć ten sam nacisk na jego kolegach, którzy myślą tak jak i on.

Antihitlerowscy robotnicy niemieccy mogą być teraz użyteczni dla naszej sprawy.

Jeżeli chodzi o zdecydowanych hitlerowców, prześladowców, quislingów i sprzedawczyków— bez względu na to czy są oni Niemcami czy waszymi rodakami — *dajcie im do zrozumienia, że nadszedł już kres prześladowań i kres ich panowania.*

Dajcie im do zrozumienia, że robotnicy zagraniczni w Niemczech nie mają zamiaru przedłużać konania już przegranej wojny.

Powiedzcie im, że nie macie zamiaru dać się zabić na 5 minut przed końcem, że natomiast waszym zamiarem jest DOTRWAĆ do końca wojny i wrócić do domów rodzinnych zdrowo i cało.

JEŻELI PRZETO NIE MOŻECIE UCIEC NA WIEŚ-MUSICIE:

ORGANIZOWAĆ OŚRODKI DZIAŁANIA, ZAHAMOWAĆ PRODUKCJĘ, PRZECIWSTAWIĆ SIĘ PRÓBOM WYZYSKU PRZEZ BIERNY OPÓR; WSPÓŁPRACOWAĆ Z ANTYHITLEROWSKIMI NIEMCAMI; UKŁADAĆ LISTY NAZISTÓW; ROZPRZESTRZENIAĆ PRAWDĘ O NIEMIECKICH PORAZKACH NA WSZYSTKICH FRONTACH; SŁUCHAĆ AUDYCJI RADIOWYCH SPRZYMIERZONYCH; WYKONYWAĆ INSTRUKCJE NACZELNEGO DOWÓDZTWA SPRZYMIERZONYCH.

DO KOŃCA WOJNY.
PRZETRWAĆ ŻYWYM

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CONFIDENTIAL

O 2589/344/18.
30 SEP 1944

P.N. LOXLEY

Herewith for your information
a dissemination report furnished by S.H.A.E.F.

INDEXED

With the Compliments
of
Major-General R. A. D. Brooks.

27.9.44

R.B.A. TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

INDEXED

TR/S/17

25 Sept 1944

COMBINED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

No.	Title	Date Sept	Number of Bombs	Number of Leaflets	Number of Units	Target
ZG 68	You Can Save Yourselves *	23	3	135,000	135,000	Loriort
			3	135,000	135,000	St. Nazaire
T 159	Nachrichten *		3	30,900	185,400	Lorient
			3	30,900	185,400	St. Nazaire
			4	41,200	247,200	Calais
			4	41,200	247,200	Dunkirk
		Total	20	414,200	1,135,200	

* = First Dissemination

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TRANSLATION OF ZG 68

YOU CAN SAVE YOURSELVES!

18,000 of your comrades surrendered to the French Forces of the Interior (Maquis) in central France, in the last weeks alone. Your comrades were *treated decently* as prisoners-of-war and handed over to the nearest Allied troops.

YOU ARE ASSURED THE SAME TREATMENT

Your holding out on a hopeless post is unable to reverse the happenings of the catastrophe in the West. 400,000 of your comrades had to surrender so far. The war, with giant strides, is nearing its end. You have the following choice:

- **EITHER** ***you wait until, like the garrison of Le Havre, you are attacked from all sides, bombarded by naval artillery and from the air and forced, after bloody losses, to capitulate —***

- **OR** ***you save your lives in the certainty that, no matter by whom you are taken prisoner, you will be decently treated and that you will see your country again, hale and healthy, after the end of the war.***

MAKE UP YOUR MIND!

FRENCHMEN !

This leaflet tells the Germans that they need not be afraid to surrender to the French, that the F.F.I. are soldiers who will treat them as soldiers, and that they will be turned over to the nearest Allied unit.

See to it that this leaflet gets into the hands of the German soldiers.

Z.G.68

TRANSLATION OF W.G.9

To the German woman !

Germany herself will now be the Theater of War. Every bomb and every shell from now on will explode on German soil. German blood will sink into the German earth. Cities, villages and fields will go up in smoke and flames. Such is the wish of Hitler and his Party fanatics.

Do you want the war at home?

Ask the returning German soldier

> whether individual bravery and courage can bring to a stop the Anglo-American war machine.

Ask the returning German soldier

> if he wants for German women and children the same fate that befell the civil population of Normandy, Italy and Russia.

Ask the returning German soldier

> if he wishes his country to look as do the shattered cities of Normandy, Italy and Russia.

The loyalty of the German soldier does not belong to the bankrupt Party but to you, German woman, to your children and your country. And you can save the German soldier, your children and your country from senseless destruction if you demand :

THE END !

INDEXED

German woman, it is your time to speak!

This is the sixth year of war. The German soldier has returned. He has suffered unbelievably on the battlefields of Russia, the deserts of Africa, under Allied drum-fire in Italy and the hail of bombs on the Western Front. Once more on home soil he has to fight against the tremendous superiority of the Anglo-American war machine and for that he has neither enough tanks nor Luftwaffe. You, German woman, hold the power to prevent endless suffering, horror and death. Tell the returned German soldier :

- ***That you do not want the senseless last resistance.***
- ***That you do not want to have your cities and villages blasted to smithereens.***
- ***That you have had enough of the S.S. and the Party who order the destruction of the homeland just to keep themselves a few days longer in the saddle.***
- ***That therefore his loyalty as a soldier belongs exclusively to his people.***
- ***That this people demand***

The end of the war!

Away with the war prolongers!

Immediate peace and reconstruction of Germany!

TRANSLATION OF WG 10

INDEXED

WARNING

To the German civilian population in the Rhineland and the Ruhr:

- The Allied High Command issued a warning on 26 August 1944, addressed to the civilian population of the German regions west of the Rhine and in the French province of Alsace-Lorraine. Due to the rapid advance of the Allied Armies and the pursuit of the disintegrating German units, the entire Rhineland and Ruhr have now become a rear area of military operations. In a very short time they may become a battle area.

- In view of these facts, the Allied High Command is repeating the warning which appears on the reverse side, and which now addresses itself specifically to the civil population of the areas named.

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SUPREME HEADQUARTERS

ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

1. The rear communications of the remnants of the German army retreating into Germany will be subjected to devastating air attacks. These air attacks will be of the same scope and intensity as the bombings preceding and accompanying the invasion of France. Therefore, whoever lives or works in the vicinity of road, rail or canal communications, or near military depots, camps or war-essential factories, must from now on expect concentrated high-level or low-level air attack at any hour of the day or night.

2. Areas in which there are emergency fortifications (earthworks), strong points and other defensive installations are especially endangered. Civilians working on such military objectives, do so at their peril. In order to avoid needless losses among the civilian population, all civilians are asked to evacuate the above-mentioned DANGER ZONES, and to seek refuge in the country—as far away as possible from the Danger Zones.

3. Furthermore, the civilian population is informed of the following: all perpetrators of atrocities against non-Germans in these areas will be brought to trial. The Allied judicial authorities will accept evidence for such crimes from Germans as well as from non-Germans.

S.H.A.E.F.

12 *September* 1944

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STERNENBANNER No. 21. LITERAL TRANSLATION OF U.S.G.53. RESTRICTED.

PUBLISHER: U.S. OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION. 14th SEPTEMBER, 1944.

Page 1, Columns 1 and 2.

UNDEXED

TARGET: BERLIN !

By mid-September the allied summer offensives had liberated five European capitals -- Rome, Paris, Brussels, Luxemburg and Bucharest -- and six allied armies were lining up at Germany's western border for a drive on the vital European capital, Berlin. A sixth capital, Sofia, has declared war on Germany. Tito's Yugoslav army of liberation is drawing near Belgrade. Warsaw is the scene of heavy fighting. Helsinki broke relations with Germany. Copenhagen and Oslo are the scene of strikes and sabotage.

IN THE WEST. On September 11th the First American Army, under General Hodges, crossed into German territory in strength northwest of Trier. On the next day they crossed the border south of Aachen. First Army forces were in striking position from Aachen to Trier along the German border. The Allied Supreme Commander directed the following instructions to the population of the Ruhr and Rhine:

"Whoever lives or works in the vicinity of road, rail or canal communications, or near military depots, camps or war-essential factories, must from now on expect concentrated high-level or low-level air attack at any hour of the day or night.

"In order to avoid needless losses among the civilian population, all civilians are asked to evacuate the above-mentioned danger zones, and to seek refuge in the country -- as far away as possible from the danger zones."

On General Hodges' left, the British Second Army under General Dempsey, which had liberated most of Belgium was thrusting further north into Holland while the Canadian First Army was clearing up the Channel ports where German forces were staunchly but vainly holding out. On September 12th the great port of Le Havre fell into allied hands, after thousands of tons of bombs were rained on it. 8,000 Germans were taken prisoner.

On General Hodges' right, the American Third Army under General Patton had crossed the Moselle at several points. Further south the American Seventh Army under General Patch, which 27 days before had landed on the Riviera made contact with the Third Army, cutting off whatever stragglers of Blaskowitz's beaten army still remained in southwest France. The American Seventh Army captured Besancon on the way to the Belfort Gap as French forces liberated Dijon. The U.S. 9th Army has arrived in France.

The German armies in the West are badly beaten. Prisoners total over 400,000. Those who did succeed in getting back to Germany were disorganized and without much of their equipment. In the south as in the north the roads of France were strewn with German vehicles shot up from the air as they tried to escape. Twenty-seven generals were lost to the German Army.

AIR WAR. September marks a new phase of the air war. The continued strategic offensive from bases in England has now been augmented by tactical mass raids from bases nearer Germany. The Allies now have more than one hundred aerodromes in France, from which tactical raids are now carried out against the interior of Germany. At the same time, the strategical air forces based upon England have dealt annihilating blows to German war production in the middle of September. In a single day less than 3,500 heavy bombers attacked targets in all parts of Germany, especially synthetic oil plants. On the 11th and 12th of September the German air force appeared in greater strength than usual but lost 280 aircraft. On 12th September the R.A.F. dropped 600,000 incendiaries on Frankfurt and Stuttgart, both of them important supply bases for the Western front.

Target: Berlin (continued)

SOUTH FRONT. As the allied armies drove into the Gothic Line, Italian partisans in the north of Italy were cutting German communications and liberating towns in the same pattern as the French Forces of the Interior. So intense have the patriot activities become that the Germans were forced to declare martial law in several provinces.

THE BALKANS. The Russian and Rumanian forces drove into Northern Transylvania in the area of Cluj and to the Yugoslav frontier. At the same time, Slovak partisans cut the main railway line Kosice-Bohumin in the rear of the German troops. In Yugoslavia, the patriots have captured many points along the Nish-Belgrade railway, the main German escape route from the south. Allied bombers, warships and soldiers have joined the Yugoslavs. Red Army troops have occupied northern Bulgaria, including the Black Sea port of Varna.

POLISH FRONT. The Red Army reached the town of Lomza, and made important advances toward the southern approaches of East Prussia. Reconnaisance units crossed the border. In Warsaw, Polish patriots continued their battle against the Germans who are more and more threatened by the approach of the Russians.

IN THE NORTH. After breaking with Germany, Finland sent a peace delegation to Moscow. The Finnish ultimatum ordering the evacuation of German troops from Finland by September 15th presented the Germans with many difficulties. Northern Norway has neither the accommodations nor transport for large forces.

Page 1, Columns 3 and 4.

GERMANY LOSES THE ECONOMIC WAR.

In his speech in the Loewenbrauekeller on 8th November 1942, Hitler said: "We shall get through the war as far as raw materials are concerned, for we have conquered the areas which we need in order to carry on through this war under all circumstances."

In the last war Germany had a bitter experience of dependence upon other countries in food and raw materials. It was Hitler's plan this time to conquer the areas which produced the necessary food and raw materials. A "Grossraum Europe" was to prevent a repetition of the economic collapse of 1918.

In 1941 and 1942 the plan seemed near to achievement. But then Germany, through the allied offensives, lost one important economic area after another. Today Germany is confronted with the same catastrophic economic situation as in 1918.

IRON.

During the past two years Germany lost the greater part of her pig-iron. First Krivoi Rog in the Ukraine was lost. Then, about a month ago, the Swedish insurance companies stopped all insurance for sea-borne Swedish iron deliveries to Germany, thereby blocking almost the whole Swedish iron-supply, Germany's main source of iron. Immediately afterwards, the liberation of France cut the Spanish supplies. Finally, through the allied advance in Lorraine, French iron-ore also moves out of reach of German hands. Germany now holds only the inferior iron-mines of Austria and the still scarcer and inferior mines inside Germany, which are exploited by the Hermann Goering works. At the same time, the loss of all French, Belgian and Polish foundries reduces German steel production. Germany now can only produce a fraction of the steel she needs for making war. At the same time, through the loss of South Russia and of the Balkans, she lost the greater part of the alloys needed for making high-grade steel. Their loss makes even the available iron almost valueless.

Germany loses the Economic War (continued)

FUEL.

Rumania's change of sides involved the loss of a third of German oil consumption and thereby a total catastrophe of German fuel supplies. The smothering scarcity of fuel, often forcing the German troops to leave behind undamaged vehicles, is indeed not only the result of the loss of Rumania, but, primarily of the allied air offensive. No synthetic oil plant, no oil refinery and no oil dump can escape this offensive. The dumps are destroyed systematically. The works and refineries to-day are real death-traps. Works which experienced months of stoppage following raids, are again bombed destructively only a few weeks after partial resumption of production. On 11th and 12th September the allied air forces increased the systematic destruction of German oil plants to a scale hitherto unknown. The German defences entered the fight in full strength and made desperate attempts to protect Germany's oil, suffering very heavy losses. An Allied leaflet a short time ago gave a list of 44 oil plants which had been bombed during the last three months, some of them repeatedly, and concluded with the slogan: "The air offensive of the allies against synthetic oil plants and oil refineries continues. You have only one choice: Leave all oil plants!"

FOOD.

Finally, a catastrophic change for the worse is also threatening in food supplies. The grain harvest of the East supplied the whole German army with bread during the previous years. Germany's own grain harvest this year is at best medium. During the past years Germany's civilian population received large supplies from the occupied territories. France took first place on the list, though in peace French production does not more than cover French needs. While France was going hungry, Germany requested of her, in 1943/4, 800,000 tons of wheat, 500,000 tons of other grains, 400,000 tons of potatoes, 270,000 tons of meat, 25,000 tons of fats and large quantities of wine. Now Germany must fend without all these.

A serious food shortage is approaching. The Nazis boasted about their safeguarding German food supplies through the exploitation of the occupied countries. Nevertheless, even then the food situation was not too splendid. How must things go now, after the loss of all these territories? The impending invasion of Germany by the allies will make the situation more critical still.

As after the last war overseas foodstocks and, even more important, shipping space will be limited. Available shipping space must serve the needs of all European shortage areas. The Nazis have left many such shortage areas behind. The feeding of Germany after the occupation by allied forces will therefore in the first place depend upon her own stocks. The Nazis may not care whether, after their downfall, Germany starves or is fed adequately. But the German population must handle the task, in its own interest, of saving as much as possible in the consumption of all food stocks.

Page 2, Columns 1 and 2.

THE SINKING SHIP.

Fritz Fiala, head of the German Transcontinental News Service in Turkey, and the political collaborator of Ribbentrop, renounced National Socialism and went over to the Allies at the beginning of this month. He thus follows the example given by a considerable number of members of the German colony in Ankara and Istanbul who before the break of the diplomatic relations between Turkey and the Third Reich used the opportunity of being in a neutral country for the jump into freedom.

Recently 194 members of the German occupation army in Greece crossed the Greece-Turkish borders under the leadership of a major and surrendered to the Turkish authorities. This was not a solitary attempt. Radio Ankara announced on September 11th the decision of the Turkish Government to prohibit the crossing of the boundaries by refugees from Bulgaria, Greece and the territories occupied by the Allies, no matter whether civilians or soldiers.

So Turkey joins those neutral countries which are resolved to refuse asylum for flying Nazis and war criminals of every kind.

"So-called political refugees who have committed crimes in the occupied countries during the war which in the eyes of the civilized world are incredible must not reckon with an asylum in Sweden", stated the Swedish Minister of Welfare Moeller. "Should these criminals arrive in Sweden they will be returned to their country."

Equally the Argentine Charge d'Affaires in Washington stated that his Government refuses to allow Argentine to become an asylum for Nazi leaders.

The Spanish Ambassador in the United States emphasized that Spain will not grant to the enemies of the Allies an asylum.

Also in Switzerland the voices accumulate which demand that Switzerland must not become an asylum for the SS and the Gestapo. "A neutral state might receive combatants who cross into its territory if it disarms them; but it must not receive them", the Zurich daily Das Volksrecht, writes and adds: "The SS and the Gestapo are the people who have most brutally terrorised occupied Europe, who have systematized the murder of hostages, who have burnt down villages, and who have most cruelly annihilated the unwanted population by tens of thousands...The peace-loving Swiss nation refuse to receive such people."

The single-mindedness of this attitude of the neutral countries is so impressive that nothing more could be wished. The right to grant asylum is among those privileges of neutral states that are most jealously guarded. The voluntary renouncing of the exercise of this right is, in itself a most significant decision. This act also shows clearly the size of the attempts of responsible Nazis to flee abroad, which took place during the last weeks. Under these conditions news about travels of certain important representatives of the regime, though not yet confirmed assume a particular significance: the news that the administrator of Hitler's private fortune, Amman, flew to Barcelona; that a considerable number of beds for high guests from Germany have been provided in the German Embassy in Madrid; Papen's and Funk's travels to Lisbon; the flying visit of Hugo and Otto Stinnes to Stockholm.

The meaning of all this is perfectly clear. The rats leave the sinking ship.

Secretly transferred fortunes.

Official Nazi propaganda speaks of the "holy war on German soil" and of Andreas Hofer's example. Dr. Joseph Goebbels' fortune brought abroad amounted to $4,635,000, as early as this spring; of this sum $1,850,000 are in a bank safe in Buenos Aires and £465,000 in Japan. Whether Dr. Goebbels was able to save the 2,480,000 Belgas of his Luxemburg account in good time is as yet not known.

Exact details of the fortunes taken abroad by Goebbels, Goering ($3,575,000), Ribbentrop ($3,165,000), Himmler ($2,000,000), Robert Ley ($1,050,000), were known in the United States as early as April 1944, based on a careful scrutiny of the foreign bank deposits by American and British governmental authorities.

Since then not only bonds and money, but also jewels, stolen works of art, gold and other real values have been taken abroad.

The confidence in the victorious outcome of the war for Germany can be measured by the present epidemics of travelling of the high and might Party bosses.

Page 2, Column 1.

Box.

96 GERMAN GENERALS.

The loss of German generals on all battle fronts since June 6th, 1944, has risen to 96.

In the West and South.	13 killed.	18 captured.
In the East.	15 killed.	43 captured.
Victims of accidents	7.	

Page 2, Columns 2 and 3.

END OF THE BLACK-OUT IN ENGLAND.

The British Home Secretary Morrison recently announced the gradual relaxation of the black-out regulations which have been in force since the beginning of the war in the whole of Great Britain. For the first time since the outbreak of war, the streets of the cities were illuminated in the northern part of the country. London and South England follow on September 17th. The duty of all inhabitants of the country to participate in the watch against incendiaries, has ceased for the inhabitants of the north.

These relaxations have been possible because large scale air attacks on Great Britain are no longer to be expected after the liberation of France and Belgium and the heavy losses of the German air force. Even London can share the relaxations after the successful completion of the battle against "V-1", the Flying Bomb.

About 8,000 Flying Bombs were launched against London in 80 days. Only 2,300 reached the city. During the first week of their use, two thirds of the Flying Bombs aimed at London reached the city. - In the end, however, only 9 percent reached the target. 2,000 balloons, 800 heavy and 2,000 light A.A. guns, carried out the successful defence together with fighter planes.

A member of the House of Commons, Duncan Sandys, who made the final statement on the defence against the Flying Bombs, in his capacity as chairman of the appropriate Parliamentary Committee, mentioned the fact that the battle against "V-1" had started 18 months ago, when the new weapon was first detected on an aerial photograph of the German experimental station of Peenemünde. Air attacks followed on Peenemünde and, later on, on the runways in North France erected for the launching of the Flying Bombs. These attacks delayed the use of "V-1" by nearly half a year.

Now, the launching sites are almost completely in Allied hands.

Page 2, Column 3.

SHORT REPORTS.

President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met in Canada for a conference. In this, their tenth meeting since 1941, they will discuss the victorious finish of the war on the European continent and also the war in the Pacific.

The most important Russian armistice terms for Rumania are:

Bessarabia and Bukovina return to Russia. Rumania gets the territory ceded to Hungary, 12 Rumanian divisions will be used against Germany and Hungary. Russia gives Rumania military support against Hungary.

Rumania gives Russia a compensation of 300 millions in goods, including oil.

Short Reports (continued)

Supplies worth over 100,000,000 dollars, including agricultural products from the U.S. and fuel from Britain, have been sent to Italy. When these supplies reached Italy they were placed in ordinary trade channels and the cost charged to the Italian Government.

Sweden has stopped all German transit except wounded soldiers and sick persons to and from Norway via Sweden. Transit of German soldiers and war materials was stopped in August, 1943.

On the agenda of the September 15th meeting of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in Montreal, is the sanctioning of programs for work on the European continent. Activities of the organisation will not be limited to fighting famine, but will aim at economic reconstruction. Another task of Unrra will be to provide for the return of 12 million foreign workers from Germany.

Page 2, Column 4.

THE GOERDELER CASE.

For the second time, the Berlin "People's Court" sentenced a number of men who had held high posts in Germany to die at the gallows, because they had taken part in the conspiracy against Hitler on July 20th.

Soon after the attempt it was announced that it was the action of a small, insignificant clique. But the first descriptions of the events of July 20th showed that a wide circle of high military leaders participated in the attempt to remove Hitler, for these military experts had realised the hopelessness of further fighting and wanted to save Germany by an early peace. When the "People's Court" held the first trial, on August 8th, against those members of the conspiracy who had survived the putsch, a Field Marshal and four other generals were among the accused men who were sentenced to be hanged.

Now, seven more accused followed. This time they were not officers, but administrators, diplomatists and politicians, among them the former Conservative Lord Mayor of Leipzig, Dr. Goerdeler, the former National Socialist Police President of Berlin, Count Helldorf, the former Nationalist Deputy Lejeune-Jung, and Wilhelm Leuschner who was Social Democratic Minister of the Interior of Hessen for many years.

The names of the condemned men show that those who wanted to remove Hitler in order to prevent the destruction of Germany, belonged to the most varied political groups. These men with rich military or political experience, were all of the conviction that only the removal of Hitler and the early termination of the war could prevent Germany from the catastrophe.

The ruthless campaign of extermination now waged by the Gestapo and the Nazi courts against the peace movement in the Reich, and Himmler's successful efforts to subject the army to the control of the Party, are great dangers to the German people. For the Nazi leaders are resolved to sacrifice the German people and the German army in order to be able to prolong their stay in power.

Page 2, Column 4.

The Neutrals say .....

"Such a rapid collapse of the German resistance the world has not experienced since 1806 and the battle at Jena", says the Basler Nachrichten. "While the streets of London are again lightened, the Third Reich of the Nazis is submerged even deeper by the darkness of defeat", says the Swedish Handelstidningen. "Everywhere on the French and South-Russian fronts, big German units are capitulating; this is the general picture of the chaotic dissolution of the German positions", says the Zurich Weltwoche.

"Not everyone in Germany has the same motives as the Nazis to stay on the sinking ship; every soldier in the German army can now see that those people who promised him glory have driven him into catastrophe", says the Geneva Courier de Geneve.

\ In Depr.

CONFIDENTIAL 322

INDEXED

Mr. P. N. Loxley

With the Compliments
of
Major-General R. A. D. Brooks.

STERNENBANNER NO.20. LITERAL TRANSLATION OF U.S.G.52. RESTRICTED.

PUBLISHER: U.S. OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION. 7th SEPTEMBER, 1944.

Page 1, Columns 1 and 2.

Box.

The Neutral Countries say ...

"Germany is facing the final catastrophe", says the Swedish "Morgenposten". "Germany has irrevocably lost the initiative, and the German strategists know that the war is lost", states the Swedish "Stockholm Tidningen". "The situation for the Germans had indeed become catastrophic", states the Basle "National Zeitung". "The German armies in the East and West have suffered a decisive defeat; only a knock-out remains", states the Stockholm "Aftonbladet".

On the unanimous opinion of the neutral countries that Germany has lost the war, the Basle "Arbeiter-Zeitung" writes:

"It is not a crime to terminate a war which is hopeless, in order to save at least the people and the State. But it is a crime towards their own people to sacrifice them deliberately in a struggle which is demonstrably hopeless, only to save one's own head for another few months."

Page 1, Columns 1 and 2.

NEW LIFE IN ITALY AND FRANCE.

During the twelve months since the Allies landed on the Italian mainland, the reconstruction of Italy has made considerable progress. The danger of starvation and epidemics in the over-populated districts has been prevented owing to the resolute intervention of the Allied Military Government, which took over the administration of the territories freed from the Germans immediately after occupation. Thus, the typhus danger in Naples, which arose after the German destruction of the water supply, was prevented by a timely mass inoculation, and the danger of starvation was overcome by the organized distribution of existing food and the importation of other food. Italian workers were employed in the reconstruction of destroyed communications, and in industry, supplied with raw materials by the Allies, and thus saved from unemployment.

The political life of Italy has been resurrected after long oppression. The provisional government of Marshal Badoglio which resigned after the liberation of Rome, was followed by the government of the democratic Prime Minister Bonomi, in whose cabinet all the non-Fascist parties of Italy are represented. The workers have again joined free Trade Unions. Italian units are fighting alongside Allied troops. The administration of Italian areas, no longer situated in the battle zone, has been transferred from the Allied Military Government to the Italian government.

In the last month, British Prime Minister Churchill visited Italy where he studied the political as well as the military situation of the country. Before he returned to England he sent a message to the Italians in which he stressed the following points as vital for a true democracy:

The right of free expression and the right of opposing and criticising the existing government; the right to remove a government constitutionally, if the people do not approve of it; the independence of the courts of justice from any violence by the government and any association with particular political parties; the application of well established laws which conform to the principles of decency and justice in the minds of men, fairness towards poor and rich, private persons and government officials; respect for the rights of the individual, subject to his duties to the state; freedom of the working man from the fear that a police organization like the Gestapo arrests or maltreats him without fair public trial.

New life in Italy and
France (continued)

France's Autonomy.

The liberation of France was that of an Allied nation. It developed according to a well prepared plan with French co-operation. The French forces of the Interior, now an army under the command of General Koenig, and the French National Committee, formed by General de Gaulle in North Africa, played a great part in the liberation of the country.

Immediately after the Allied landing in Northern France de Gaulle appointed a French chief of the civil administration in liberated areas who is closely co-operating with the Allied Military Authorities. Soon after, agreements were concluded between the French National Committee, Great Britain and the Allied Supreme Commander. In these agreements the Committee of de Gaulle is recognized as the provisional Government of France until general elections are held, and the corresponding rights, among them monetary control, are granted.

A few days after the liberation of the capital the members of the French National Committee, headed by de Gaulle, arrived in Paris, and the administration of the city was transferred to the French military commander General Koenig by the American commander. Two days after the liberation of the capital the newspapers which were suppressed under the German occupation began to re-appear.

In France too the Allies carried out immediate measures for the supply of food to the civil population. Immediately after the liberation of Paris the first food transports arrived, greeted with enthusiasm by the population.

Page 1, Columns 1 - 4.

AT THE GATES OF GERMANY.

Page 1, Columns 3 and 4.

Breaking up of the German Armies in the West.

Since the beginning of September, destruction has overtaken a large part of Germany's remaining armed strength in the West and in the Balkans.

All organized resistance by the Wehrmacht in France has broken down. During the first week of September, while blasted German remnants were trying to escape out of pockets on central and south-eastern France, Allied armed forces had driven up to the German border north and south of the Ardennes, and were overrunning the entire Channel coast deep into Holland. The Allied armies are advancing in three groups. In the center, the Americans advanced from the Ile de France across the Marne, the Aisne, the Meuse, and the Moselle. In the north, the British and Canadians, after capturing Rouen and Abbeville, surrounded all the vital Channel ports from Le Havre to Dunkirk, and seized Brussels and the great harbour of Antwerp almost without a fight. From the South of France an army composed of American, French and British divisions advanced up the Rhone valley past Lyons, pursuing the remnants of the German 19th Army toward the Vosges Mountains and the Rhine.

Up to August 25th, the total casualties of the Germans amounted to 400,000 killed, wounded and prisoners of war, of which over 200,000 were prisoners of war; these casualties have since risen sharply day by day. To detail some of the chief Allied operations in September:

A British column thrust out from Tournai into Belgium. It met hardly any resistance and in less than one day covered the road to Brussels. It was received in Brussels with immense jubilation. It continued its advance without delay towards Antwerp and took the town by surprise. The Allies now have at their disposal for supplies the second largest harbour on the continent. The capture of Antwerp was carried out at such Blitz speed that the German garrison could not carry out any destructions in the harbour. Ghent was also occupied.

Breaking up of the German Armies in the West (continued)

With similar speed the Americans thrust northwards from Paris, took Sedan, crossed the Meuse and captured Mons, Charleroi and Namur in Belgium. Thus retreat was doubly barred to all German forces in North Western France. Another American column captured Verdun, broke through the Maginot line and entered Luxemburg territory. Another American column entered Nancy and crossed the Moselle. Further American forces advanced farther South.

The Seventh American Army of General Patch reached the Swiss border. The four years encirclement of Switzerland by the Axis powers is over. Patch's army captured Lyons and Chalons-sur-Saone, and advanced towards Belfort and Southern Alsace.

The FFI was handling the annihilation of the many straggling German units left behind in France. Since the beginning of the invasions the Americans alone took 230,000 prisoners.

ITALY.

Part of the British Eighth Army which was fighting in the center had been transferred to the Adriatic and there started a surprise offensive, broke through the Gothic line on a large front, and approached Rimini. The American Fifth Army took Pisa and Lucca.

FINLAND.

Finland concluded a provisional armistice with Russia and broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, and Finland sent a peace delegation to Moscow. The German troops in Northern Finland under General Rendulic must evacuate the country by 15th September or will be interned.

EASTERN FRONT.

A new Rumanian offensive started east of Warsaw. On the southern wing of the Eastern front Russian and Rumanian forces have broken through the main ridge of the Carpathians and have taken Brasov. They continued advancing into Transylvania and threaten Hungarian territory. They occupied all Wallachia and reached the Yugoslav border.

SLOVAKIA.

A revolt broke out in Slovakia. The Slovak army under the command of its C-in-C General Catlos went over to the Allies. German troops were thrown into battle, as the Slovak Nazi government no longer had any troops of its own.

BULGARIA.

Despite its declaration of neutrality the Bulgarian Government allowed the German troops who were fleeing from the Balkans unchallenged passage. Thereupon the Soviet Government declared war on Bulgaria. Bulgaria at once asked for an armistice.

AIR WAR.

In the midst of this political and military collapse which made all resistance hopeless, Germany became exposed to the full impact of the allied air offensive. It reached a record in August by dropping roughly 140 million kilogramms. With the liberation of the occupied countries in the West, targets which hitherto tied down a large section of the allied air forces disappear. The full extent of American and British air superiority will now be felt only by Germany.

Page 2, Columns 1 - 4.

THE DIARY OF THE END.

Shortly after the Allied landing at Normandy, Hitler issued an appeal to the senior officers of the Wehrmacht. He said:

"The enemy has launched his attack on Europe which we have expected for a long time, and his intentions are known to us. In the victorious offensive in the West during May and June 1940 the military and material foundations for this struggle were created. Since that time terrific fortifications have been erected along the coasts of Europe in years of hard work..."

Request for destructive barrage by a Paratroop Regiment. Regiment Command Post.

Since artillery ammunition is available in strictly limited quantities only, it should be made clear to the company-commanders what the results of frequent and unnecessary requests for destructive barrages would be.

Hitler said: "...It is here where you now defend our Continent..."

From the letter of a German soldier:

We stand here in the open field, exposed to all attacks and on the radio they talk about the Atlantic Wall of steel and iron. Our only weapons are carbines, hand-grenades and a Czech machine gun which jams more than it shoots.

Hitler said: "...It is here where you will smash the attack of our enemy against our people and state..."

Combat report of the 91st Infantry Division, Combat Group Eitner:

Again and again, it becomes apparent that the long stay in France without active combat against the enemy and, in particular, long term billeting has had absolutely disastrous effects on the combat morale of the troops. It has become extremely difficult to force the men to make use of their weapons at all because they are afraid that by so doing they might give away their positions.

Hitler said: "...It is your task to bar the enemy's access to Europe at all costs..."

From the order to the Air Force Pursuit Regiment 46 going into battle at the new front:

The enemy opposing us has been tested and proved in many theaters of operations. He fights hard, makes use of many tricks and deceptions and is very well supplied with material. Because of his momentary superiority in the air, he is able to look into and behind our positions all the time, and no movements escape him by day.

Hitler said: "...You will join the strength of your weapons with the strength of your souls in this battle..."

Report of experiences from a Parachute Regt. on Fuse of Hand-grenade 39:

When the company was employed in battle in the invasion area, it was observed that approximately 30% of the hand-grenades thrown did not explode.

It was ascertained through investigations that the fuse of the grenades had become rusty as a result of damp storage.

Hitler said: "...To repel this attack is a historic task whose fatal importance compels every man to do his utmost..."

The Diary of the End
(continued)

The commander-in-chief, Panzer Group Command West.

Re: Discipline.

In spite of the scarcity of petrol which, at home, compels the doctor and the farmer to undergo such restrictions, so that these most important callings can no longer do justice to their tasks, we see in areas in the rear an unnecessarily great number of vehicles driving along which frequently have no other apparent task than to "organize" or to renew an acquaintanceship with a girl.

Hitler said: "...There can be no evasive action and no manoeuvering for position, the order is to stand, to hold or to die..."

From the letter of a soldier:

I can still picture the horror and terror of yesterday's day of battle. I thank God that I am still alive. Words fail to describe what happened. I am no novice at the front. Even many who have fought at the Russian front say that there had never been anything like this over there. We have almost been completely wiped out and only a third of our battalion is still left. The superiority of the Englishmen is too overwhelming. We had no heavy weapons. No support from other types of weapons.

Hitler said: "...Where the enemy attacks he must be annihilated..."

A captured private soldier describes his journey to the channel coast:

All along the road there is one tank after the other. Enormous amounts of material roll by. Filtering plants right behind the front. Road-bridge builders are on the job immediately. In every direction munition dumps. Against all that we can do nothing.

Hitler said: "...We will therefore be victorious. You are called upon to fight for victory, and thus fulfill the legacy of our fallen comrades..."

signed: Adolf Hitler.

Army High Command 7. Divisional Medical Officer.

Field hospitals report that wounded are deprived of the greatest part of their clothing at the troop and main dressing stations; some are brought into the hospitals completely naked. The wounded should be left with their clothing since no great supply of underwear and clothing can be allotted to the hospitals.

Page 2, Columns 3 and 4.

Caption.

THE WAY BACK.

The roads of France are strewn with wreckage of German vehicles destroyed when trying to escape. Top: A German transport smashed by British rocket firing planes near Falaise. Bottom: German war material which became a victim of American tanks at Troyes.

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INDEXED

TN arbeitet zwischen Main und Neckar

Mordwelle beunruhigt Nordseegaue

Eine Welle von Morden und anderen Gewalttaten, wie sie seit 25 Jahren nicht mehr erlebt worden ist, versetzt die Bevölkerung in weiten Gebieten an der Nordseeküste in ständige Unruhe.

In den letzten Tagen wurden folgende Verbrechen gemeldet deren Aufklärung den unzureichenden Polizeikräften nicht gelungen ist:

1. In Hahn bei Jaderberg wurde der Obstpächter Bachmann auf einem Feld mit eingeschlagenem Schädel und einer Schusswunde tot aufgefunden. Der Verdacht richtete sich gegen zwei unbekannte Landstreicher, die erst vor zwei Wochen den Bauer Heinrich Leuckefeld ermordeten und beraubten.

2. Die 14½-jährige Maria Bruns aus Lohne wurde am Freitag in einem Wäldchen an der Reichsstrasse an einer Papierwäscheleine aufgehängt gefunden. An dem Mädchen war vor der Mordtat ein Sittlichkeitsverbrechen verübt worden.

3. In der Kleinen Marienstrasse in Hamburg-Altona wurde ein Polizeibeamter am Sonntag gegen 19 Uhr von einem Unbekannten erschossen. den er angehalten hatte und festnehmen wollte. Der Täter konnte entkommen.

4. 17 Einbrüche und 2 Brandstiftungen in einer Woche werden aus den Kreisen Westerstede und Ocholt gemeldet.

Die Bevölkerung in mehreren Städten und Ortschaften des Gaues Weser-Ems hat jetzt alle Männer von 18 bis 60 Jahren zu „Not- und Wehrgemeinschaften“ zusammengefasst um sich bei dem Versagen der unzureichenden Polizeikräfte selbst gegen die Welle von Mord- und Gewalttaten zu schützen.

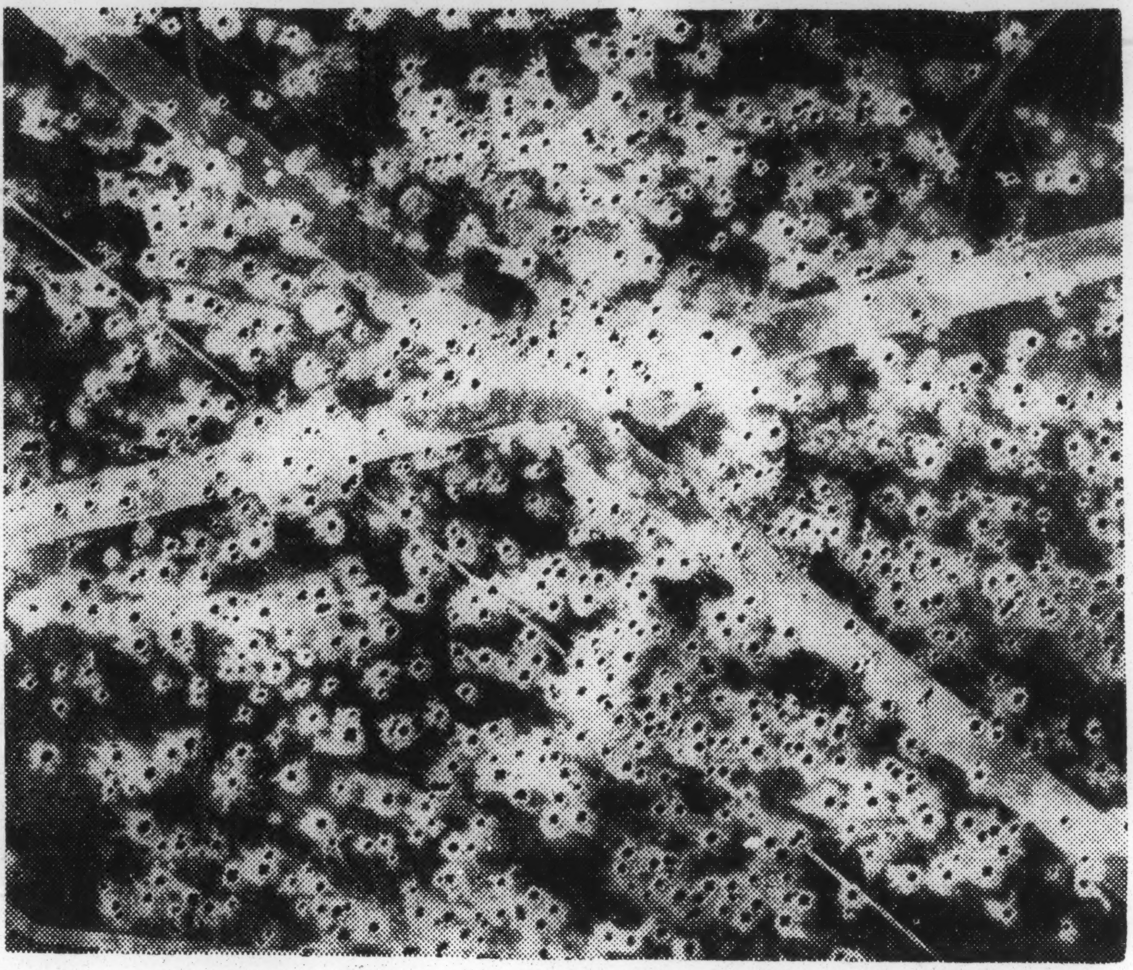
Gotteslästerung des Kasseler Oberbürgermeisters

Als schwere Gotteslästerung wird von Katholiken in Kassel das Vorgehen von Oberbürgermeister Pg. Lahmeyer empfunden. Er liess den Bombenopfern des Angriffs vom 22 September, die im Blauen Saal der Stadthalle aufgebahrt lagen, durch eine Schar Hitler-Jungen aus den gefalteten Händen ihre Kreuze wegnehmen.

Die Katholiken in Kassel erinnern sich noch daran, dass ihr Oberbürgermeister auch nach der Ederthal Überschwemmungskatastrophe im Mai 43 in seinem Hass gegen die Kirche befohlen hatte den Aufgebahrten die Kreuze wegzunehmen die ihnen von gläubigen Anverwandten in die Hände gelegt worden waren

Japanerinnen müssen arbeiten

Weil japanische Arbeiterinnen sich weigerten sich für ein Arbeiterkorps anwerben zu lassen. hat die Regierung beschlossen. 64 000 japanische Frauen aufzurufen. berichtet die Tokioter Zeitung „Nippon Sangio.“



So sieht es auf Flugplätzen im Westen aus. Das Bild zeigt die Wirkung eines R.A.F.-Angriffs im September auf den Volkel Flugplatz in Nordholland.

Strengste Behandlung aller Fremdarbeiter

Sicherheits-Vorkehrungen gegen die 12 Millionen Fremdarbeiter im Reich werden — wie DNB. meldet — von Reichsorganisationsleiter Dr. Ley auf Arbeitsbesprechungen mit Lagerführern in den Westgauen erörtert.

Jeder Widersetzlichkeit der Fremdarbeiter so erklärte Dr. Ley auf einem Appell im Gau Weser-Ems. müsse mit allen Mitteln entgegen getreten werden.

Kartoffel müssen vorzeitig geerntet werden

Ein Aufruf des Reichsnährstandes forderte gestern die Bauern auf, die Kartoffeln weitmöglichst im Oktober aus dem Boden zu bekommen, um Verluste durch frühzeitige Frosteinbrüche zu vermeiden.

Mangel an Arbeitskräften soll durch geschickten Einsatz der vorhandenen Maschinen und Geräte überwunden werden.

In Voraussicht einer geringen Ernte, die noch kleiner als im Jahre 1942 werden dürfte, wird jetzt schon im freien Handel das Zehnfache des amtlichen Preises für Kartoffeln bezahlt

In Wien und anderen ostmärkischen Städten zahlt man im Schleichhandel 50 Reichsmark und mehr für einem Zentner Kartoffeln

Viele befürchten, dass es später keine Einkellerungskartoffeln geben wird da die Reichsbahn infolge der Transportkrise nur ein Minimum für den täglichen Bedarf befördern kann

Zudem wird damit gerechnet, dass ein Viertel der Kartoffelernte wegen der Treibstoffkrise zu Sprit verarbeitet wird sodass die Versorgungsdecke mit Kartoffeln noch stärker zusammenschrumpft

Sport

Schalke 04 schoss 16 Tore

Wohin die Verwässerung der Gauspielklasse im Fussball führt, zeigte schon eine grosse Zahl von Ergebnissen am Sonntag.

Schalke 04 schlug in Westfalen SC Buer-Hassel im Spazierengehen 16:1. Der sicher nicht überragende FC Bamberg überrannte FC Michelau 17:1 . um nur zwei der krassesten Endziffern anzuführen.

Stendals Stadtelf besiegte Berlins Stadt-„Neun“ 4:3 im dritten Berliner Städtespiel vom Sonntag. Die aus Spielern von Hertha-BSC und Blau-Weiss bestehende Berliner Mannschaft musste zwei Stendaler Reserven einstellen. um elf Mann aufs Feld zu bringen

Die 147 Begegnung zwischen 1.FC Nürnberg und seinem alten Rivalen. der Spvg. Fürth. brachte den Nürnbergen einen 1:0 Sieg und den Pokal des Franken-Sportgauführers.

Es war das dritte und entscheidende Endrundenspiel, vorher hatten die Fürther und der „Club“ mit dem VfL Nürnberg unentschieden gekämpft. Das Entscheidungstor fiel erst in der 77 Minute durch Wientjes

KSG Bayreuth schlug eine Wehrmacht-Elf 9:1. Reichsbahn Regensburg überfuhr Walhalla 6:1. Im Sudetenland verlor Brüx in Teplitz 2:3 und Bodenbach in Aussig 2:9.

In Westfalen schlug SG Wattenscheid die KSG Bochum 4:1 und in Dortmund Borussia die Alemannia 3:1.

* * *

10 000m lief in Eberswalde der Berliner Oberfunkmaat Engelmann in 32:11,9. Auch die 5000m gingen nach Berlin Brinkmann gewann sie in 16:10.

Der 25. Strassen-Staffellauf Grünwald - München führte nur über 5km. Nach 24 Siegen des TuS München 1860 gewann jetzt die Post SG den Jubiläumslauf in 10:13 vor zwei Mannschaften von SG München.

In der B-Klasse wurden gar nur 1400m gelaufen. Fürstenfeldbruck siegte in 2:13

Vormittags waren weitere Versuche zur deutschen Vereins-Meisterschaft angesetzt, mussten aber unterbleiben, weil keine der Mannschaften vollzählig war

Die Kriegsmarine Gotenhafen beteiligte sich lebhaft am Werbe-Sportfest in Gotenhafen Obersteuermaat Cichos gewann den Fünfkampf mit 2780 Punkten und Fähnrich Richau sprang 1,78m hoch

In Budapest warf Nemeth den Hammer 53,90m weit

Oblt. Heiner Trossbach, vor 15 Jahren Deutschlands bester

* * *

Mit den Hockey-Punktspielen will nächsten Sonntag auch Wien wieder beginnen. Be den Männern dürften fünf, bei den Frauen zwei Vereine mitwirken.

Damit hätten zehn Sportgaue den Hockey-Betrieb wieder aufgenommen, wenn auch in bescheiden stem Umfang.

Gladiator

Fahrgäste reisen auf Stottern

„Stotter-Reisen“ sind die letzte Erfindung von Fahrgästen die das Reiserverbot umgehen wollen.

Da Fahrkarten für eine Fahrt über 100 km nur mit besonderer Bewilligung erhältlich sind lösen Reisende, die eine lange Reise vorhaben, einfach mehrere Zwischenfahrkarten für kurze Strecken und machen die Reise „auf Stottern.“

Die Mehrzah sind Frauen, die sich unter allen Umständen ihre Kinder aus den KLV-Lagern zurückholen wollen, bevor sie durch die Front von ihnen abgeschnitten werden.

Schussfelder werden geräumt

Die Bewohner von Kirchheim, Lauffen, Sontheim und anderen Ortschaften am Neckar, im Vorfeld der neuen Auffangstellungen zwischen Main und Neckar, hatten jetzt den ersten Besuch der Technischen Nothilfe.

Viele Bürger die nicht wussten, worum es sich handelte, wurden von Westflüchtlingen aufgeklärt:

Der Teno fällt die Aufgabe zu, das Schussfeld vor den Abwehrstellungen freizulegen, Bäume zu fällen, Hecken aus dem Weg zu räumen, Strassenkreuzungen zu verminen, Häuser für die Sprengung vorzubereiten, wenn sie das Schussfeld stören, und leicht erkennbare Ziele zu beseitigen

Familien in Häusern, die für die Sprengung vorgemerkt sind, falls die Alliierten den Rhein überqueren versuchen noch schnell, einen Teil ihres Hausrats fortzuschaffen oder wenn möglich die ganze Familie zu evakuieren.

Sie wollen verhindern dass es ihnen nicht im letzten Moment so geht wie den Westflüchtlingen, deren Familien alles liegen und stehen lassen mussten und rücksichtslos auseinandergerissen wurden

Ley: Jedes deutsche Haus wird zur Festung

Einen Aufruf an das deutsche Volk, mit der Waffe in der Hand jeden Fussbreit deutschen Bodens verbissen gegen den Feind zu verteidigen. richtete Dr. Ley auf einem Kreisappell im Gau Weser-Ems.

Jedes Dorf und jedes Haus auf deutschem Boden, so erklärte er, muss im Notfall zu einer Festung werden

Wallfahrt zum Sonnenwunder 1944

Hunderte besuchen täglich Ravensburg um eine merkwürdige Naturerscheinung zu beobachten, die sie das „Sonnenwunder“ nennen.

Von Sonnenaufgang bis ungefähr 8 Uhr morgens ist die Sonne täglich von einer schwärzlichroten Scheibe bedeckt, die sich in rasender Schnelligkeit zu drehen scheint und hinter der die Sonnenstrahlen in einem überirdischen Glanz hervorbrechen In unregelmässigen Abständen verschwindet die rotierende Scheibe, sodass plötzlich wieder sekundenlang der volle Sonnenball aufleuchtet.

Viele Gläubige die nach Ravensburg pilgern erinnern sich daran. dass sich ein ähnliches Sonnenwunder kurz vor Ende des letzten Krieges in Fatima in Portugal ereigne hat

Damals erschien die Heilige Jungfrau den Gläubigen in Fatima und sagte ihnen das nahe Ende des Krieges voraus.

50 Jahre Flensburger Grenzlandtheater

Das Grenzlandtheater Flensburg kann in diesem Tagen auf sein 50 jähriges Bestehen zurückblicken.

Wo stecken die Brandpäckchen?

Offiziere die sich in Belgien bei Chimay ergaben, warten auf ihren Abtransport in ein Sammellager in Frankreich.

Nur wenige werden der Polizei abgeliefert

Die Suche nach den Brandpäckchen, die die Alliierten den Fremdarbeitern im Reich jetzt für Sabotage-Akte abwerfen, wird überall im Westen fortgesetzt, besonders im Gebiet von Frankfurt und Mannheim-Ludwigshafen.

Dieser Raum wurde nach den Tagesangriffen vom Montag auch in der Nacht zum Dienstag wieder von Fliegern heimgesucht.

Nach Ansicht der Polizei ist bisher nur ein geringer Teil der abgeworfenen Brandpäckchen abgeliefert worden.

Fremdarbeiter, so wird vermutet, haben bereits mehrere tausend aufgelesen und versteckt.

Ausserdem besteht aber der Verdacht, dass auch viele, die an der Suche teilnehmen, nicht alle gefundenen Brandstiftungskapseln abliefern. Manche behalten die Päckchen zur Erinnerung.

Aus Neugierde

Die Polizei befürchtet aber, dass Gegner der Partei, die sich zur Tarnung freiwillig an der Suche beteiligen, oder unzuverlässige Elemente unter der Stadt- und Landwacht die Gelegenheit benutzen, sich in den Besitz der leicht-versteckbaren Päckchen zu setzen, um sie später einmal zu Racheakten gegen persönliche Feinde in der Partei zu benutzen.

Über Sabotage-Akte mit den Brandpäckchen liegen noch keine Meldungen vor. Ein Zwischenfall in Heddernheim bei Frankfurt stellte sich als harmloser Scherz heraus. Dort wollten einige Einwohner auf einer Wiese ausprobieren, was geschieht, wenn ein Brandpäckchen losgeht.

Nach der Gebrauchsanweisung zerdrückten sie das Kupferröhrchen Als das Päckchen nach einer halben Stunde geräuschlos in Flammen ausbrach, kamen aufgeregte Bauern angerannt und führten die vermeintlichen Brandstifter zur Polizei, wo sie nach einer scharfen Verwarnung entlassen wurden

Werkschutz zu schwach

Die Polizei erwartet ein grössere Brandstiftungswelle erst später, wenn Agenten der Alliierten oder Fremdarbeiter - Organisationen das Signal für systematische Zerstörungsakte geben.

Ansuchen von Betriebsführern und Betriebsobmännern in den betroffenen Gebieten um Verstärkung des Werkschutzes in den Betrieben, wo auf 100 Fremdarbeiter rund ein Mann Werkschutz kommt können nur in den wenigsten Fällen berücksichtigt werden, weil es einfach nicht genug Leute gibt.

Sabotageakte in Dänemark nehmen zu

Die Zahl der Sabotageakte in Dänemark hat seit der Auflösung der dänischen Polizei derart zugenommen, dass beim Höheren SS- und Polizeiführer Dänemark jetzt ernstlich erwogen wird, ob es nicht besser wäre, die verhafteten dänischen Polizisten wieder freizulassen und zum Dienst zurückzuberufen.

Die Unfähigkeit der deutschen Polizeikräfte in Dänemark, der neuen Sabotagewelle Herr zu werden, geht daraus hervor, dass die Zahl von Brandstiftungen und anderen Sabotage-Akten pro Nacht durchschnittlich von 5 auf 13 gestiegen ist, seitdem die deutsche Polizei allein für Ruhe und Ordnung verantwortlich ist.

Die Zahl von deutschen Staats- und Parteibeamten, die Anschlägen zum Opfer fallen, ist in der gleichen Zeit durchschnittlich von 5 auf 9 im Tag gestiegen.

Aus zwei Gefängnissen sind politische Gefangene ausgebrochen, seitdem die dänischen Wachen durch deutsche Polizisten ersetzt wurden: 20 politische Gefangene entkamen aus dem Staatsgefängnis in Horsens, wo früher nie ein Fluchtversuch gelungen war, und 14 politische Häftlinge aus dem Staatsgefängnis in Noerre Snede.

Neues Abzeichen fur Scharfschutzen

Ein neues Abzeichen für Scharfschützen ist vom Führer für das Heer und die SS-Verfügungstruppe eingeführt worden.

Das Abzeichen ist oval mit Adlerkopf und Eichenlaub und wird auf dem rechten Unterarm getragen.

Das Scharfschützenabzeichen wird entweder ohne Umrandung oder mit silberfarbiger oder goldfarbiger Kordel, je nach den drei Stufen der planmässig ausgebildeten und als Scharfschützen eingesetzten Soldaten, verliehen.

FORTSETZUNG von S.I

Westfront—

Kleve in Richtung Kleve selbst vorstossen.

Weiter südlich sind die Alliierten bei St. Antonis auf breiter Front fast bis zur Maas vorgestossen, die hier nur wenige Kilometer von der Reichsgrenze fliesst.

Auch ostwärts Helmond und im Limburger Zipfel mussten sich die deutschen Truppen weiter absetzen.

Vom Raum von Kleve bis hinunter nach Trier stehen die Alliierten jetzt fast überall dicht an der Reichsgrenze oder bereits auf dem Boden des Reichs.

Entlang dieser ganzen 200 Kilometer langen Front und weiter durch Elsass-Lothringen bis zur Schweizer Grenze wird jetzt alles eingesetzt, um den alliierten Vormarsch mit Rückzugsgefechten aufzuhalten und Zeit zu gewinnen für die Instandsetzung und Verstärkung der deutschen Abwehrstellungen zu beiden Seiten des Rheins.

Von der Kanalküste kommt noch die Meldung, dass die deutsche Besatzung in Calais und die restlichen Fernkampfbatterien bei Kap Gris Nez gestern wieder schwersten Luftangriffen ausgesetzt waren.

Mit dem Verlust von Calais muss jetzt gerechnet werden.

Stabschef Schepmann bei der Kriegsmarine

In einem U-Boot-Stützpunkt sprach der Stabschef der SA, Schepmann, zu Soldaten der Kriegsmarine und zu Männern des Reichsarbeitsdienstes und der SA. Der Stabschef nahm die Verleihung von SA-Wehrabzeichen vor.

Konig Christian ist 74 Jahre alt

In aller Stille beging gestern König Christian von Dänemark seinen 74. Geburtstag. Um Kundgebungen zu vermeiden, wurde der Platz vor dem Schloss Amalienborg abgesperrt.

1 140 Angehörige der Luftwaffe im Reich verschwunden

Die Zahl der Flugzeugführer und Besatzungsmitglieder, die über dem Reichsgebiet abgeschossen werden und nicht wieder zu ihren Einheiten zurückkehren, hat in den letzten Wochen mit 72 vom Hundert den höchsten Stand des Krieges erreicht.

Von zuständiger Stelle ist daher eine Untersuchung eingeleitet worden, ob dieser Anstieg auf eine neue Taktik der Alliierten zurückzuführen ist, die bei den meisten Abschüssen gleichzeitig zum Verlust der Besatzung führt, oder ob mehr Besatzungsmitglieder als bisher einfach untertauchen, nachdem sie „ausgestiegen“ sind, weil doch keiner feststellen kann, ob sie gefallen sind oder nicht.

Mehr Suchanzeigen

Einen Niederschlag findet diese Zunahme in den Ausfällen der Luftwaffe auch in den Suchanzeigen des Luftwaffen-Verordnungsblatts, in denen jetzt insgesamt 1140 Angehörige der Luftwaffe angeführt sind, die über dem Reichsgebiet „ausgestiegen“ sind, ohne dass unbedingt angenommen werden muss, dass sie gefallen sind.

Gesucht werden ausserdem fast 5000 Mann von Fluko-Meldestellen in den bisher besetzten Gebieten, sowie Flakartilleristen und Bodenpersonal.

Unter den Vermissten befinden sich 48, auf die das EK I oder das Deutsche Kreuz in Gold wartet sobald sie sich melden.

Die letzten Schiffe aus Schweden

In letzter Minute versuchten gestern deutsche Frachter Eisenerze und Kugellager zu laden und die schwedischen Hoheitsgewässer vor Mitternacht noch zu verlassen, da ab heute, dem 27 September, die schwedischen Hoheitsgewässer an der Süd- und Ostküste und alle schwedischen Häfen in diesen Zonen für deutsche Schiffe gesperrt sind.

Alle schwedischen Eisenerzlieferungen an das Reich, soweit sie nicht über den norwegischen Hafen Narvik gehen können, hören damit auf.

Auch der Fährverkehr Sassnitz-Trelleborg wird eingestellt.

Für die deutsche Schiffahrt nach Schweden bleiben nur noch die Häfen an der Westküste nördlich von Malmö offen, deren Zugänge aber vermint sind.

FORTSETZUNG von S.I

Ostfront

der deutschen Truppen abgezogen und zur Abwehr der Sowjetangriffe an die Beskidenpässe geworfen werden. Dadurch gelang es den slowakischen Aufständischen, in der Ostslowakei bei Telgart mehrere Ortschaften zurückzuerobern.

OT-Abteilungen und Pioniere bauen jetzt Besfestigungen in den weissen Karpaten, die die Grenze zwischen Mähren und der Slowakei bilden, da mit dem weiteren Zurücknehmen der Front gerechnet werden muss.

Festungen bomben die Mandschurei

Amerikanische überschwere fliegende Festungen des 20. Bomber-Geschwaders griffen gestern militärische Ziele in der Mandschurei an. Nach einem Bericht aus Tokio warfen die Flieger ihre Bomben auf das Anschagebiet ab, das schon verschiedene Male angegriffen wurde.

Bulgarien bricht mit Ungarn

Bulgarien hat gestern die Beziehungen zu Ungarn abgebrochen.

Axmann lobt Torpedoreiter und Sprengbootfahrer in Berlin

Eine Abordnung von Einzelkämpfern der deutschen Kriegsmarine wurde von Reichsjugendführer Axmann nach der Reichshauptstadt eingeladen, wo sie jetzt von Vizeadmiral Heye begrüsst wurde.

Es handelt sich bei der Abordnung um Mitglieder der Hitlerjugend, die als Einmann-Torpedoreiter und Sprengbootfahrer ausgebildet wurden.

In einer Ansprache lobte der Reichsjugendführer die Todesverachtung und das heldenhafte Beispiel der Einzelkämpfer, die der ganzen deutschen Jugend als Vorbilder dienen sollten.

Erfolge der Sprengbootfahrer und Einmann-Torpedoreiter sind in den letzten Wochen nicht gemeldet worden.

Zuletzt wurden die Einzelkämpfer der Kriegsmarine erwähnt anlässlich der Verleihung des Ritterkreuzes an Leutnant Alfred Vetter, Führer einer Sprengbootgruppe. Er ist einer der wenigen Sprengbootfahrer, die bisher vom Einsatz gegen die Alliierten zurückgekommen sind.

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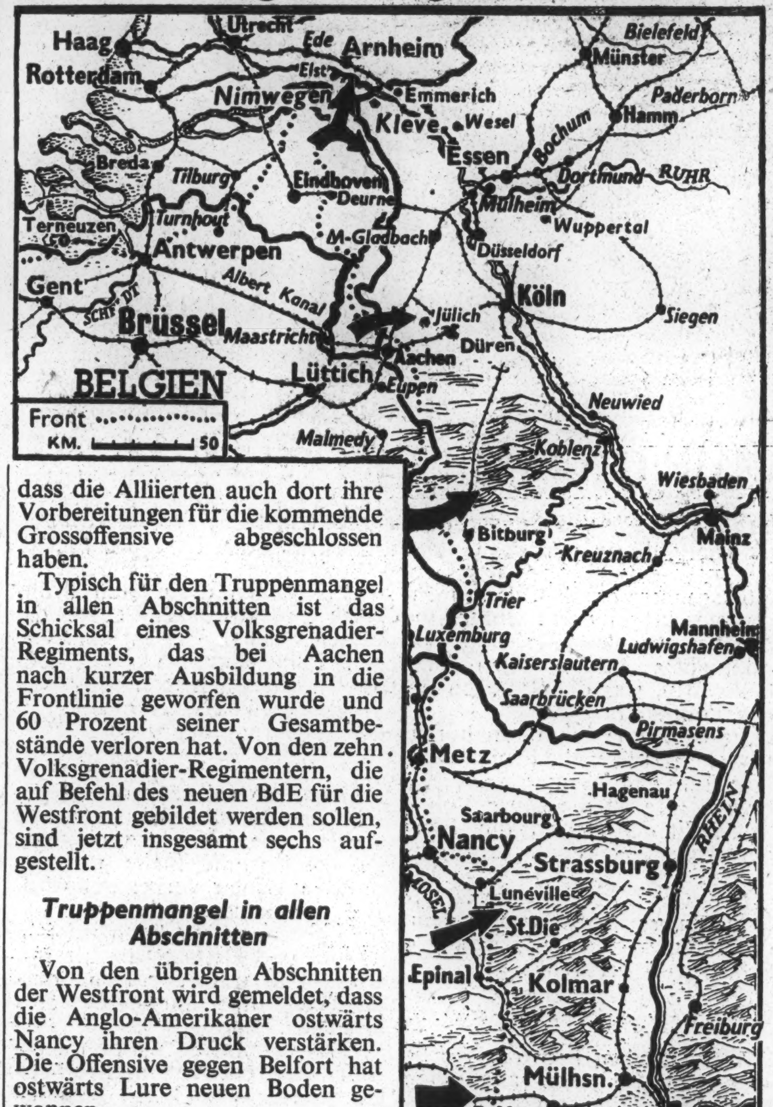
Nr. 166, Freitag,
29. September 1944

NACHRICHTEN FÜR DIE TRUPPE

Die Maas-Linie abgeschrieben

Abwehrschlacht im Westen wird auf deutschem Boden ausgetragen

Deutsche Truppen, die aus Holland über die Maas zurückgenommen wurden, fallen jetzt überall auf neue Abwehrstellungen zurück, die in aller Eile 5 bis 6 km hinter der Reichsgrenze aufgeworfen werden. In den letzten 36 Stunden hat der Engländer seine Brückenköpfe am rechten Ufer der Maas erweitert und neue Verstärkungen übergesetzt, die die deutschen Nachhuten langsam zurückdrängen.



Beim Ob-West rechnet man jetzt damit, dass schon in den nächsten zehn Tagen die gesamte Abwehrschlacht im Westen auf deutschem Boden ausgetragen werden wird. Der schnelle englische Vorstoss über die Maas hat die Pläne der Führung über den Haufen geworfen, die Maas-Linie und das Vorfeld des Westwalls solange zu verteidigen, bis tiefgestaffelte Abwehrstellungen geschaffen und neue Divisionen aufgestellt werden können, um das Ruhrgebiet gegen den Flankenstoss zu sichern, der vom Norden her in Rücken der deutschen Front am linken Rheinufer erwartet wird.

Die Kampfstärke beträgt 21 Divisionen

Alles, was an Truppen für die Verteidigung der gesamten Westfront zur Verfügung steht, kommt insgesamt der Kampfstärke von rund 21 Divisionen gleich. Bei dem wachsenden Mangel an Truppen wird der Abwehrkampf auf möglichst kurzen Linien geführt werden müssen.

Wie weit der bedrohte Nordabschnitt verstärkt werden kann, hängt davon ab, ob es gelingen wird, die Überreste der 15. Armee aus Holland durch den Rückzugskorridor zwischen Arnheim und Zuidersee herauszuführen. Ständige Angriffe der Anglo-Amerikaner und das fortgesetzte Luftbombardement gegen alle Verbindungen erschweren die Absetzbewegungen aus West- und Nord - Holland. In den holländischen Hafenstädten werden nur Stützpunkt Besatzungen zurückgelassen, denen die gleiche Aufgabe zugedacht ist, wie den Besatzungen der abgeschnittenen Kanal - und Atlantik - Stützpunkte.

Verstärkte Artillerietätigkeit an der gesamten Front von Aachen bis Metz lässt darauf schliessen, dass die Alliierten auch dort ihre Vorbereitungen für die kommende Grossoffensive abgeschlossen haben.

Typisch für den Truppenmangel in allen Abschnitten ist das Schicksal eines Volksgrenadier-Regiments, das bei Aachen nach kurzer Ausbildung in die Frontlinie geworfen wurde und 60 Prozent seiner Gesamtbestände verloren hat. Von den zehn. Volksgrenadier-Regimentern, die auf Befehl des neuen BdE für die Westfront gebildet werden sollen, sind jetzt insgesamt sechs aufgestellt.

Truppenmangel in allen Abschnitten

Von den übrigen Abschnitten der Westfront wird gemeldet, dass die Anglo-Amerikaner ostwärts Nancy ihren Druck verstärken. Die Offensive gegen Belfort hat ostwärts Lure neuen Boden gewonnen.

Über den letzten Kampf der Besatzung in Calais wird gemeldet, dass die Zitadelle gestern von den Alliierten genommen wurde. Der grösste Teil der deutschen Besatzung hat sich bereits ergeben.

Die deutschen Gesamtverluste seit Beginn der Invasion werden jetzt vom Ob-West mit über 900 000 Mann an Toten, Verwundeten, Vermissten und Gefangenen angegeben.

Davon befinden sich nach Meldungen aus London 480 000 in Kriegsgefangenschaft.

Griechenland-Truppen droht Isolierung

Starke Beunruhigung unter der Bevölkerung in Hannover über Angehörige, die bei der 22. Pz. Gren.-Div. auf Kreta stehen, wurde durch die Nachricht verursacht, dass die Allierten in Albanien gelandet sind und die deutschen Einheiten in Griechenland und Kreta völlig vom Reich abzuschneiden drohen.

Der grösste Teil der 22. Pz. Gren.-Div. ist jetzt von Kreta nach dem griechischen Festland gebracht worden. Die Division soll wie die anderen Einheiten in Griechenland, den Raum von Athen und dem Piraeus verteidigen.

Sowjets landen auf Ostsee- Inseln

Sowjettruppen haben Landungen auf den Inseln Dagö und Ösel begonnen. Worms, die kleinste der vier Inseln, die dem Rigaer Meerbusen vorgelagert sind und die Einfahrt nach Riga beherrschen, ist bereits in der Hand der Sowjets.

Die Festung Riga droht immer mehr zu einer Falle für die Angehörigen der 16. Armee zu werden. Die Evakuierung von grösseren Verbänden ist schon dadurch unmöglich geworden, dass der Hafen jetzt unter schwerem Feuer russischer Ferngeschütze liegt.

Von Norden und Osten drängen Sowjetpanzer immer näher an Riga heran, von Süden her haben Voraustruppen der Sowjets den Stadtrand erreicht. Bei den Kämpfen im Vorfeld von Riga hatte, wie aus dem OKW-Bericht hervorgeht, die ostpreussiche 21. Inf. Div. unter Generalmajor Götz schwere Verluste.

An den anderen Abschnitten der Ostfront kam es nur bei Sudauen zu Aufklärungsgefechten.

In Warschau ergaben sich nach wochenlanger Belagerung die polnischen Aufständischen im Fort Mokotow. Aufständische halten sich jetzt noch im Zentrum Warschaus, sowie in der Vorstadt Zoliborz.

Tirpitz-Kanonen an der norwegischen Küste

Die „Tirpitz", die nach den wiederholten alliierten Luftangriffen als Kriegsschiff unbrauchbar gemacht wurde, wird jetzt abgerüstet. Ihre Geschütze werden an der norwegischen Küste als Abwehr gegen die auch dort befürchtete Invasion eingebaut.

Osthänge der Karpaten werden geräumt

Vom Dukla-Pass bis zu den Ostkarpaten haben deutsche und ungarische Truppen die Osthänge der Karpaten geräumt und verteidigen sich jetzt auf den Passhöhen gegen die nachdrängenden Sowjets.

Besonders heftig wird jetzt um den Tartaren-Pass gekämpft. Der Druck von Nordosten gegen die Slowakei und Ungarn wird immer stärker.

Zugleich haben ungarische Verbände an der Südostgrenze des Landes weiter Boden verloren. Die Stadt Nagy-Szalonta wurde von den Sowjets besetzt. Dagegen gelang es deutschen Truppen, die in Grosswardein eingedrungenen Sowjets wieder hinauszuwerfen. Im Hauptquartier von Generaloberst Friessner rechnet man aber damit, dass die Sowjets ihre Angriffe in allernächster Zeit noch verstärken und zum Stoss auf Budapest ansetzen werden.

Sowjets überqueren die Donau

In Nord-Serbien sind Sowjetverbände bei Orsowa über die Donau gesetzt und stossen in Richtung Belgrad vor.

In der Slowakei gehen die Kämpfe um das Kohlengebiet von Handlova weiter. Die slowakischen Aufständischen bekommen weiter auf dem Luftwege Waffen und Verstärkungen von den Sowjets.

In Wien versuchte jetzt Oberbürgermeister Blaschke die Befürchtungen der Bevölkerung, die glaubt, dass Wien gegen den vereinten Anstrum der Sowjets, Slowaken, Rumänen und Tito-Partisanen bisher nur ungenügend geschützt sei, mit einem Hinweis auf die Befrei ung Wiens von den Türken im September 1683 zu zerstreuen.

Bei der Einführung der neuen Ratsherren erklärte Oberbürgermeister Blaschke, dass Wien diesmal durch die Feldherrnkunst des Führers gerettet werden würde, ähnlich wie vor 261 Jahren, als eine europäische Armee unter Führung von Johann Sobieski die Türken von den Toren Wiens bis tief in die Donau-Ebene zurückjagte.

Eisenhower ächtet die NSDAP

Die Grundsätze mit denen die Alliierten das besetzte Reichsgebiet im Westen zu verwalten beabsichtigen, hat General Eisenhower gestern abend in einer Proklamation an das deutsche Volk veröffentlicht.

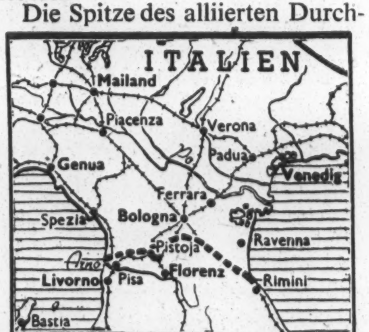
General Eisenhower erklärt, dass in den von den Alliierten besetzten Gebieten des Reichs die Parteiherrschaft beendet wird, dass die Partei und ihre Gliederungen aufgelöst werden, und dass alle Terror- und Ausnahmgesetze und Einrichtungen der Partei sofort aufgehoben werden.

Parteiführer, Gestapobeamte und andere Personen, die unter dem Verdacht stehen, Verbrechen oder Greueltaten begangen zu haben, werden vor Gericht gestellt und ihrer Schuld gemäss bestraft werden.

Alle Staats- und Gemeindebeamten, sowie alle Angestellten und Arbeiter der öffentlichen Betriebe müssen bis auf weiteres auf ihren Posten bleiben und die Befehle der alliierten Militärbehörden ausführen.

Bologna von den Alliierten bedroht

Bologna ist jetzt von angloamerikanischen Kräften bedroht, die sowohl von den Apenninen als auch von der Adria-Küste her immer weiter nach Norden vorstossen.



Die Spitze des alliierten Durchbruchkeils hat den Eisenbahnknotenpunkt Castel de Rio erreicht, das von deutschen Truppen geräumt werden musste.

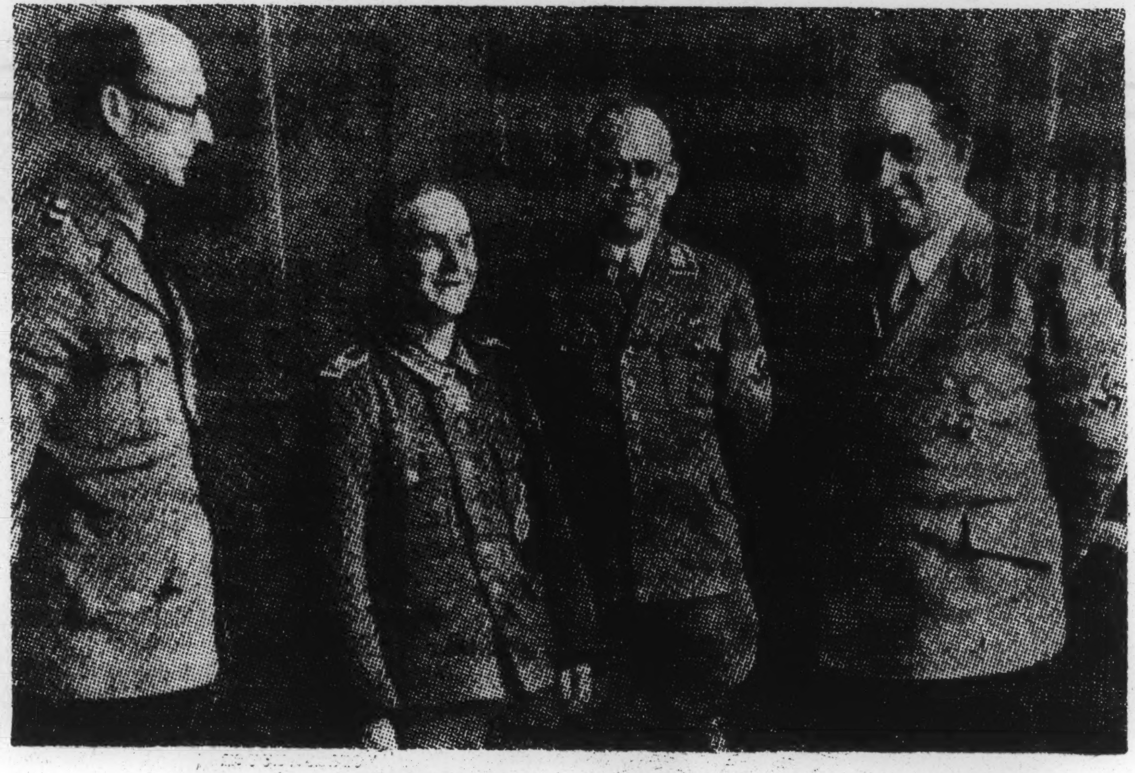
U-Boote versenken 32 japanische Schiffe

Die englische Admiralität meldet, dass es britischen U-Booten gelungen ist, 32 japanische Handelsschiffe zu versenken.

T.16

Vier Scheiben Brot

EIN KAMERAD ZU LAGE



267 KG HEIMATFETT GEGEN 52 KG FELDWEBEL

Gauleiter Rudolf Jordan, 95kg, empfing den Magdeburger Ritterkreuzträger Feldwebel Knauel, 52 kg, im Beisein des Kreisleiters Tichy, 85 kg, und des Gauhandwerksmeisters Uhlig, 87 kg.

DIE Herren NSFOs und PK-Schriftleiter haben Richtlinien für einen neuen Propaganda - Grosseinsatz bekommen. Bei diesem Einsatz handelt es sich diesmal nicht um höhere Dinge, wie etwa den Deutschen Gruss, sondern ganz prosaisch um die Ernährungslage.

Die Richtlinien lauten: „Die Soldaten sind zu belehren — alles ist in bester Ordnung für den Winter. Von Hunger in der deutschen Heimat kann keine Rede sein. Es mag vielleicht nach Hungerwinter aussehen — aber der Schein trügt.''

Die Wetterprofessoren haben ja ähnliche Richtlinien erhalten. Die müssen jetzt mit der tiefgründigen Autorität der Wissenschaft prophezeien, dass es einen ganz milden, warmen Winter geben wird — damit sich die Leute nicht lange den Kopf darüber zerbrechen, wie sie ihre Öfen heizen sollen — ohne Kohlen.

Man braucht sich aber leider gar nicht lange den Kopf zu zerbrechen, um zu der Erkenntnis zu kommen: Wenn der Krieg nicht aufhört, dann steht das deutsche Volk vor einem Hungerwinter, wie es ihn noch nicht erlebt hat.

* * *

Um die Gründe dafür zu sehen, dazu braucht man weder Prophet noch Vitaminforscher zu sein. Die Gründe liegen auf der Hand:

Erstens hat Deutschland diejenigen Teile von Europa verloren, aus denen bisher die deutsche Bevölkerung und die Wehrmacht hauptsächlich ernährt worden sind. Und grade auf diese Gebiete hatten die Herren vom Reichsnährstand fest gerechnet.

Und zweitens können die Lebensmittel, die vorhanden sind nicht mehr in die Städte geliefert werden, weil kein rollendes Material dafür da ist.

Die Transportlage im Reich ist so verzweifelt, dass die Führung sich grundsätzlich hat entscheiden müssen, wofür sie eigentlich die noch vorhandenen Transportmittel und Spritvorräte einsetzen will: Um Munition und Waffen an die Front zu schaffen — oder Essen unter die Bevölkerung.

* * *

Die Herren oben haben sich für Schiessen entschieden anstatt für Essen. Sie wollen weitermachen um jeden Preis — obgleich sie sich darüber klar sind: Weitermachen verbessert nicht die Aussichten für das deutsche Volk, sondern richtet das ganze Land nur schrittweise zugrunde.

Und sie tragen deshalb die Verantwortung für die Folgen, die das Weitermachen für das deutsche Volk in diesem Winter haben wird: Hungersnot — mit allem was dazu gehört.

Aber davon werden die Herren, die das entschieden haben, ja nicht selber betroffen. Die kennen die Lebensmittel-Rationen doch nur vom Hörensagen. Wenn solche Herren festesellen wollen, womit sich der gewöhnliche Volksgenosse ernährt, dann müssen sie erst in der Fachliteratur darüber nachlesen. Oder sie erkundigen sich mal bei ihrer Sekretärin, was die Rationen für das Volk sind.

Es genügt ja schon, zu hören, was sie jetzt über die Ernährungslage für den Winter zu sagen haben. Da ist die ganze Volksfremdheit der Herren mit Sonderverpflegung schon drin enthalten.

Sie sagen: Es gibt zwar 200 gr Brot weniger. Aber was ist denn das schon — das sind ja nur 4 Scheiben in der Woche!

* * *

Vier Scheiben Brot die Woche — was die für einen rationierten deutschen Volksgenossen bedeuten, das kann sich natürlich so ein Bonze vom Reichsnährstand auf seinem Mustergut nicht vorstellen. Der ist gewohnt, vier Scheiben Brot mit dicker Butter und Schinken drauf zum Frühstück zu verdrücken, bevor die beiden weichen Eier im Glas auf den Tisch kommen. Bei dem spielen vier Scheiben Brot die Woche natürlich keine Rolle in der Ernährungsbilanz.

* * *

Genau so volksfremd sind die schönen Richtlinien, mit denen der deutsche Soldat jetzt schonend auf die Kartoffel-Pleite im kommenden Winter vorbereitet wird. Die Kartoffelernte, heisst es da, (den genauen Text kann jeder in „Front und Heimat'' nachlesen), wird in diesem Jahr nicht ganz das vorjährige gute Ergebnis erreichen.

Die vorjährige gute Kartoffelernte hat bekanntlich aus einem Kartoffel-Defizit von 20 Millionen Tonnen bestanden. Ganze Gebiete in Westdeutschland haben sechs bittere Winterwochen lang nicht eine einzige Kartoffel zu sehen bekommen. Im Winter 1943/44 war es fast schon so weit wie in dem berüchtigten Kohlrüben-Winter 1916/17. Aber das haben die Herren, die jetzt von der guten Kartoffelernte des vorigen Winters sprechen, alles nicht zu merken brauchen. Die haben ja von allem in Hülle und Fülle gehabt — und haben es jetzt noch.

* * *

Aber sie werden zu verantworten haben, was jetzt kommt

Keine Regel ohne Ausnahme — auch nicht die gute alte Regel des Machtpolitikers, dass ein Volk mit leerem Magen sich nicht mucken kann.

Wenn sie sich zu fest darauf verlassen — es passieren jetzt seltsame Dinge. In Westdeutschland fallen bei Tag und Nacht kleine Brandpäckchen vom Himmel, die haben die Eigenschaft sich erst nach einer halben Stunde zu entzünden, nachdem man sie versehentlich irgendwo hat liegen lassen. Und dann geht alles Umliegende geräuschlos Flammen auf.

Und das kann sehr leicht auch mal auf dem Mustergut von einem dieser Herren passieren, die das Volk lieber schiessen statt essen lassen wollen.

Oblt. J.v.Ö.

Granatsplitter

VON der allgemeinen Urlaubssperre ausgenommen ist, gemäss den Anordnungen des Führers, die Gewährung von Freizeit für Teilnehmer an Weltanschauungskursen der Partei.

Gemäss dem Erlass des Führers über die Intensivierung der Propaganda-Arbeit an den Haupt- und Kreisschulungsämtern der NSDAP wird diesem Einsatz gegen die wachsende Kriegs- und Parteimüdigkeit im Reich die gleiche Bedeutung beigemessen wie dem Einsatz in den Rüstungsbetrieben.

. . . aber die Hosenmätze müssen ran

Auch die 10-14jährigen Jungen in den KLV-Lagern werden jetzt militärisch ausgebildet, damit sie mit ihren Eltern zusammen ihre Heimatorte gegen die vordringenden Alliierten verteidigen können.

14 Tage lang werden die Jungen von Unteroffizieren der Infanterie unter Anleitung der Nachwuchsoffiziere ausgebildet. Sie lernen Entfernungsschätzen, vorschriftsmässiges Tarnen, die Karte und den Kompass gebrauchen und uor allem den Umgang mit Infanteriewaffen. Mit einem kriegsmässigen Geländespiel schliesst die Ausbildung ab.

Stab im Sattel

Die Stabsoffiziere deskroatischen Heeres müssen jetzt Motorrad fahren. PKWs gibt es für sie nicht mehr nachdem die Spritlieferungen aus dem Reich nochmals stark eingeschränkt wurden.

Anstatt Sprit hat das Reich 100 Krafträder an die kroatische Heeresleitung geliefert.

Schrumpfung

Die alten Jagdgeschwader werden in der nächsten Zeit kleiner werden, weil nach dem neusten Plan von Generalmajor Galland neue Jagdgeschwader aufgestellt werden müssen. Das erste derartige Geschwader ist das Jg 76 unter Führung von Major Hackl. Die Besatzungen für dieses neue Jagdgeschwader haben die Leute vom Jg 53 und Jg 54 stellen müssen.

Was er nicht weiss, macht ihn doch heiss

Auf Befehl von Generalmajor von Barsewisch, dem General der Aufklärer, soll jetzt den Nahaufklärern an der Westfront nicht mehr gesagt werden, ob das Ziel, dass sie aufnehmen sollen schon vom den Alliierten besetzt ist.

General von Barsewisch glaubt dass die Besatzungen so näher an das Ziel herangehen und bessere Bilder machen.

Bis jetzt hat sich allerdings gezeigt, dass bei den ersten fünf Versuchen, vier Maschinen von den Bildaufträgen nicht zurückgekommen sind.

DIE LETZTEN 21 TAGE

6. September: Ypern, Gent und Namur gefallen.

7. September: Lüttich und Ostende gefallen. — Bulgarien erklärt Deutschland den Krieg.

9. September: Sowjet-Vorstösse bei Przemysl und Krosno.

10. September: Amerikaner nehmen Luxemburg.

12. September: Le Havre und Festung Eben Emael gefallen.

13. September: Amerikaner erobern die ersten Vorwerke des Westwalls.

15. September: Alliierte nehmen Maastricht, Nancy Prüm und Stollberg.

16. September: Alliierte durchbrechen Westwall an drei Stellen.

17. September: 15 000 angloamerikanische Luftlandetruppen landen in Holland.

19. September: Englische Panzer erreichen den Rhein bei Nimwegen. — Sowjets brechen auf 120 km breiter Front bei Riga durch.

21. September: Rheinbrücke in Nimwegen fällt unbeschädigt in alliierte Hände.

22. September: Deutsche Besatzung in Boulogne stellt den Kampf ein Estnische Hauptstadt Reval von Sowjets genommen. — Rimini, Eckpfeiler der Adriastellung, gefallen.

23. September: Schwer Kämpfe bei Arnheim. — Sowjets nehmen Pernau am Rigaer Meerbusen.

24. September: Sowjets brechen in die Donau-Ebene ein, beschleunigen Vormarsch auf Budapest und Wien.

25. September: West-Rheinland zwischen Köln und Aachen unter Artillerie-Beschuss. Grossangriff auf Calais und Dünkirchen beginnt. — Alliierte Flugzeuge werfen für Fremdarbeiter Hunderttausende von Brandpäckchen über ganz Westdeutschland ab. — Zusammenstösse zwischen Finnen und Deutschen in Nordfinnland und Norwegen.

26. September: Alliierte errichten Sperriegel zwischen deutschen Truppen in Westholland und dem Reich, dringen bei St. Antonis fast bis zur Maas vor. Pausenlose Luftangriffe auf Calais. — Ganz Estland jetzt von Sowjets besetzt. — An der Italienfront überschreiten die Alliierten den Rubikon.

27. September: Briten überqueren die Maas in Süd-Holland, brechen ins Reichsgebiet ein, englische Vorausabteilungen stehen 35 km von Duisburg. Schwere Artilleriekämpfe von Aachen bis Metz. — Gewaltige Luftschlacht in weiten Gebieten Westdeutschlands: Angriffe auf Eisenbahnziele in Düsseldorf, Köln, Kassel, Mainz, Ludwigshafen und auf Treibstoffwerke in Bottrop, Frankfurt und Homburg. — Sowjets dringen auf 150 km breiter Front tiefer in Südost-Ungarn ein. — Riga: auf Führerbefehl letzter Versuch, den wichtigsten Hafen des Baltikums vor dem russischen Vorstoss zu halten.

1 Monat und 10 Tage

Das Kriegsende 1918 kam 41 Tage nach der Kapitulation Bulgariens:

29. September — Bulgarien scheidet aus dem Krieg aus.

31. Oktober—Türkei macht Frieden.

1. November — Österreich bittet um Waffenstillstand.

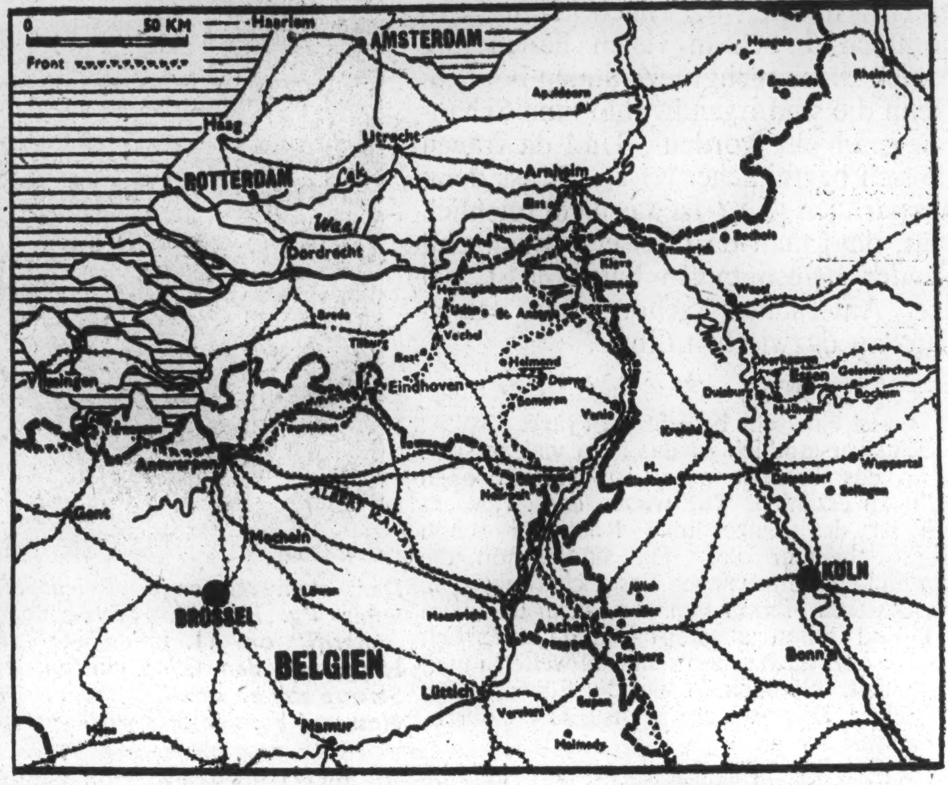
9. November — Deutschland macht Schluss.

Nr. 165, Donnerstag,
28. September 1944

NACHRICHTEN FÜR DIE TRUPPE

Engländer überqueren die Maas in Süd-Holland an mehreren Stellen

Briten brechen ins Reich ein



Englische Truppen sind von Süd-Holland durch die deutschen Abwehrstellungen an der Maas durchgebrochen, haben den Fluss überquert und an mehreren Stellen die Reichsgrenze überschritten. Überall zwischen Boxmeer und Rörmond, auf mehr als 50 km breiter Front, sind die deutschen Truppen jetzt aus Holland hinausgedrängt und kämpfen an zahlreichen Stellen auf deutschem Boden.

Deutsche Verbände, die noch am Dienstag zu Angriffen gegen den alliierten Korridor in Süd-Holland angesetzt waren, wurden durch den Grossangriff des Engländers überrannt. In den schweren Rückzugskämpfen konnte nur ein Teil der Maas-Brücken gesprengt werden. Rechtzeitig gelang es deutschen Pionieren, die Brücke bei Gennep südlich Nimwegen zu zerstören. Auch bei Venlo konnten die Engländer bisher verhindert werden, die Maas zu überschreiten. An drei Stellen fielen Brücken über die Maas den Engländern unversehrt in die Hände. Englische Vorausabteilungen, die südöstlich Well die Reichsgrenze überschritten haben, werden 35 km vor Duisburg gemeldet.

Alliierte nehmen Kranenburg

Im Raum von Kleve haben die Alliierten die Ortschaft Kranenburg genommen.

Vor den Panzer- und Infanterie-Verbänden, die ostwärts der Maas auf deutschen Boden vordringen, greifen leichte Bomber, Jagdbomber und Jäger im Tiefflug alles an, was sich auf den Strassen bewegt. Bomber und raketenfeuernde Jäger führten gestern schwere Angriffe gegen Goch und Kalkar.

Gleichzeitig mit der Offensive ostwärts der Mass hat der Engländer von Süd-Holland aus zu einem neuen Schlag gegen die Überreste der 15. Armee ausgeholt, die versuchen, sich zwischen Arnheim und Zuidersee abzusetzen, solange die Rückzugswege in das Reich noch offen sind. Südlich des Lek stossen englische Panzerspitzen in Richtung Utrecht vor, weiter südlich sind andere Verbände im Abschnitt Tilburg nd über Turnhout hinaus im Vormarsch nach Nordwesten.

Bei dem Rückzug südlich des Lek mussten deutsche Truppen das grosse Proviantlager in der Ortschaft Os mit 8 000 Tonnen Fleisch und 10 Millionen Tagesrationen den Alliierten überlassen.

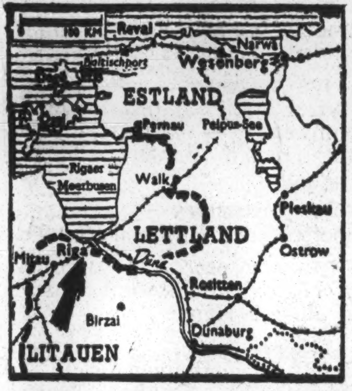
Führung stoppt Angriffe

Die Flankenbedrohung der 100 000 Mann deutsche Truppen in West-Holland, denen jetzt nur noch der Rückzugsweg zwischen Arnheim und Zuidersee offensteht, hat jetzt die Führung gezwungen, alle Angriffe gegen den stark verbreiterten Versor-

(Fortsetzung Seite 4)

Letzte Tage von Riga

In dem nur noch 50 bis 60 Kilometer breiten Halbkreis um Riga wurde gestern auf Befehl des Führers ein letzter Versuch gemacht, den Vorstoss der Sowjets durch Einsatz aller verfügbaren Kräfte aufzuhalten.



Verwundete und Kranke, Versprengte und zusammengeholte lettische Polizei, alles wird noch einmal zum Kampf vorgetrieben. Riga, der wichtigste Hafen des Baltikums, soll gehalten werden, um die Sowjets zu verhindern, durch weiteren Vorstoss nach Süden auch die ostpreussische Abwehrstellung zu überrennen.

Im Hafen von Riga drängen sich lettische Deutschfreunde mit Ausreiseerlaubnis nach dem Reich, Schwerverletzte, sowie Verwaltungspersonal und Fachkräfte, die auf Schiffe nach dem Reich warten.

Zur selben Zeit, wo der Widerstand der Heeresgruppe Nord in der Hauptstadt Lettlands dem Ende entgegen geht, mehren sich die Anzeichen einer bevorstehenden Offensive der Sowjets gegen Ostpreussen. Laut OKW-Bericht machten die Sowjets stärkere Aufklärungs Vorstösse bei Sudanen und südlich der Memel.

In Warschau geht der Kampf gegen die polnischen Aufständischen weiter.

Alliierte erreichen Bellaria

Im Adria-Abschnitt drangen alliierte Truppen in die Küstenstadt Bellaria ein. Weiter landeinwärts ist jetzt die Stadt Savignano durch den Vorstoss der Anglo-Amerikaner längs der Strasse Rimini - Bologna unmittelbar bedroht.

In Mittelitalien wurde, laut OKW-Bericht, ein Durchbruch der Alliierten nordöstlich Fiorenzuola verhindert. Deutsche Gegenmassnahmen gegen den Einbruch starker Verbände sind im Gange.

Sowjets stossen längs der Beskidenpässe vor

An der slowakischen Nordostgrenze rücken, laut OKW-Bericht, die Sowjets weiter längs der Beskidenpässe vor. Es gelang den deutschen Truppen, einige Einbrüche abzuriegeln. Nach letzten Meldungen haben Gebirgsjäger der Sowjets die Fichtenwälder der Beskiden in Brand gesteckt, um deutsche Widerstandsnester in den Bergen auszuräuchern.

In Südost-Ungarn haben die Sowjets jetzt ihre Angriffsfront auf rund 150 km verbreitert. Gekämpft wird im ganzen Raum von Szeged über Gyula bis Grosswardein, in dem die Panzergruppen immer tiefer in Ungarn eindringen.

Die ungarischen Städte Makó und Foldeak wurden von den Sowjets besetzt, die jetzt nur 20 km vor Szeged stehen.

Weiter südlich versuchten die Sowjets, durch einen Vorstoss durch das Eiserne Tor einen Keil zwischen die deutschen Truppen in Ungarn und die Besatzung von Belgrad zu treiben.

Die Lücke ist geschlossen

Die Lücke in dem Einschliessungsring um den grossdeutschen Raum, die bisher noch zwischen der Italienfront und der Südostfront bestand, wird jetzt von den Alliierten durch Landungen in Albanien und Dalmatien geschlossen.

Anglo-amerikanische Stosstruppen, die in Albanien und auf den nord-dalmatinischen Inseln landeten, haben die Verbindung mit den Tito-Partisanen aufgenommen, die ihrerseits schon Verbindung mit Sowjettruppen in Serbien haben.

Die Zusammenarbeit der Tito-Partisanen mit den alliierten Streitkräften in Italien zeigt sich auch in verstärkten Anschlägen gegen Eisenbahnlinien, die von Kärnten nach Ober-Italien führen.

Bei Tarvis sprengten Partisanen die Eisenbahnstrecke Villach-Udine, die letzte bisher unbeschädigte Nachschublinie für die deutsche Italien-Armee.

Model erlässt Durchhaltebefehl

Einen Durchhaltebefehl an die abgeschnittenen Besatzungen in Calais, Dünkirchen, St. Nazaire, Lorient und in den Festungsbezirken von La Rochelle und an der Gironde erliess der Oberbefehlshaber der Heeresgruppe B, Generalfeldmarschall Model.

In dem Durchhaltebefehl erklärt Generalfeldmarschall Model dass es von dem Widerstand der Besatzungen in den abgeschnittenen Stützpunkten abhängt, ob Zeit gewonnen werden kann, um die gesamte Kraft des deutschen Volkes zur Verteidigung des Reichs voll zum Einsatz zu bringen.

Den Anglo-Amerikanern stehen für die Landung von Verstärkungen und Material für die Grossoffensive gegen das Reich jetzt folgende Häfen zur Verfügung: Brest, St. Malo, Cherbourg, Caen, Le Havre, Rouen, Dieppe, Ostende, Marseilles und Toulon, die alle bereits für die Landung von Verstärkungen und Material benutzt werden.

Noch nicht in Betrieb sind zurzeit die Häfen Antwerpen und Boulogne.

London-Moskau direkt

Eine direkte radio-telephonische Verbindung zwischen Moskau und London wurde gestern eröffnet.

Ribbentrop: „Kampf bis aufs Messer"

Zum vierten Jahrestag des Abschlusses des Dreimächtepaktes sprachen gestern Abend zu den Völkern der Dreimächtepaktstaaten Reichsaussenminister von Ribbentrop, der Duce und der japanische Aussenminister Shigemitsu.

In den Reden wurde immer wieder darauf hingewiesen dass von den Staaten, die seit dem 27. Sept. 1940 dem Dreimächtepakt beigetreten waren, inzwischen Rumänien und Bulgarien ins Lager der alliierten Mächte hinübergewechselt sind, während in Italien, Kroatien und in der Slovakei je eine pakttreue und eine paktfeindliche Regierung gegeneinander kämpfen.

Laut Reichsaussenminister von Ribbentrop gibt es jetzt für die Regierung der Dreimächtepaktstaaten nur eine Lösung, nämlich Kampf bis aufs Messer, bis die Gegner erkannt hätten, dass dieser Krieg niemals von ihnen gewonnen werden könnte.

Der Reichsaussenminister erklärte: „Sollte es dem Gegner gelingen, auf deutschem Boden Fuss zu fassen, so möge sich um ihn eine wahre Hölle auftun. Jeder Deutsche soll sich zehnmal lieber totschtagen lassen, als dem Feinde auch nur einen Meter deutschen Bodens preisgeben."

Wozu sie schanzen

EIN KAMERAD ZU LAGE

KAMERADEN aus dem Rheinland, die es mit Ach und Krach fertiggebracht haben, bis nach Hause zu kommen, haben in vielen Fällen ihre Angehörigen nicht mehr finden können. Denn die sind irgendwohin zum Schanzen geschickt worden. Und da fragen sie sich begreiflicherweise : Muss denn das wirklich sein ? Ist das nicht reichlich spät, dass man da Greise, Frauen und Kinder Befestigungen bauen lässt, wo der Amerikaner schon mit seinen Panzern dazwischen fährt ?

★ ★ ★

Das ist eine sehr berechtigte Frage.

Selbstverständlich ist das alles viel zu spät. Aber das braucht man den Herren oben nicht zu erzählen. Die wissen das . Tatsächlich ist das ganze linke Rheinufer schon längst abgeschrieben. Da sind schon die ganzen Lebensmittellager rausgeschafft worden, die besseren Herren von der Partei und vom SD sind schon abgereist — und tatsächlich wird ja jetzt auch schon sehr viel weiter hinten gebuddelt. Nämlich da, wo die Führung sich vorstellt : Hier soll die nächste HKL durchlaufen.

Der stellvertretende Reichspresschef, Stabsleiter Pg. Helmuth Sündermann schreibt im „Angriff" am 11. Juli 1944: „Kein deutscher Halm soll den Feind nähren, jeden Steg, jede Strasse soll er zerstört finden. Nichts als Tod, Hass und Vernichtung wird ihm entgegentreten."

Und das ist ein ganzes Ende vom Rhein weg vom Vogelsberg über den Odenwald nach dem Neckar runter. Also etwa von Büdingen östlich Hanau vorbei nach Aschaffenburg und dann vom Neckarknie das rechte Flussufer rauf.

Also wozu wird dann noch westlich vom Rhein geschanzt ?

★ ★ ★

Die Antwort ist nicht sehr tröstlich — aber es ist einfach eine Tatsache : die ganze Schanzerei im Grenzgebiet im Westen ist — eine reine Propaganda-Angelegenheit. Ein Spuk, um die richtige Stimmung hervorzurufen für die weiteren Pläne nach denen dann jeder Bauernhof und jeder Heuschober zum Widerstandsnest werden soll — wie das der stellvertretende Herr Reichspressechef, der 33jährige Ukgestellte Stabsleiter Helmuth Sündermann bekanntgegeben hat.

Militärischen Zweck hat das Schanzen nicht. Der einzige praktische Zweck, der da verfolgt wird, ist der : die wollen die Leute beschäftigen und unter Kontrolle halten — ganz gleich was sie machen. Die Zivilisten dort sollen schuften und militärisch beaufsichtigt werden damit sie nicht etwa auf dumme Gedanken kommen.

★ ★ ★

Denn die sind doch jetzt am dransten dort im Grenzgebiet. Die erfahren jetzt selber, was der Soldat in Frankreich erfahren hat : Tag und Nacht keine Ruhe vor den Raketen-Jabos, die immer wieder ankommen, und nichts ist da, was sie aufhalten kann. Und dann hören sie, wie das Geschützfeuer immer näher kommt. Und eines Tages sehen sie die feindlichen Panzer anrollen. Und sehen, was man den Anglo-Amerikanern entgegenzustellen hat — diese zusammengekratzten Divisionen aus halben Kindern und Unausgebildeten und halben Krüppeln.

Von oben werden allerdings schon die unmöglichsten Anstrengungen gemacht, den Leuten im Rheinland so gut wie möglich die Augen zu verbinden. Die werden streng gesondert gehalten von den Flüchtlingen aus den früheren besetzten Gebieten — und was von der zusammengekrachten Front im Westen kommt. Die Kameraden, die das mitgemacht haben, werden von jeder Berührung mit den Zivilisten ferngehalten, damit die nur nicht erfahren wie weit die Dinge schon gediehen sind. . .

Aber trotzdem haben die oben immer noch eine schauerliche Angst, den Leuten könnten die Augen aufgehen. Und da werden sie eben unter militärischer Bewachung und Disziplin schanzen geschickt — in ihren eigenen Kleidern, mit ihren Stadtschuhen, die nach ein, zwei Tagen Buddeln hin sind ohne anständiges Fressen, ohne vernünftige Werkzeuge, ohne Maschinen. Keine Grab-Bagger, keine Raupen-Schlepper, keine Transportbänder sind da — nicht mal Zement und sonstiges Baumaterial. Aber das macht ja eigentlich auch keinen Unterschied mehr, denn bis der Zement trocken ist, da ist der Anglo-Amerikaner schon meilenweit über die Baustelle weg.

★ ★ ★

Wenn also Kameraden fragen, was aus ihren Angehörigen im Rheinland geworden ist, wo die stecken — und wenn sie wissen wollen ob da wenigstens ein Sinn dahintersteckt, wenn die Frauen und Kinder und alten Männer da schanzen müssen und bei der Gelegenheit zusammengeschossen werden — dann ist die Antwort : das ist, wie alles, was jetzt noch geschieht, militärisch zwecklos. In diesem Fall ist das sogar besonders deutlich zu sehen :

Die ganze Sache ist nichts weiter wie ein fauler Stimmungstrick, um die Leute unterm Daumen zu halten und zu beschäftigen, damit sie nicht zur Besinnung kommen.

Dazu werden sie schanzen geschickt — solange sie sich das gefallen lassen.

Oblt. J.v.Ö.

Granatsplitter

BEI Saarburg, im Vorfeld des Westwalles kam zum ersten Mal seit Anfang 40 eine Wehrmachteinheit feldmarschmässig durch ihre Heimatorte, und zwar das Panzer Grenadier Regiment 104. Auf ihrem Marsch an die Luxemburgische Grenze trafen Angehörige der Regiments fast in jedem Dorf und Städtchen auf Angehörige und Bekannte.

Viele marschierten über eigenen Grund und Boden und manch einer sah im Vorbeifahren seine eigene Mutter oder Schwester mit dem Spaten in der Hand unter der schanzenden Zivilbevölkerung.

Am fliegenden Band

Rund 1 000 Kilometer müssen Flugzeuge jetzt im Reich herumfliegen, ehe sie die vollständige frontmässige Ausrüstung an Bord haben. Wegen Transportschwierigkeiten können Funkgeräte und Waffenausrüstung nicht mehr zu den Flugzeug-Hersteller-Werken hingeschickt werden.

Larve wird Schmetterling

Zu den hochgestellten Parteiführern aus dem ehemals besetzten Westen, für die jetzt neue Ämter im Reich gefunden werden, gehört auch SA-Obergruppenführer Dr. Schmid, der bisherige Chef des Stabes beim Militärbefehlshaber in Frankreich. Dr. Schmid ist zum stellvertretenden Reichsstatthalter für Württemberg-Hohenzollern ernannt worden, und gleichzeitig zum württembergischen Innenminister.

Nachdem seit der Ermordung des Generals von Stülpnagel durch den SD der Posten des Militärbefehlshabers in Frankreich nicht mehr neu besetzt wurde, zog sich Pg. Dr. Schmid auf sein Gut bei Sigmaringen zurück, bis ihm jetzt der Posten des stellvertretenden Reichsstatthalters zugeschanzt wurde

Reiseversicherung

Hochgestelle Persönlichkeiten von Staat, Partei und Wehrmacht dürfen im Westgebiet keine unbewaffneten Reise- oder Transport- Flugzeuge mehr benutzen. Auf Grund der ununterbrochenen alliierten Jagdtätigkeit darf nur noch in Kampfmaschinen gereist werden.

In der Luftwaffe gilt das besonders für den Staatssekretär und Generalinspekteur der Lw., dem Chef des Generalstabes der Lw. und für die Befehlshaber und Chefs der Luftflotten.

Fronterlebnis ... Greuelmärchen

Die Bevölkerung im Reich, ganz besonders in den Westgebieten, wird von den zuständigen Stellen augenblicklich immer wieder darauf hingewiesen, den Erzählungen von Soldaten und Flüchtlingen, die jetzt aus den ehemals besetzten Westgebieten zurückkehren, nicht vorbehaltlos zu glauben.

Viele dieser Flüchtlinge, so heisst es, haben Schweres durchgemacht und teilen ihre nervöse Spannung anderen mit. Die Bevölkerung wird daher ermahnt, den Erzählungen dieser Flüchtlinge keinen Glauben zu schenken und sich für zuverlässige Mitteilungen über das Kriegsgeschehen ausschliesslich an den Wehrmachtbericht zu halten.

Tauben fressen keinen Sprit

Da für die Aufklärer nicht genug Sprit zur Verfügung steht, um jetzt überall Bilder von den deutschen Grenzgebieten zu machen, sollen jetzt auch Brieftauben mithelfen. Und zwar sollen besonders zuverlässige Brieftauben ausgewählt werden, die mit Lilliput-Photo-Apparaten ausgerüstet werden.

Wie wir erfahren, sollen diese Aufklärer ohne Motor vorerst in Nordwestdeutschland zum Einsatz kommen

Kulturgut

Auf persönliche Veranlassung von Gauleiter Florian wurden die kostbarsten Stücke aus dem Dr. Josef Goebbels-Museum im Geburtshaus des Reichsministers in Gladbach-Rheydt vor den herannahenden Alliierten in Sicherheit gebracht.

Der grösste Teil der Sammlung, in der sich unter anderem die ersten literarischen Versuche aus der Jugendzeit des Reichsministers befinden, wurde nach Berlin abtransportiert.

DIE LETZTEN 21 TAGE

5. September : Russland erklärt Bulgarien den Krieg. Wenige Stunden später bittet Bulgarien um Waffenstillstand.

6. September : Ypern, Gent und Namur gefallen.

7. September : Lüttich und Ostende gefallen. — Bulgarien erklärt Deutschland den Krieg.

9. September : Sowjet-Vorstösse bei Przemysl und Krosno.

10. September : Amerikaner nehmen Luxemburg.

12. September : Le Havre und Festung Eben Emael gefallen.

13. September : Amerikaner erobern die ersten Vorwerke des Westwalls.

15 September : Alliierte nehmen Maastricht ,Nancy. Prüm und Stollberg.

16. September : Alliierte durchbrechen Westwall an drei Stellen.

17. September : 15 000 angloamerikanische Luftlandetruppen landen in Holland.

19. September : Englische Panzer erreichen den Rhein bei Nimwegen. — Sowjets brechen auf 120 km breiter Front bei Riga durch

20. September : Engländer überschreiten Rhein in Holland.

21. September : Rheinbrücke in Nimwegen fällt unbeschädigt in alliierte Hände.

22. September : Deutsche Besatzung in Boulogne stellt den Kampf ein. Estnische Hauptstadt Reval von Sowjets genommen. — Rimini, Eckpfeiler der Adriastellung, gefallen.

23. September : Schwere Kämpfe bei Arnheim. — Sowjets nehmen Pernau, letzten Evakuierungshafen am Rigaer Meerbusen.

4. September : Briten überqueren Niederrhein bei Arnheim. —Sowjets brechen in die Donau-Ebene ein, beschleunigen Vormarsch auf Budapest und Wien.

25. September : West-Rheinland zwischen Köln und Aachen unter Artillerie-Beschuss. Grossangriff auf Calais und Dünkirchen beginnt. — Alliierte Flugzeuge werfen für Fremdarbeiter Hunderttausende von Brandpäckchen über ganz Westdeutschland ab. — Zusammenstösse zwischen Finnen und Deutschen in Nordfinnland und Norwegen.

26. September : Nordufer des Niederrheins fast gesäubert. Alliierte errichten Sperriegel zwischen deutschen Truppen in Westholland und dem Reich, dringen bei St Antonis fast bis zur Maas vor. Pausenlose Luftangriffe auf Calais. — Ganz Estland jetzt von Sowjets besetzt. Neue russische Vorstösse in der Slowakei und Südungarn. — An der Italienfront überschreiten die Alliierten den Rubikon.

Vor zwei Jahren—

„Praktisch steht uns heute ganz Europa für unsere Kriegsführung zur Verfügung"

Reichsminister Dr. Goebbels, „Das Reich" 17.9.42.

und heute

„Wenn wir die deutsche Strategie der letzten fünf Kriegsjahre betrachen, mag uns in erster Linie die Frage bewegen, ob wir uns nicht in unserer Zielsetzung sozusagen übernommen haben."

Genlt. Dittmar, Grossdeutscher Rundfunk, 5.9.44.

Nun gibt es auch noch weniger Fett

Bier und Ersatzkaffee werden gekürzt

Die Senkung der Fettrationen wird jetzt zum ersten Male amtlich angekündigt: Staatssekretär Riecke veröffentlicht sie in seiner Ernährungsbilanz zum 6. Kriegserntetag in der heutigen Morgenpresse.

Diese Kürzung und die weiteren Einschränkungen anderer Zuteilungen werden von ihm damit begründet, dass die Lebensmittelzufuhr aus dem Ausland so gut wie aufgehört hat.

Die Fettrationen werden kleiner, nachdem die Brotrationen bereits um 200 pro Woche gesenkt wurden.

Auch Bier und Ersatzkaffee werden eingeschränkt werden. Den Bäckern kann kein Zucker mehr zum Kuchenbacken geliefert werden.

Die Fleischrationen für die nächsten Monate sollen dagegen auf alter Höhe gehalten werden. Diesen Erfolg verdankt man, wie der Staatssekretär erläutert, dem neuen Schweinemord, der infolge des Mangels an Futtergetreide und Kartoffeln notwendig geworden ist

Weniger Kartoffeln

Über die Kartoffelzuteilung sagt Staatssekretär Riecke nichts. Es steht aber jetzt schon fest dass es im Winter noch wenige Kartoffeln als im Vorjahr geben wird.

Auch die bereits erfolgte still Senkung der Lebensmittelratione durch Verschlechterung des Gemeinschaftsessens wird nicht e wähnt, obwohl schon hierdurc 10 Millionen betroffen sind. Ma muss für ein Eintopfgericht noc immer dieselbe Anzahl vo Lebensmittelmarken abgeben w früher, trotzden diese Portione bereits weniger Fett, wenige Kartoffeln und weniger Näh mittel enthalten.

Luftkrieg verursacht Kohlenkrise

Auch Bekleidungsnot unter den Fliehenden

Die Kohlenversorgung ist durch die wachsende Luftoffensive gegen Verschiebe- und Umschlagbahnhöfe hinter dem Westwall bereits in mehreren Industriestädten gefährdet.

Die Behörden erwarten in nächster Zeit eine ernste Kohlenkrise, die den sechsten Kriegswinter zum härtesten und entbehrungsreichsten machen wird.

Da die erwarteten Kohlenzüge nicht durchgekommen sind, haben bereits mehrere Betriebe ihre Produktion einschränken müssen.

In Mannheim hatte die Maschinenfabrik Heinrich Lanz Feierschichten einzulegen. In Nürnberg ist die Gefolgschaft des Bayerischen Hammerwerks M. Zechel wegen Kohlenmangels auf Kurzarbeit gesetzt. Andere Betriebe melden, dass ihre Kohlenhalden bereits der Erschöpfung entgegengehen.

Ohne Heizung

Nachdem die Wurm-Kohle im Gebiet Aachen-Geilenkirchen wegen der Kampfhandlungen ausgefallen ist, verschlechtert sich die Lage von Tag zu Tag, da die Luftblockade immer mehr die Versorgung des Reiches mit Ruhr- und Saarkohle bedroht.

Drastische Einschrämkungen in der Zuteilung von Hausbrandkohle stehen bevor. Auch in Betrieben und Büros wird im sechsten Kriegswinter wenig oder garnicht geheizt werden können.

Gleichzeitig stellt mit dem Beginn der Herbstkälte die Not der Westflüchtlinge neue schwere Aufgaben von denen Zehntausende in der Hast der Evakuierung kaum die notdürftigste Winterkleidung mitnehmen konnten.

Eine Kleiderabgabe für Westflüchtlinge, die zum grossen Teil nur besitzen, was sie am Leibe tragen, wird in den Gauen Südhannover-Braunschweig und Kurhessen vorbereitet. Gleichzeitig werden Flick-Gemeinschaften gebildet, um den Flüchtlingen die Sachen auszubessern, die beim Schanzen oder auf der Flucht gelitten haben.

Grippe unter den Schanzern

Der Zustand der herabgekommenen Westflüchtlinge, von denen viele an Grippe erkrankt sind, gibt auch den Gesundheitsbehörden in den Aufnahmegebieten Anlass zu ernsten Befürchtungen.

Grippe-Epidemien werden auch unter Schanzarbeitern gemeldet. So mussten im Abschnitt Koblenz-Bonn, wo zahlreiche Schanzarbeiter an Grippe erkrankt waren, 8 000 Schanzer aus dem Gebiet von Karlsruhe abgezogen werden.

Lehrbriefe fur Buhnen-Studenten an der Front

Theater-Studenten, angehende Regisseure und Dramaturgen, die an der Front oder in R-Betrieben ihren Kriegseinsatz leisten, werden vierteljährlich vom „Zentralinstitut für Theaterwissenschaft" einen Rundbrief erhalten. Sie werden Berichte von Vorträgen bringen und mit reichlichem Fotomaterial versehen sein.

Maria Holst spielt in dem neuen Ucicky-Film „Der gebieterische Ruf". Sie gehört zu den Schauspielerinnen, die Dr. Goebbels persönlich von der Totalmobilisierung befreit hat. In diesem Bilde küsst sie ihren Partner Paul Hubschmidt.

Wie sich unzuverlässige Elemente ihre Waffen beschaffen

Während im Raum von Frankfurt, Ludwigshafen und anderen Teilen des Reiches die grosse Suchaktion nach den neuartigen Brandpäckchen in Gange ist, die für die Fremdarbeiter im Reich abgeworfen werden sind im Gau Baden - Elsass Anordnungen ergangen, um auch hier einer neuen Bedrohung im Rücken der kämpfenden Truppe zu begegnen.

Alle Schusswaffen, Munition und Sprengkörper, die von durchziehenden Soldaten oder Truppenteilen zurückgelassen werden, — so heisst es — müssen sofort bei den Behörden abgeliefert werden. Auf den unberechtigten Besitz von Waffen der Wehrmacht steht die Todesstrafe.

Diese drastiche Verfügung ist ergangen, nachdem die Zustände im Gau Baden-Elsass zu einer ernsten Gefahr für den Abwehrkampf geworden sind.

Immer mehr Wehrmachtflüchtlinge verstecken sich auf elsässischen Bauernhöfen und tauschen ihre Waffen gegen Lebensmittel und Unterkunft. Unzuverlässige Elemente aus dem Elsass benutzen den unkontrollierbaren Flüchtlingsstrom, um durch Baden ins Reich zu gelangen.

Schwierigkeiten der Polizei

Westlich des Rheins kann sich Gauleiter Wagner überkaupt nicht mehr durchsetzen. Viele seiner wichtigsten Mitarbeiter haben ihre Ämter im Stich gelassen. Kreisbauernführer Göring in Kolmar ist schon seit drei Wochen spurlos verschwunden.

Auch die SA-Standarte 171 in Kolmar, die anstelle der Polizei für Ruhe und Ordnung sorgen sollte, hat sich mehr oder weniger aufgelöst.

Die Zustände im Elsass haben auch schon auf das rechte Rheinufer übergegriffen, wo die Polizei- und Verwaltungskräfte nicht mehr ausreichen um die Schanzer zu überwachen.

Am rechten Rheinufer sind viele der neu ausgehobenen Gräben durch die schweren Regengüsse der letzten Tage mit Wasser gefüllt. Grosse Gebiete sind in ein Meer von Schlamm verwandelt worden.

Im Schanzabschnitt zwischen Mühlheim und Lörrach haben daraufhin Hunderte ihre Picken und Spaten einfach hingeschmissen, sind nach Hause gegangen oder bei Bauern im Schwarzwald untergekommen.

Sechs, die sich retten wollen

Wie in jeder Woche geben die NFdT die Namen einiger Parteiführer bekannt, die in den letzten Tagen von ihrem sogenannten Fronteinsatz zurückgekehrt sind, um ihre politische Tätigkeit im Reich als Motor des Umstellungsprozesses auf den totalen Krieg wieder aufzunehmen.

Nach dreimonatigem Austausch in der Etappe sind heimgekehrt und bis zum Ende des Krieges Uk-gestellt:

HJ-Oberbannführer Kurt Asmus, Bann Hamburg-Hafen der HJ (früher bei der Leibstandarte „Adolf Hitler)",

SA-Sturmführer Fehrmann, K-Führer des SA-Sturmbannes 1/15 Gladbeck.

Oberbannführer Dr. Lange, Stabsleiter des Gebietes Ruhr-Niederrhein der HJ

Kreisbauernführer Feller, Gumbinnen.

Kreisbauernführer Dr. Kossak, Neubrandenburg, und

HJ-Oberstammführer Gerhard Schrader, K-Führer des Bannes Lüneburg der HJ, früher bei einer Dienstelle der Kriegsmarine in Frankreich

Front gegen Hunger

„Die Front gegen den Hunger" heisst das neue Buch von Eberhard van der Decken, das einen Überblick über die schweren Aufgaben der deutschen Kriegsernährungswirtschaft gibt. Das Werk enthält ein Vorwort von Reichsbauernführer Backe.

Sport

Deutschlands erfolgreichster Verein tritt ab

Mit einem 5:0 Sieg gegen KSG Hermannia-Komet hat sich nun auch der Luftwaffen-Sportverein Hamburg von den Fussball-Gauspielen zurückgezogen.

Es kann als sicher gelten, dass nicht nur die Fussballer, sondern auch die Hockey- und Handballspieler vom LSV Hamburg sich, infolge der Kriegslage, nicht mehr an die geregelten Spieltermine einer Meisterschaft halten können.

Wenngleich die Mannschaften des LSV-Hamburg noch gelegentlich Freundschaftsspiele bestreiten werden, ist damit die kurze und ruhmreiche Geschichte dieses Flak-Vereins praktisch abgeschlossen.

Im Dezember 1942 gegründet, stand der LSV-Hamburg mit seiner Fussball-Elf bereits 1943 im Endspiel um den Tschammerpokal.

Den Höhepunkt seiner Sporttriumphe erreichte der Verein diesen Sommer, obwohl der Tschammerpokal-Bewerb nicht mehr stattfand. Die Fussballer des LSV kamen ins Endspiel um die deutsche Fussballmeisterschaft. das Gleiche gelang den Handballern und im Hockey holte sich der LSV sogar den Meistertitel. Natürlich war L.S.V.-Hamburg norddeutscher Meister in Fussball Handball und Hockey

* * *

Den „Eisernen Lorbeer," das Fussball-Turnier der niedersächsischen Kreismannschaften, gewann Hannover gegen Hildesheim

Acht von den 9 Toren des Hamburger SV gegen KSG St. Georg-Sperber schoss Ebeling.

Am Niederrhein erreichte der Pokalseiger Benrath gegen den Neuling VfB Hilden nur ein 3:3.

* * *

Das Radrennen „Rund um den Modena-Park" wurde in Wien zum zweitenmal ausgetragen über 120 Runden oder 67,2 km. 41 Fahrer nahmen teil. Cyganek gewann in 1:55:17 mit 70 Punkten vor Thanner 40 und Reindl 32 Punkte.

Ungarns Strassenmeisterschaft wurde in einem 100km Streckenfahren ausgefahren. Der Titel fiel an Karaki-Budapest in 2:49:20; er fuhr also ein Stundenmittel von 25.8kn

* * *

Berlins erstes Hallenschwimmfest dieser Winterschwimmzeit führte der Gehörlosen SV durch. Kedziora kraulte 100m in 65 Sek. und Kunze gewann das 100m Rückenschwimmen in 1:15,4

Im Wiener Dianabad feierte die Post SG ihr 25 jähriges Bestehen durch eine Schwimmveranstaltung. Aus den durchweg schwachen Leistungen ragt höchstens das 100m Rückenschwimmen der Jugendlichen hervor. das Zwazl in 1:18 gewann, nur mit Handschlag vor dem sechzehnjährigen Koppelstetter.

* * *

Das Dauerrudern Pirna - Dresden soll am 8. Oktober durchgeführt werden. Am gleichen Tage wollen die Leipziger Kanufahrer auf der Leipziger Elsterbettstrecke eine Regatta abhalten.

Gladiator

Immer wieder neue Morde an Polizisten

mmer mehr häufen sich d Mordanschläge gegen Polizebeamte, ohne dass die Tät gefasst werden können

So wurde in Hamburg auf d Strasse zwischen dem Weidenst und der Kegelsporthalle, an d gleichen Stelle, wo anfangs Se tember ein Polizist niederg schlagen und seiner Pisto beraubt wurde, der Polizist Ku Hasse mit einer schwer Schädelwunde sterbend auf funden. Auch ihm war die Wa gestohlen worden.

In Gleiwitz-Öhringen wurde d Polizeiwachtmeister Otto Dress nachts von unbekannten Täte überfallen und getötet.

In keinem der Fälle kon festgestellt werden, ob die Mo von Fremdarbeitern begang wurden, die sich in den Be von Waffen setzen wollten, o von anderen, die eine alte Re nung zu begleichen hatten.

Fliegeralarm als rotes Tuch

Der Gemeindebulle Dorfes bei Frankfurt am M konnte bei dem letzten Luftan nur um Haaresbreite ger werden.

Erschreckt durch den Fli alarm riss sich das Tier los stürzte ins Freie, raste irr un riss drei Frauen um und ra sich dann schliesslich mit seiner Kette in einem Kell gang fest. Der 18 Zentner sch Bulle konnte weder vor noch rückwärts

Erst nach mehreren St wurde er von einem Berg trupp gerettet.

Diese wurden in Frankreich von den Engländern gefangen genommen. Der eine hat schon seine Zivilkleidung angezogen.

Wann fährt denn aber der Zug?

Bei der Wiedereinführung der
Normalzeit in der Nacht zum
Montag werden die Uhren von
3 00 auf 2 00 Uhr zurückgestellt.
Dadurch erscheint die Stunde
von 2 00 bis 3 00 Uhr doppelt.
Zur Unterscheidung wird die erste
tunde mit 2 A 00 - 2 A 59 und
ie zweite Stunde mit 2 B 00 -
B 59 bezeichnet.

Um die Aufstellung besonderer
ahrpläne zu vermeiden, werden
ei der Reichsbahn alle Nacht-
üge auf einem Bahnhof, den sie
n der Zeit 2 A 00 - 2 B 00
nlaufen eine Stunde zurück-
ehalten. Dadurch wird erreicht,
ass diese Züge auf allen Bahn-
öfen, die sie nach dem Fahrplan
or 2 00 und nach 3 00 berühren,
ntsprechend dem Fahrplan an-
ommen und abfahren.

Bei den zwischen 2 00 und 3 00
hr abfahrenden Zügen muss
ch der Reisende grundsätzlich
uf die Stunde 2 A einstellen. Er
ann dann niemals einen Zug
rsäumen, sondern muss im
ngünstigen Falle eine Stunde
arten.

FORTSETZUNG von S.1

ngskorridor durch Holland
zustellen.

Über die Lage in Arnheim
rde gestern gemeldet, dass die
glischen Luftlandetruppen, die
n Tage lang am Nordufer des
ausgehalten hatten, jetzt
r den Fluss zurückgezogen
rden sind. Zahlreiche Ver-
ndete wurden zurückgelassen.
OKW-Bericht meldet, dass
den schweren Kämpfen im
m Arnheim insgesamt 6450
angene eingebracht worden

on den übrigen Abschnitten
Westfront wird noch gemel-
dass schwere Artilleriekämpfe
der gesamten Front von
hen bis südlich Metz
uern. Alliierte Fernge-
tzen nehmen die deutschen
penbewegungen bis weit ost-
s von Aachen unter schweres
r.

hwere alliierte Angriffe in
tung Belfort konnten Boden
nen.

Calais, wo die deutsche Besat-
gestern wieder schweren
benangriffen ausgesetzt war,
jetzt der Widerstand zu

Luftschlacht wütet im Westen

Me-109-E durch eines der neuen Brandpäckchen beschädigt

Ein Brand, der auf ungeklärte Weise in einer Me-109-E Schulmaschine der 2. JG 104 während eines Rottenflugs ausbrach, wird im Fliegerhorst Fürth darauf zurückgeführt, dass Fremdarbeiter auf dem Fliegerhorst beim Auftanken in die Schulmaschine eines der Brandpäckchen hineingeschmuggelt hatten, die die Alliierten jetzt den Fremdarbeitern im Reich für Sabotageakte abwerfen.

Als Unteroffizier Fritz Ganz gestern zu einem Rottenflug startete, war die Me 109-E Schulmaschine völlig in Ordnung.

Nach zehn Minuten Flugzeit, als die Maschine über Erlangen war, schlugen plötzlich Flammen aus der rechten Fahrwerkverkleidung und Ganz musste mit Fallschirm aussteigen

Nach Bericht des Fluglehrers, Feldwebel Kleine, der neben Ganz herflog, kamen die Flammen nicht aus dem Motor, sondern deutlich aus dem rechten Fahrwerkschacht, wo normalerweise kein Brand ausbrechen kann.

Die ungeklärte Brandursache und die Tatsache, dass die Maschine von Fremdarbeitern aufgetankt wurde, bestärken den Verdacht, dass es sich um einen Sabotageakt mit den neuen Brandpäckchen handelt, die erst 30 Minuten, nachdem das Kupferröhrchen im inneren zerquetscht ist, geräuschlos in Flammen ausbrechen.

Stutzungsaktion fur Versicherungen

Eine indirekte Stützungsaktion für die Versicherungsgesellschaften, von denen bereits eine ganze Anzahl infolge starker Verluste zusammengebrochen ist wurde jetzt vom Reichsfinanzminister verfügt.

Danach bleiben die Kriegsprämienumlagen für Lebensversicherungen bis 6 pro Mille vom Einkommen des Versicherten steuerfrei.

Diese Steuererleichterung soll einen Anreiz bieten die Versicherungen aufrecht zu erhalten und weiter Prämien zu zahlen.

Kunstschätze wandern ein

Allen Transportschwierigkeiten zum Trotz ist vor kurzem eine Ladung französischer Kunstschätze im Reich eingetroffen, die sich Gauleiter Scheel noch knapp vor Torschluss für seine berühmte Sammlung wertvoller Musikinstrumente verschaffen konnte.

Unter ihnen befinden sich das Klavichord der schönen Diana von Poitiers, der Gelieben Heinrichs II. von Frankreich und die wertvolle Flöte von Gabriel de Retz.

Gauleiter Scheel hat seine neuen Schätze nicht auf seinem Schloss Leopoldskron untergebracht, sondern in der stillgelegten Klosterbrauerei in Porach bei Ainring in Oberbayern, die ihm vom Besitzer, Herrn Baumgartner, zur Verfügung gestellt wurde.

Generalleutnant fuhrt Warschauer Freischarler

Die Identität des Führers der Warschau Freischärler, der bisher unter dem Namen General Bor bekannt war, wurde jetzt enthüllt. Es handelt sich um einen Offizier der regulären polnischen Armee, und zwar um Generalleutnant Tadeusz Komorowski, der im Jahre 1898 in der Nähe von Lemberg geboren wurde.

Finnen mussen sich sofort melden

Der Reichsführer SS teilt mit: Auf Grund der Verordnung über die Behandlung von Ausländern werden alle im Gebiet des grossdeutschen Reichs sich aufhaltenden, über 15 Jahre alten finnischen Staatsangehörigen aufgefordert, sich innerhalb 24 Stunden bei der nächsten Ortspolizeibehörde persönlich zu melden.

Funf Morgen Land fur Panzerzerstorer

Eine Auszeichnung in Sachwerten ist von der ungarischen Regierung für bewährte Einzelkämpfer der Honved-Armee gestern eingeführt worden.

Für jeden Panzer, den ein Honved-Soldat im Einzelkampf an der Front zerstört, erhält er fünf Morgen Land.

Sollte der Honved-Soldat bei einem solchen Einzeleinsatz fallen, dann haben seine Frau, Kinder oder Eltern Anspruch auf 10 Morgen Land für jeden Panzer, der von dem betreffenden Honved-Soldaten abgeschossen wurde.

Ein Bankdirektor, der weiss, worum es sich handelt

Einer der ersten Parteibeamten, die sich für ihre privaten Geschäfte den Runderlass des Reichswirtschaftsministers zunutze machen, wonach die Gauwirtschaftskammern Devisen für Geschäftsreisen ins Ausland bewilligen können, ist der neue Präsident der Gauwirtschaftskammer Salzburg, Pg. Dr. Gebert.

Pg. Dr. Gebert war bisher Gauwirtschaftsberater von Salzburg.

Schon seit längerer Zeit unterhält Pg. Dr. Gebert enge Geschäftsverbindungen mit dem Direktor der Schweizerischen Bank Wadenswil, Herrn Schneider, der für Pg. Gebert in die Schweiz verbrachte Gelder anlegte.

Als Gauwirtschaftskammer-Präsident ist Dr. Gebert nun in der Lage, sich selbst und für seine Parteifreunde Devisen zu bewilligen, die für die Nachkriegszeit sicher im Ausland angelegt werd

Frankreich erhalt Handelsschiffe zuruck

Alle Schiffe der französischen Handelsmarine, die im Jahre 1940 von den Alliierten beschlagnahmt worden waren, sind jetzt wieder an Frankreich zurückgegeben worden

Keine Einigung

Die Verhandlungen zwischen Gandhi und Jinnah um eine Einigung der Hindus und Moslems sind, wie aus Barcelona gemeldet wird, ergebnislos abgebrochen worden.

Eisenbahn-Verbindungen unterbrochen

Eine der grössten Luftschlachten des Krieges wurde gestern im Westen des Reichs über Eisenbahnknotenpunkten und Verschiebebahnhöfen ausgetragen, von denen der Nachschub für die Truppen am Westwall abhängt.

In weiten Gebieten von Düsseldorf bis hinunter nach Giessen konnte die Bevölkerung die erbitterten Luftkämpfe verfolgen und alliierte Bomber und deutsche Jäger brennend abstürzen sehen.

Nach bisherigen Meldungen wurden in der Luftschlacht über Westdeutschland 61 alliierte Maschinen abgeschossen. Die Alliierten melden den Verlust von 43. Deutsche Jäger hatten hohe Verluste

Treibstoffwerke gebombt

Trotz des Einsatzes aller verfügbaren Jäger zum Schutz von Eisenbahnverbindungen liegt in weiten Gebieten Westdeutschlands der Eisenbahnverkehr auf mehreren Hauptstrecken still, nachdem die Verschiebebahnhöfe von Düsseldorf, Köln, Kassel, Mainz und Ludwigshafen von weit über 1 000 schweren USA-Bombern schwer angegriffen wurden.

In Kassel wurden auch die Henschel-Werke mit Bomben belegt.

Gleichzeiting führten die Alliierten einen neuen Schlag gegen die Treibstoffproduktion mit Angriffen auf das Treibstoffwerk der I.G. Farben in Ludwigshafen und das Treibstoffwerk der Ruhröl G.m.b.H. in Bottrop. Aus beiden Treibstoffwerken werden schwere Zerstörungen und hohe Verluste der Gefolgschaften gemeldet

Die schweren Tagesangriffe erfolgten, während die Fronstadt Karlsruhe nach einem Luftangriff in der Nacht zum Mittwoch noch in Flammen stand. Gleichzeitig wurden Treibstofflager in Frankfurt und die Treibstoffabrik Rheinpreussen in Homburg angegriffen.

Laut OKW-Bericht wurde am Dienstag der Dödel-Einsatz gegen London fortgesetzt. Die Engländer geben jetzt bekannt, dass sie seit längerer Zeit gegen den Dödel ihre neuen Düsenjäger eingesetzt haben, die zahlreiche Dödel abschossen.

Goebbels verbietet Ausstellungen

Wer Brandpäckchen abgibt, bekommt mehr zu essen

Sonderzuteilungen von Lebensmitteln, wie sie bisher nur für Ausgebombte freigegeben wurden, werden jetzt in mehreren westdeutschen Kreisen als Belohnung für die Ablieferung von mehr als 20 Brandpäckchen versprochen, die mit genauer Gebrauchsanweisung für die Fremdarbeiter im Reich für Sabotageakte zu Hunderttausenden abgeworfen werden.

Diese Prämien werden als besonderer Anreiz ausgesetzt, weil die Behörden über die geringe Ablieferung beunruhigt sind.

Die Reichspost ist angewiesen worden, Stichproben bei ihren Paketen anzustellen, da befürchtet wird, dass die Fremdarbeiter-Organisation ihren Verbindungsstellen in anderen Teilen des Reiches diese Päckchen durch die Post zusenden.

Ein Brand, der im Briefkasten für Vorschläge zur totalen Mobilmachung in der Kreisleitung Frankenberg an der Eder ausbrach, wird auf Brandstiftung mit einem dieser Feueranzünder zurückgeführt.

Die französische Filmschauspielerin Danielle Darrieux, auf die in Paris ein Revolveranschlag vor kurzem verübt wurde. Die Künstlerin und ihr Gatte, sowie ein griechischer Diplomat, die sie begleitet hatten, wurden durch die Schüsse verletzt.

Szene: Am Bauplatz — Titel der Posse: „Totaler Kriegseinsatz"

Ein paar Arbeitsstunden beim Bau eines Künstler-Behelfsheims, statt der 10-Stunden-Schicht in einem R-Betrieb, wird einer Reihe von beliebten Hamburger Schauspielerinnen und Künstlerinnen des Nachtlebens jetzt als totaler Kriegseinsatz angerechnet.

Beim Bau ihres Künstler-Behelfsheims werden die jungen Bühnenlieblinge gelegentlich von den Kreisleitern Schuster und Morisse besucht, deren Bemühungen sie diese besondere Art des Kriegseinsatzes verdanken.

Statt in ihrem China-Kostüm wirkt Annemarie Schradik dort in blauer Handwerkerkluft, Ille Bally, die süsse Schlange vieler Theater-Abende, hockt malerisch in roter Bluse auf den Steinbrocken. Neben ihr hämmert die blonde Helga Göring, das Urfaustgretchen, an einem Fensterrahmen, während Annelore Kunze und die zarte Eva Gotthard an der Innendekoration des Künstler-Behelfsheims arbeiten.

Ärmelstreifen ehrt jugendliche SS-Helden

Den Ärmelstreifen „Hitler-Jugend" verlieh Reichsjugendführer Axmann an die im Kampf bewährten Freiwilligen der SS-Panzer-Division „Hitler-Jugend".

Der Reichsjugendführer gedachte der vielen Gefallenen der Division und erklärte: „Die Haltung dieser jungen Soldaten lässt diese Truppe zum Sinnbild einer wahrhaft nationalsozialistischen Division werden."

Ein Unglück kommt selten allein . . .

Eine Lokomotive der Zentral-Argentinischen Eisenbahn-Gesellschaft überfuhr den Argentinier Franzisco Teixeira.

Seine Witwe stellte Schadenersatzansprüche. Das Gericht verurteilte das Unternehmen zu 8000 Pesos.

Nun stellte es sich keraus, dass Franzisco ein Bigamist war, denn auch seine zweite Gattin folgte dem Beispiel der ersten Witwe.

Der Richter ging von dem Sprichwort aus: Was der einen recht ist, ist der andern billig . . . und liess auch an sie die 8000 Pesos auszahlen.

Die letzten Reserven werden aus den Betrieben geholt

Neue Anordnungen von Reichsminister Dr. Goebbels sollen noch mehr Zivilisten für Wehrmacht und Rüstung freimachen. Sie bestimmen u.a.:

Kredit und Versicherungsbetriebe müssen einen Teil ihrer Gefolgschaft für Front und Rüstung freistellen. Schwierigkeiten, die dadurch unter anderem bei den Sparkassen entstehen, sollen teilweise dadurch behoben werden, dass die Kassen an mehreren Wochentagen für das Publikum länger geöffnet bleiben.

Um Papier und Arbeitskräfte einzusparen, wird die Raucherkarte auf vier Zuteilungsperioden verlängert.

Ausstellungen und Messen finden für die Kriegsdauer nicht mehr statt.

Das Personal in Gaststätten wird soweit eingeschränkt, dass die Betriebe nur im einfachsten Rahmen fortgeführt werden können.

Die öffentlichen Spielbanken in Baden-Baden, Zoppot und Baden bei Wien wurden stillgelegt. Unter dem Druck der öffentlichen Meinung, die sich in zahlreichen Zuschriften an die Feldpostnummer 08000 äusserte, wurden die dort tätigen Arbeitskräfte der Rüstung zur Verfügung gestellt

Finnen wollen deutsche Armee entwaffnen

Weitere zwei finnische Divisionen marschieren jetzt nach dem Norden, um die 80 000 Soldaten der 20. Gebirgsarmee zu entwaffnen, die sich langsam aus Mittel- und Nordfinnland zurückziehen.

In einem Funkspruch an das OKH hat Generaloberst Rendulic berichtet, dass die Absetzbewegungen weiter planmässig durchgeführt werden. Zugleich bat er Lebensmittel für die Einheiten, die noch im Süden Lapplands stehen, auf dem Luftwege zu senden.

Verpflegungsschwierigkeiten halten die deutschen Truppen zurück. Sie müssen selbst auf den Feldern Kartoffeln ausmachen und Fleisch und Brot durch Streifen in abgelegenen Dörfern requirieren.

Wie aus Helsinki gemeldet wird, ist russisches Bodenpersonal auf Flugplätzen in Südfinnland eingetroffen. Es wird angenommen, dass auch anglo-amerikanische Bomber die finnischen Flugplätze in kurzer Zeit zum Einsatz gegen deutsche Schiffahrt in der Ostsee benutzen werden.

I. G. Farben bekennen Farbe für morgen . . .

Der letzte Vertreter der Partei im Vorstand der I.G. Farben, Gauamtsleiter Georg Kränzlein, der vor 9 Monaten auf Drängen der I.G. Farben gegen eine Abfindungssumme von 3 Millionen Mark aus dem Vorstand ausschied ist jetzt in Frankfurt gestorben.

Trotz zahlreicher Bewerbungen einflussreicher Parteiführer um diesen einträglichen Posten, ist der I.G. Farben gelungen die Ernennung eines neuen Vertreters der Partei im Vorstand zu verhindern.

Die I.G. Farben hat als eines der ersten Grossunternehmen die Politik einer Absetzung von der Partei begonnen, um im Fall einer Niederlage des Dritten Reichs ihre Aussichten für eine wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit dem anglo-amerikanischen Grosskapital nicht zu beeinträchtigen

USA Rutenpilz wachst in Europaisch-Karlsruhe

Eine in Europa unbekannte Pilzsorte wächst auf den Trümmern der Stadt Karlsruhe. Die Untersuchungen des Botanischen Institutes haben ergeben, dass es sich um den himbeerfarbenen Rutenpilz handelt, der eigentlich in Nordamerika heimisch ist

Wie Keime dieses Pilzes nach Karlsruhe gelangt sind vermag das Institut nicht zu sagen.

Einheits-Rasierklinge

Eine Einheits-Rasierklinge von 0,10mm Stärke wird demnächst in allen Teilen des Reiches in den Handel gebracht. Verschiedene Marken und Qualitäten gibt es in Zukunft nicht mehr. Die Einführung der Einheits-Rasierklinge bedeutet eine zusätzliche Ersparnis an Bandstahl. Eine ausreichende Belieferung ist nach wie vor sichergestellt.

Neue Ritterkreuze

Das Ritterkreuz des Eisernen Kreuzes erhielten: Generalleutnant Christian Usinger, Oberleutnant d.R. Heinz Helemann, Oberfeldwebel Heinz Böhler und Feldwebel Paul Lange.

General Wegener im Osten gefallen

In der Abwehrschlacht zwischen Düna und Rigaer Bucht fiel der Kommandierende General eines Armeekorps, der mit den Schwertern zum Eichenlaub des Ritterkreuzes ausgezeichnete General der Infanterie Wilhelm Wegener

Sport

Fast 13 000 Schützen traten an

Für die Ausbildung des Volksschützen sind die Fernkämpfe des Deutschen Schützenverbandes von einiger Bedeutung.

2744 Mannschaften beteiligten sich mit 12 820 Einzelschützen, davon allein 482 Mannschaften mit 1806 Einzelschützen aus Berlin-Brandenburg, 350 Mannschaften mit 1696 Einzelschützen aus Gau Südwest und 310 Mannschaften mit 1355 Schützen aus dem Gau Niederrhein-Mittelrhein.

Einen Doppelerfolg verzeichnete Oblt. Leupold-München. Im Schnellfeuer mit automatischer Pistole traf er sämtliche 60 Schattenrisse und im KK mit offener Visierung 191 Ringe aus 200 möglichen.

Mit der KK Sportwaffe schoss am besten der Weltmeister im Armeegewehr-Schiessen Gehmann-Grotzingen, der 388 von 400 möglichen Ringen erzielte.

197 Treffer in 200 Schüssen gelangen dem Weltmeister im Wurftaubenschiessen Dr. Rudolf Sack-Düsseldorf mit der grosskalibrigen Gebrauchspistole.

* * *

Die Überraschung der Fussballspiele im Gau München-Oberbayern war die 0:1 Niederlage von TuS München 1860 gegen VfB München.

Wacker-München schlug KSG Ingolstadt 7:4, Spvg Sendling und Hertha trennten sich 1:1. Nach dem haushohen Sieg über die Soldaten-Elf Fürstenfeldbruck führt der letzte Gaumeister, Bayern-München in der Tabelle ohne Punktverlust vor Wacker mit 5:1 Punkten.

In der Wiener Fussball-Meisterschaft sind nach der dritten Runde nur noch zwei Mannschaften ohne Punktverlust, die alten Rivalen Rapid und Austria.

Rapids 3:0 gegen Sportklub und Austrias 5:2 gegen WAC waren glatte Siege. Die wieder aufgestiegene Admira schlug Oberlaa 2:0.

Beim Tschammerpokalsieger Vienna, die, wie berichtet, von Wacker 2:3 geschlagen wurde, wirkte zum erstenmal Bornefeld als Verteidiger mit. Er kommt von Fortuna-Düsseldorf.

Der letzte Tschammerpokalsieger hat jetzt in drei Meisterschaftsspielen fünf Punkte eingebüsst und nur einen gewonnen.

* * *

Die Nürnberger Radrennbahn am Reichelsdorfer Keller will Sonntag ihre Abschlussrennen austragen, die im September wegen alliierten Luftangriffen ausfallen mussten.

Kilian, Rintelmann, Richter und andere führende Dauerfahrer Deutschlands wurden verpflichtet.

Einen neuen kroatischen Rekord im Radfahren über 10km stellte Celesnik mit 14:44,8 auf.

* * *

Die geplante Begegnung zwischen „Finnlands fliegendem Feldwebel" Viljo Heino und dem schwedischen Läuferwunder Gunder Hägg über 10 000 m wird wahrscheinlich in diesem Jahre nicht mehr stattfinden können.

Gladiator

Trauerkunde für Kitschfreunde: alle Ramschläden schliessen

Nippessachen Kitschgegenstände und andere nicht gebrauchswichtigen Waren gibt es in Westdeutschland nur noch bis morgen, da alle Ramschläden auf Anordnung des Präsidenten der Gauwirtschaftskammer Essen, Dr. Eugen Vogler morgen schliessen müssen.

Bei der allgemeinen Flucht in die Sachwerte sind die sogenannten Kunstgegenstän ohnehin schon fast überall ausve kauft. Es werden oft Phantasi preise für diesen Kitsch u Andenken bezahlt, nicht w man sie braucht, sonde weil ein Jeder hofft, dass e d Kitschstücke gegen verwendba Gegenstände umtauschen kann.

Obdachkrise bei Rhein-Flüchtlingen

Westflüchtlinge in Dortmund, Wuppertal und Hagen, die auf der Durchreise ein paar Tage lang in Notquartieren untergebracht waren, erhielten gestern plötzlich Befehl weiter zu ziehen, um Platz zu machen für die neuen Flüchtlingshaufen, die nach dem englischen Vorstoss über die Maas aus dem niederrheinischen Gebiet evakuiert werden.

In Dortmund mussten die Flüchtlinge dann stundenlang auf dem Bahnhof warten, weil die Strecke über Hamm nach dem Tagesangriff am Dienstag noch immer unterbrochen ist. Andere Flüchtlingszüge mussten vor Kassel angehalten werden, das gestern von einem neuen Luftangriff getroffen wurde.

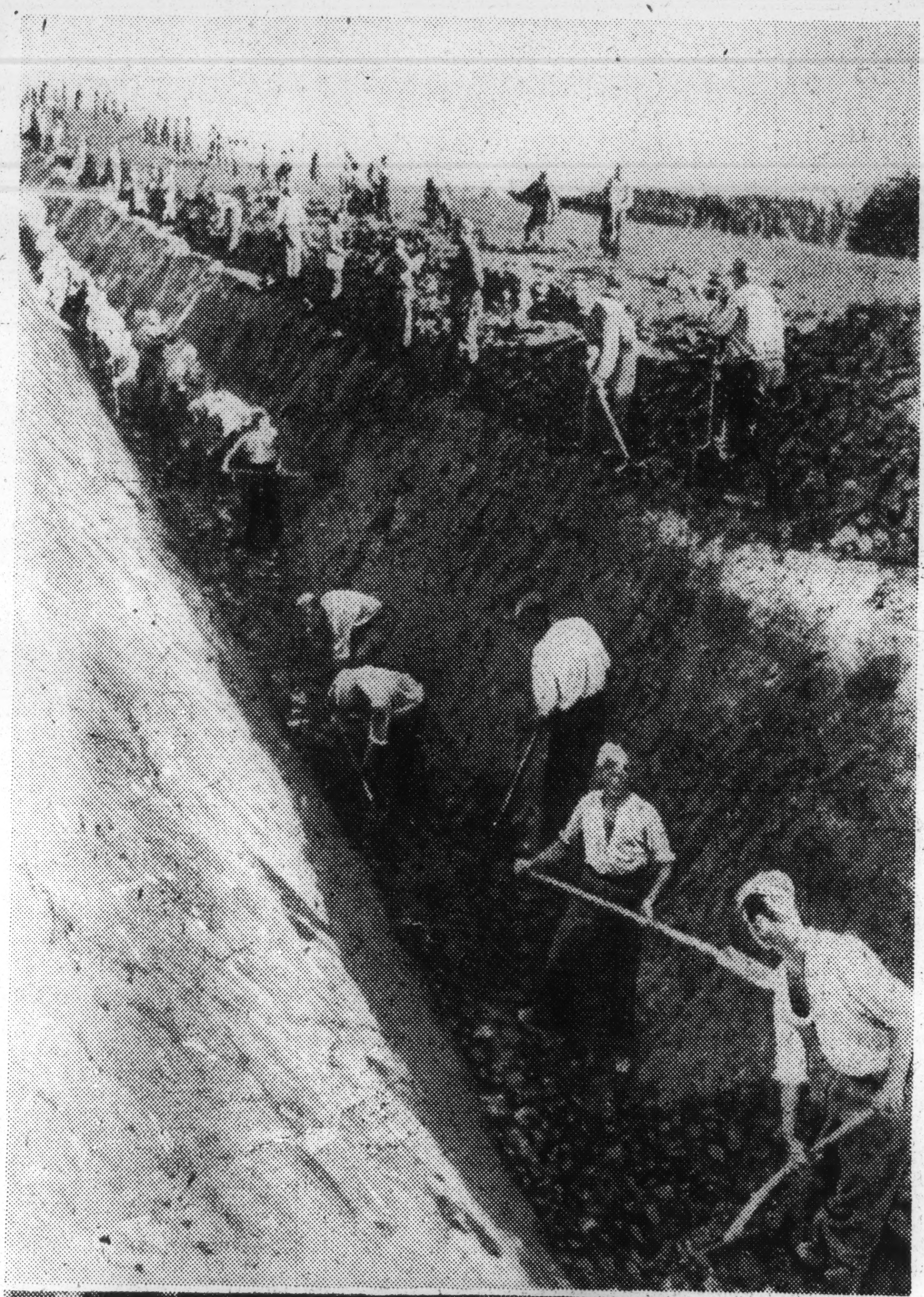
Tausende von Westflüchtlingen leben seit drei bis vier Tagen in Eisenbahnwagen, die immer wieder aufgehalten und umgeleitet werden, oder nachts über auf einem Nebengeleise geschoben werden, wenn ein Luftangriff die Eisenbahnstrecken unterbricht.

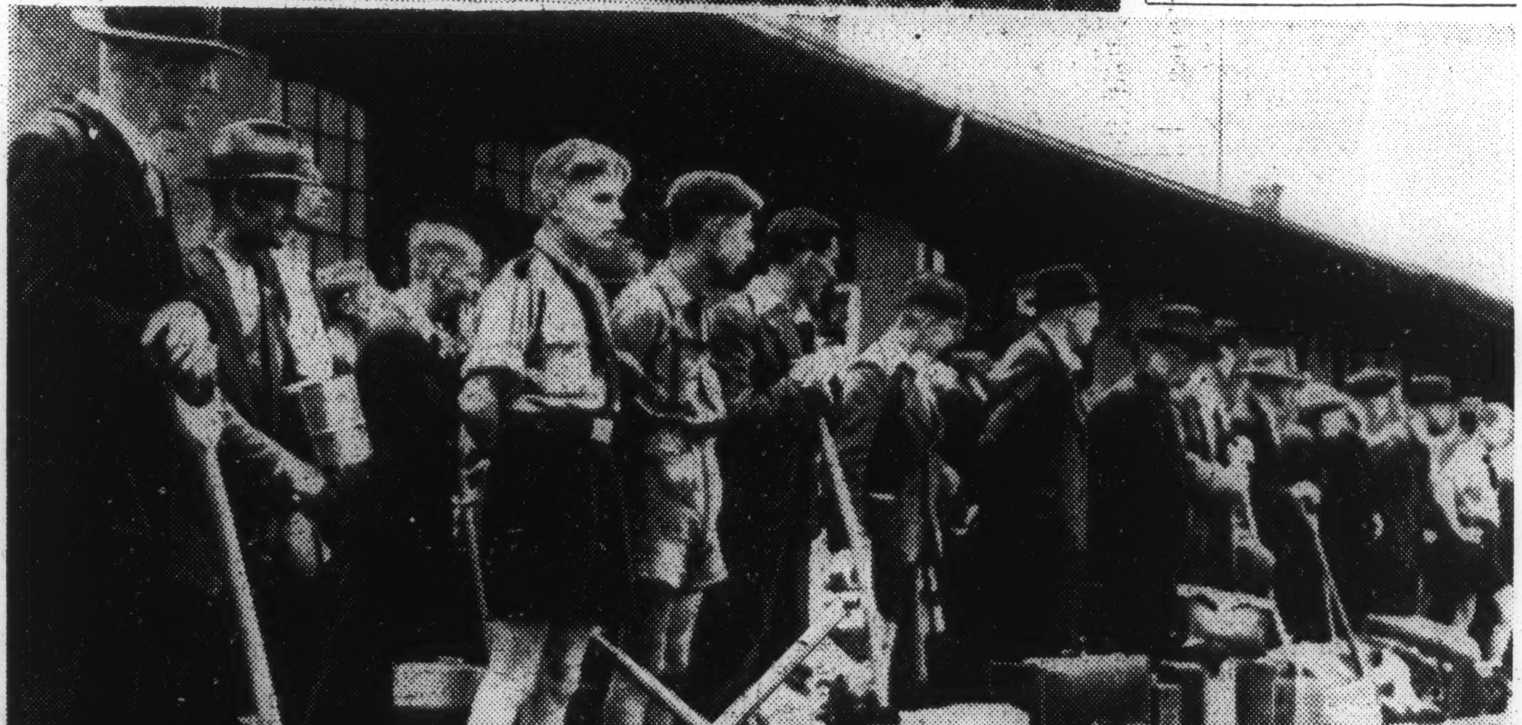
Über hundert Frauen und Kinder aus dem Saargebiet, die seit 72 Stunden unterwegs waren, kamen in der Nacht zum Sonnabend in Kaiserslautern bei dem schweren Luftangriff ums Leben.

Wegen der ständigen Bombengefahr auf Einsenbahnreisen ziehen es Tausende der neuen Flüchtlinge aus dem bedrohten niederrheinischen Gebiet vor, sich zu Fuss nach Osten durchzuschlagen.

Unter den Flüchtlingen, die mit kleinen Handkoffern und armseligen Bündeln auf Landstrassen und Feldwegen nach Osten wandern, befinden sich auch zahlreiche Frauen und Kinder aus Essen. Sie waren nach Holland evakuiert worden, haben jetzt bei der Heimkehr ihre Wohnstätten in Essen zerstört vorgefunden und müssen weiter nach Osten, weil sie in ihrer Heimstadt keine Unterkunft finden können.

In Bielefeld kam es gestern zu erregten Kundgebungen, als zwei Autobusse mit holländischen Naionalsozialisten in ihrer Partei-Uniform durchfuhren. Die Evauierung der Mussert-Leute mit ondertransport hat die Erbiterung der Bielefelder Bevölkeung gesteigert, die keine Nachricht on ihren Frauen und Kindern aben, die im vergangenen Jahr ach Holland evakuiert wurden d offenbar dort zurückgeblieben nd.





Für die Verteidigung des Rheins sind alle verfügbaren Kräfte mobilisiert. Männer, Frauen und Jugendliche, die noch oder bereits eine Schaufel handhaben können, sind verpflichtet, in Verbindung mit der Todt-Organisation an der Verteidigungslinie des Reichs zu schanzen.

Bild oben: Alt und Jung schanzen an der letzten Verteidigungslinie, die bereits auf deutschem Boden liegt. Bild unten: Noch mehr Alte und Junge warten auf den nächsten Zug, der sie zum Schanzen in die letzte Verteidigungslinie des Reichs bringen soll.

Kassel schwer verwüstet

Auch andere Frontstädte in Flammen

Flüchtlinge aus den bedrohten Westgebieten, die ins Innere des Reichs strömen, sahen gestern Nacht drei Frontstädte brennen, die bei Tage von weit über tausend USA-Bombern schwer mit Bomben belegt wurden.

Am schwersten sind die Verwüstungen in Kassel, das Donnerstag seinen dritten Luftangriff innerhalb von 24 Stunden erlebte. Die ganze Oberneustadt, mit den Henschel-Werken, dem grössten Lokomotiv- und Panzer-Werk, ist ein Flammenmmeer.

Nach den schweren Verlusten deutscher Jagdstaffeln im Westen bei der Luftschlacht am Mittwoch konnten überhaupt keine Jäger zur Verteidigung von Kassel eingesetzt werden.

Zu schweren Luftkämpfen kam es nur über Mitteldeutschland, wo Magdeburg und das Leuna-Treibstoffwerk der IG-Farben von starken Bomberverbänden in Brand geworfen wurden.

Düsenjäger eingesetzt

Auch Düsenjäger kamen zum Einsatz, konnten aber nichts gegen die alliierten Flieger ausrichten, die das Friedrich Krupp-Gruson-Werk und das Treibstoffwerk der Braunkohle-Benzin-A.G. in Magdeburg, sowie das Leuna-Treibstoff-Werk der IG-Farben schwer mit Bomben belegten.

Nach bisherigen Meldungen wurden 51 alliierte Flugzeuge abgeschossen. Deutsche Jäger verloren 34 Maschinen.

Während die Verbände schwerer Bomber zusammengefasste Angriffe gegen Kassel, Magdeburg und Leuna führten, griffen Jäger und Jabos im Raum zwischen Emmerich und Gladbach-Rheydt im Tiefflug alles an, was sich auf den Strassen bewegte.

Nr. 164, Mittwoch, 27. September 1944
NACHRICHTEN FÜR DIE TRUPPE

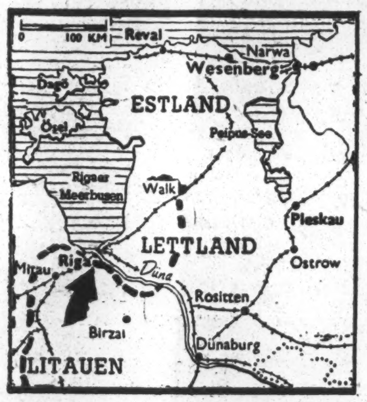
Nordufer des Niederrheins fast gesäubert

Sowjets besetzen Estland

Nach letzten Meldungen ist jetzt ganz Estland von den Sowjets besetzt. Nur die estnischen Inseln Worms Dagö und Ösel sind noch in deutscher Hand.

Bisher wurde noch nicht mitgeteilt, wie vielen Angehörigen der 18. Armee es gelungen ist, sich auf diese Inseln zu retten.

In Lettland schrumpft die deutsche Igelstellung um Riga schnell zusammen.



In Riga hindert Feldgendarmerie und SS-Polizei die versprengten Soldaten daran, ein Schiff zu besteigen und nach dem Reich zu fahren, solange die Hafenausfahrt noch nicht von Sowjetkriegsschiffen blockiert ist. Alle Versprengten müssen zurück an die Front.

Auch alle Letten in Alter zwischen 17 und 60 Jahren erhalten ein Gewehr und sollen Riga verteidigen helfen.

Die erwartete Grossoffensive der Sowjets im Raum westlich Mitau hat noch nicht begonnen. Nach neuesten Meldugen machen die Sowjets hier bisher nur Aufklärungsvorstösse und halten die deutschen Stellungen unter Zerstörungsfeuer.

Von Litauen bis and die Karpaten hält die Kampfpause an.

Alliierte überschreiten den Rubikon

In Mittel-Italien setzen die Alliierten, laut OKW Bericht, ihre Angriffe fort. Die Städte Palazzuolo und Marradi gingen bei diesen Kämpfen verloren.

An der Adria überschritten alliierte Truppen den Rubikon-Fluss und dringen nördlich Rimini weiter vor.

Pierlot wieder Ministerpräsident

Der bisherige belgische Ministerpräsident Pierlot, ist mit der Bildung der neuen belgischen Regierung betraut worden. Pierlot erklärte gestern in Brüssel, dass die neue Regierung sich aus 14 Ministerien zusammensetzen werde, von denen bisher nur zwei nicht besetzt seien.

Brillantenträger General Ramcke, Befehlshaber der Garnison von Brest, ergibt sich den Amerikanern. Sein Hund geht mit ihm in die Gefangenschaft

Russen greifen in der Slowakei und Ungarn an

An den Beskiden-Pässen setzten die Sowjets, laut OKW-Bericht, zu neuen Angriffen an. Sie wurden in harten Kämpfen in der Tiefe der deutschen Abwehrstellungen aufgefangen. Es gelang den Sowjets bisher nicht mit stärkeren Kräften in die Slowakei einzubrechen.

Auch an der südungarischen Front verstärken sich die russischen Angriffe.

Um den Vormarsch der Sowjets in der Theiss-Ebene aufzuhalten, wurden SS-Panzergrenadiere von Szegedin aus zu einem Flankenstoss gegen die Sowjets angesetzt die zwischen Arad und Grosswardein an zwei Stellen in Ungarn eingebrochen sind. Die Kämpfe dauern an.

Ungarische Nationalgarde

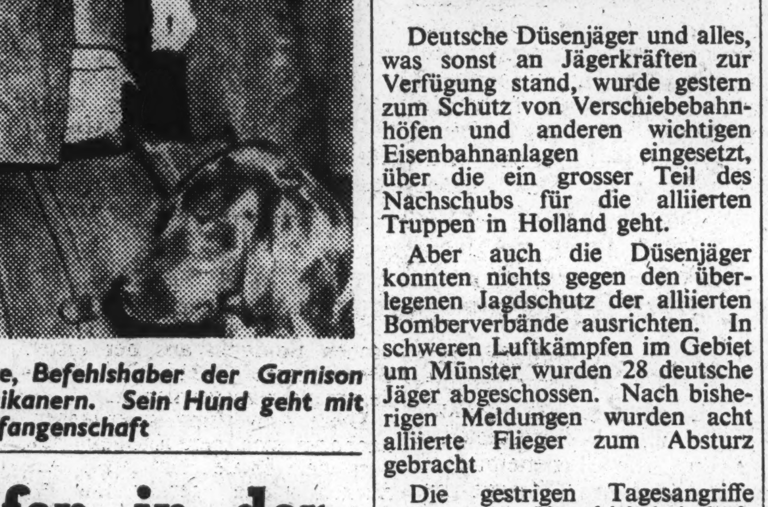
In Ungarn hat jetzt die Regierung die Bildung einer Nationalgarde angeordnet.

Die Nationalgarde, die etwa der deutschen Stadt- und Landwacht oder den Volksgrenadier-Divisionen entspricht soll die Polizei unterstützen, Partisanen bekämpfen, Sowjetfallschirmjäger abfangen und die weitverbreitete Sabotage hinter der Front verhindern.

Aus Kroatien und Griechenland werden bisher keine grösseren Kampfhandlungen gemeldet. Die Stützpunkte der deutschen Kriegsmarine im Piräus, in Skarmanga und Salamis wurden von Bomberverbänden aus Italien angegriffen.

In der Slowakei mussten Teile

(Fortsetzung Seite 4)



Briten auf engstem Raum

Der grösste Teil des Brückenkopfs am Nordufer des Niederrheins bei Arnheim, der seit neun Tagen von britischen Luftlandetruppen gehalten wurde, ist seit gestern früh wieder in deutscher Hand. Nur westlich Arnheim halten sich noch Reste der britischen Luftlandeverbände auf engstem Raum.

Die deutschen Truppen greifen immer wieder an, um auch diese Restverbände zu liquidieren und das ganze Nordufer des Niederrheins von den Alliierten zu säubern.

Wie der OKW.-Bericht meldet, wurde ein Angriff der Engländer zum Entsatz ihrer eingeschlossenen Restverbände im Gegenangriff zerschlagen.

Im Raum zwischen Arnheim und Nimwegen dauern die schweren Kämpfe an. Die Alliierten führen immer mehr Verstärkungen über die Rheinbrücke in Nimwegen, die unbeschädigt in ihre Hände fiel.

Vergeblicher Luftangriff

Am Montag wurden 82 Me-109 und FW-190 eingesetzt, um die Brücke zu zerstören, konnten ihr Ziel aber nicht erreichen. Acht Maschinen sind nicht zurückgekehrt.

Mit der Liquidierung des englischen Brückenkopfs über den Niederrhein ist der Rückzugskorridor zwischen Arnheim und der Zuider-See für die Truppen der 15. Armee unter General von Zangen die aus Westholland ins Reich zurück müssen, zunächst gesichert.

Ein neuer Versuch der deutschen Truppen, sich aus Westholland einen Rückweg ins Reich quer durch die Nachschubstrassen der Alliierten zwischen der belgischen Grenze und Nimwegen zu erkämpfen, ist gescheitert. Nur einige Stunden lang konnten die deutschen Panzer am Montag in der Nähe von Vechel Fuss fassen, mussten dann aber wieder zurück, fast bis Herzogenbusch.

Mittlerweile haben die Alliierten ihre Angriffsfront nach Osten in Richtung auf die Reichsgrenze weiter ausgedehnt und damit einen breiten Sperriegel zwischen die deutschen Truppen in Westholland und dem Reich gelegt.

Kämpfe bei Kleve

Einheiten der 6. Fallschirmjägerdivision stehen in harten Kämpfen mit alliierten Truppen, die aus dem Reichswald be

(Fortsetzung Seite 4)

28 Düsenjäger bei Münster abgeschossen

Deutsche Düsenjäger und alles, was sonst an Jägerkräften zur Verfügung stand, wurde gestern zum Schutz von Verschiebebahnhöfen und anderen wichtigen Eisenbahnanlagen eingesetzt, über die ein grosser Teil des Nachschubs für die alliierten Truppen in Holland geht.

Aber auch die Düsenjäger konnten nichts gegen den überlegenen Jagdschutz der alliierten Bomberverbände ausrichten. In schweren Luftkämpfen im Gebiet um Münster wurden 28 deutsche Jäger abgeschossen. Nach bisherigen Meldungen wurden acht alliierte Flieger zum Absturz gebracht

Die gestrigen Tagesangriffe trafen die Verschiebebahnhöfe von Osnabrück und Hamm, die von mehreren hundert USA-Bombern mit Spreng- und Brandbomben belegt wurden. Schwere Verluste des Bahnpersonals und ausgedehnte Zerstörungen wurden gemeldet. Grosse Mengen von Nachschubmaterial für die Truppen in Holland wurden vernichtet.

Andere Bomberverbände griffen Bremen und den Flugplatz Gütersloh an.

In der Nacht zum Dienstag führten alliierte Schnellbomber Angriffe gegen Mannheim und Höchst bei Frankfurt.

Wo wird es zuerst rauchen?

EIN KAMERAD ZUR LAGE

NACHDEM jetzt im Reich extra angefertigte Feueranzünder für Fremdarbeiter vom Himmel fallen, werden die zuständigen Behörden vielleicht endlich bemerken, was sie sich da eingebrockt haben mit ihrer wahllosen Fremdarbeiter-Einfuhr. Was für eine gewaltige Laus sie sich da in den Pelz gesetzt haben:

12 Millionen gut organisierte feindliche Ausländer kriegen jetzt ganz offen das Werkzeug abgeworfen, mit dem sie brandstiften gehen sollen:

Das Zeug ist am Montag zum ersten Mal runtergekommen in Frankfurt a.M., Karlsruhe, Ludwigshafen und anderen Städten im Westen, und zwar überall gleich hunderttausendstück-weise:

Unauslöschbare Feueranzünder, fix und fertig mit Gebrauchsanweisung zum Brandstiften. Kleine, harmlose flache Päckchen — die tragen nicht auf, wenn man sie in die Tasche steckt und brennen erst, wenn man sie selber in Betrieb setzt.

Wie man das macht, steht in der Gebrauchsanweisung drin in allen Sprachen. Und wo man das macht und wann, werden die Fremdarbeiter, die die Dinger aufheben, schon am besten wissen. Und es sollte einen nicht verwundern, wenn mancher deutsche Volksgenosse ebenfalls die Gelegenheit wahrnimmt, das Kriegsende von innen zu beschleunigen.

Wer die Absicht hat, dem wird es leicht genug gemacht. Jedenfalls hat er 30 Minuten Zeit, sich unauffällig zu verdrücken, wenn er den kleinen Feuerzauber aus Versehen irgendwo hat liegen lassen. In einer Scheune, oder auf einem Postamt, oder irgendwo im Treibstoffwerk — nach 30 Minuten fängt das Ding still und heimlich an zu brennen und dann geht es nicht mehr auszulöschen. Die Technik ist also ziemlich klar und einfach — und die tiefere Bedeutung auch.

* * *

12 Millionen Fremdarbeiter und losgelassene Kriegsgefangene leben im Reich. Dafür hat die politische Führung in ihrer unendlichen Weisheit rechtzeitig gesorgt, dass die reingeholt worden sind als billige Lasttiere aus den eroberten Gebieten.

Dass die Millionen nicht grade begeistert waren von der Aussicht im Reich die Sklaven abzugeben, war ja wohl vorauszusehen. Das kann man ihnen auch kaum verdenken. Infolgedessen haben sie sich von Anfang an gleich die Führer und Unterführer mitgebracht — für die Organisation einer Freischärlerarmee, die etzt fertig dasteht und nur auf Befehle von aussen wartet.

nd die Befehle von aussen nd die Hilfe von aussen, die ommen, genau wie bei den reischärlern vom Maquis in rankreich.

Die Mitglieder der Freischär- rarmee sind nicht nur alle Ausländer. Da sind eine ganze Menge von Deutschen dabei die sich ihren ausländischen Betriebskameraden angeschlossen haben, weil sie ebenfalls finden: das ist der beste und schnellste Weg, den Krieg zu verkürzen und damit die komplette Ausrottung Deutschlands zu vermeiden.

* * *

Die warten jetzt alle zusammen auf die Stunde, wo es losgehen soll. Und die geben sich nicht einmal die Mühe, ihre Absichten geheim zu halten: seit etwa 4 bis 6 Wochen kommen schon Anweisungen an diese kriegs- und regierungsfeindliche Organisation ungeschlüsselt über den Rundfunk. Bisher sind heimlich Waffen und Sprengstoff für Sabotagezwecke ins Reich eingeschmuggelt worden Jetzt fallen ganz offen die neuen Brandpäckchen vom Himmel und Flugblätter, in denen genau drinsteht wie weit die Sache ist, und wie die Mitglieder der Organisation sich verhalten sollen.

Der Polizei ist das alles nichts Neues, die sehen so gut wie jeder andere, was gespielt wird, und die wissen, dass die Feueranzünder jetzt überall zu erwarten sind, besonders wo die Fremdarbeiter am dicksten gesät sind Und es gibt ja Gegenden, da kommen auf einen Deutschen drei Ausländer

* * *

Was die Polizei nicht weiss das ist, was sie dagegen machen soll. Das hat sich in Frankfurt Ludwigshafen, usw. schon rausgestellt: ein paar hunderttausend von den Dingern gehen in einer Gegend runter — einige tausend werden ordnungsgemäss bei den Behörden abgegeben — und der Rest soweit er nicht noch rumliegt — der Rest ist zunächst einmal verschwunden. Den muss wohl irgend jemand aufgehoben und nicht abgegeben haben.

Da werden ja nun wohl bald die ersten Vorhänge Feuer fangen. Man weiss natürlich noch nicht wo, aber die Auswahl ist ja gross genug. Es gibt ja überall Volksbeglücker die sich so beliebt gemacht haben bei der Bevölkerung — bei Inländern wie Ausländern — dass es bei denen schon einmal rauchen könnte

* * *

Wenn man es bedenkt, dann ist dieses neue Feuerzeug eigentlich eine ganz humane Wunderwaffe. Jedenfalls die erste die nicht dem unschuldigen 16-Stunden-Arbeiter brennend auf den Kopf fällt. Die fällt ihm sozusagen in den Schoss und brennt erst 30 Minuten nachdem er sie in aller Ruhe an einer Stelle untergebracht hat, wo sie wirklich hingehört.

Oblt. J.v.Ö.

Granatsplitter

EINE grosse Enttäuschung für alle Wehrmachtangehörigen, die bisher gehofft hatten dass ihre Dienstzeit bei technischen Truppeneinheiten ihnen nach dem Kriege bei der Zulassung für die Meisterprüfung angerechnet werden würde bringt eine neue Entscheidung des Reichswirtschaftsministers.

Danach müssen alle Wehrmachtangehörigen nach dem Sieg des Nationalsozialismus bei der Erlernung eines Handwerks wieder von vorne anfangen.

Der Bescheid des Reichswirtschaftsministers stellt eindeutig fest, dass der Dienst bei technischen Truppeneinheiten weder bei der Meisterprüfung noch bei der Gesellenprüfung angerechnet wird.

Ein Fachmann starb

Professor Dr. Ing. Otto Mader Wehrwirtschaftsführer und Vorstandsmitglied der Junkers werke, is im 64 Lebensjahre gestorben

Professor Mader hat sich besondere Verdienste bei der Entwicklung der Junkers-Motoren erworben. Ausserdem war er Leiter der Forschungsanstalt der Junkerswerke in Köthen. Professor Mader war mit der Goethe-Medaille und dem Dr Fritz Todt-Kreuz ausgezeichnet.

Verbotene Andenken

Die Bewohner des linksrheinischen Gebietes, das nach dem letzten Krieg von den Alliierten besetzt wurde, werden jetzt von den Parteistellen angewiesen, alle Erinnerungsstücke von amerikanischen und englischen Soldaten aus der ersten Besetzungszeit 1918-1926 abzuliefern oder zu vernichten.

Diese Anweisung ist ergangen, nachdem sich herausgestellt hat, dass viele Leute jetzt diese Andenken wieder hervorholen als Beweis ihrer guten Beziehungen zu den Besatzungstruppen von damals

Gallands Wuwa

Flugzeug-Atrappen aus Holz und Papier sollen im Serienbau hergestellt werden. Die Atrappen sollen nach einem neuen Plan von Generalmajor Galland auf Feldflugplätzen in weiten Gebieten des Reichs aufgestellt werden Dadurch soll versucht werden, die tieffliegenden alliierten Jäger von den Me 109 und FW 190-Jägern abzulenken.

Grosstadt lernt um

Eine neugeschaffene Kleinbahn belebt seit kurzem das Strassenbild der durch Luftangriffe schwer getroffenen Hauptstadt der Bewegung.

Zweieinhalb km Gleisanlagen sind bereits gelegt und sollen entsprechend verlängert werden da die Münchener Kleinbahn, die einstweilen zum Schuttabtransport dient, sobald wie möglich dem Güter-und Personenverkehr zugeführt werden soll

Fix

Beschädigte Metallpropeller werden jetzt von den Alliierten innerhalb von 2 Stunden wieder gebrauchsfähig gemacht. Diese Rekordzeit wird erreicht weil die Amerikaner jeden Einsatzplatz mit einer hydraulischen Presse ausgerüstet haben.

Nach einer Bauchlandung oder Steinschlag werden die Metallblätter vom Propeller abgenommen kommen in die hydrauliche Presse und werden in wenigen Minuten neu adjustiert.

Wehrmacht Josef †

Die soeben verstorbene Armee des Fürstentums Liechtenstein: der einzige Liechtensteiner Soldat Josef Kleiber der im Alter von 97 Jahren sanft entschafen ist. Kleiber stand im Jahre 1866 zuletzt im Feld; seitdem hat er sich selbst schrittweise vom Grenadier zum Generalfeldmarschall befördert. Als er starb, betrauerte ganz Liechtenstein den Tod seiner Wehrmacht

Können sie haben

Das OKL konnte bisher noch keine Berichte über die Erfahrungen der japanischen Abwehr gegen die amerikanischen Super-Festungen bekommen, die in der nächsten Zeit auch über dem Reich zum Einsatz kommen sollen. Die Japaner verlangen nämlich als Gegenleistung einen Dödel, der mit einem U-Boot nach Japan gebracht werden soll.

DIE LETZTEN 21 TAGE

4. September: Engländer besetzen Antwerpen.

5. September: Russland erklärt Bulgarien den Krieg. Wenige Stunden später bittet Bulgarien um Waffenstillstand.

6. September: Ypern Gent und Namur gefallen

7 September: Lüttich und Ostende gefallen — Bulgarien erklärt Deutschland den Krieg.

9. September: Sowjet-Vorstösse bei Przemysl und Krosno.

10. September: Amerikaner nehmen Luxemburg.

12. September: Le Havre und Festung Eben Emael gefallen.

13 September: Amerikaner erobern die ersten Vorwerke des Westwalls.

15 September: Alliierte nehmen Maastricht. Nancy. Prüm und Stollberg.

16. September: Alliierte durchbrechen Westwall an drei Stellen.

17 September: 15 000 angloamerikanische Luftlandetruppen landen in Holland.

9 September: Englische Panzer erreichen den Rhein bei Nimwegen. — Sowjets brechen auf 120 km breiter Front bei Riga durch.

20. September: Engländer überschreiten Rhein in Holland.

21. September: Rheinbrücke in Nimwegen fällt unbeschädigt in alliierte Hände.

22. September: Deutsche Besatzung in Boulogne stellt den Kampf ein. Estnische Hauptstadt Reval von Sowjets genommen. — Rimini, Eckpfeiler der Adriastellung gefallen.

23. September: Schwere Kämpfe bei Arnheim. — Sowjets nehmen Pernau, letzten Evakuierungshafen am Rigaer Meerbusen.

24. September: Briten überqueren Niederrhein bei Arnheim. Auch der Wilhem-Kanal bei Helmond überschritten. — Sowjets brechen in die Donau-Ebene ein, beschleunigen Vormarsch auf Budapest und Wien.

25. September: West-Rheinland zwischen Köln und Aachen unter Artillerie-Beschuss. Briten stossen bei Antwerpen vor, nehmen Turnhout. Grossangriff auf Calais und Dünkirchen beginnt. — Alliierte Flugzeuge werfen für Fremdarbeiter Hunderttausende von Brandpäckchen über ganz Westdeutschland ab. — Luftangriffe auf Frankfurt a.Main, Koblenz, Ludwigshafen. — Neuer russischer Vorstoss in Ungarn zwischen Arad und Szegedin. — Zusammenstösse zwischen Finnen und Deutschen in Nordfinnland und Norwegen.

Klassisches Zitat

Wie hoch auch der Wert des Mutes und der Standhaftigkeit im Krieg angeschlagen werden muss, so gibt es doch einen Punkt, über den hinaus das Verharren im Krieg nur eine verzweiflungsvolle Torheit genannt und also von keiner Kritik gebilligt werden kann.

Clausewitz „Vom Krieg"
S. 319

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CONFIDENTIAL

C / 5 OCT 1944

Central Dept., F.O.

Herewith 2 copies of the following which have been disseminated for the first time on:-

10 Sept.
USG.52 - Gaggenau, Ulm Grombach
18 Sept.
WG. 9 - Dortmund
26/27 Sept.
T.163 - German troops in France, Germany and Holland
28 Sept.
T.164 - German troops in France, Germany and Holland

With the Compliments

of

Major-General R. A. D. Brooks.

28/29 Sept.
T.165 - German troops in France, Germany and Holland
29/30 Sept.
T.166 - German troops in France, Germany and Holland.

P.B.A.TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

3.10.44.

4/10

Deutsche Frau, Du hast das Wort!

Das ist das sechste Kriegsjahr. Der deutsche Soldat ist zurückgekehrt. Er hat Unmenschliches erduldet auf den Schlachtfeldern Russlands, den Wüsten Afrikas, unter dem Trommelfeuer der Alliierten in Italien und dem Bombenhagel an der Westfront. Aufs neue, auf Heimatboden, soll er nun den Kampf gegen die ungeheure Übermacht der anglo-amerikanischen Kriegsmaschine aufnehmen. Ohne genügend Panzer und Luftwaffe. Du, deutsche Frau, hast die Macht, unendliches Leid, Schrecken und Tod zu verhüten. Sage dem heimgekehrten deutschen Soldaten:

- ***Dass Du diesen sinnlosen letzten Widerstand nicht willst.***
- ***Dass Du nicht willst, dass Deine Städte und Dörfer in Grund und Boden geschossen werden.***
- ***Dass Du genug hast von der SS und der Partei, die die Zerstörung der Heimat befehlen, nur um sich selber noch ein paar Tage länger im Sattel zu halten.***
- ***Dass darum Soldatentreue ausschliesslich dem Volke gehört.***
- ***Dass dieses Volk verlangt:***

Schluss mit dem Krieg!

Weg mit den Kriegsverlängerern!

Sofortfriede und Wiederaufbau Deutschlands!

An die deutsche Frau!

Deutschland selbst wird nun zum Kriegsschauplatz. Von jetzt an wird jede Bombe und jede Granate auf deutschem Boden explodieren. Deutsches Blut wird deutsche Erde tränken. Städte, Dörfer und Felder werden in Rauch und Flammen aufgehen. So wollen es Hitler und seine Partei-Fanatiker.

Willst Du den Krieg im Lande?

Frage den heimkehrenden deutschen Soldaten,

ob persönlicher Opfermut und Heldentum die anglo-amerikanische Kriegsmaschine zum Stehen bringen können.

Frage den heimkehrenden deutschen Soldaten,

ob er für deutsche Frauen und Kinder das gleiche Los wünscht wie das der Zivilbevölkerung der Normandie, Italiens und Russlands.

Frage den heimkehrenden deutschen Soldaten,

ob er will, dass sein Heimatort so aussieht, wie die zerschossenen Dörfer und Städte der Normandie, Italiens und Russlands.

Die Treue des deutschen Soldaten gehört nicht der bankrotten Partei, sondern Dir, deutsche Frau, Deinen Kindern und der Heimat. Und Du kannst den deutschen Soldaten, Deine Kinder und die Heimat vor sinnloser Vernichtung bewahren, wenn Du forderst:

SCHLUSS!

WG 9

German woman, it is your time to speak!

This is the sixth year of war. The German soldier has returned. He has suffered unbelievably on the battlefields of Russia, the deserts of Africa, under Allied drum-fire in Italy and the hail of bombs on the Western Front. Once more on home soil he has to fight against the tremendous superiority of the Anglo-American war machine and for that he has neither enough tanks nor Luftwaffe. You, German woman, hold the power to prevent endless suffering, horror and death. Tell the returned German soldier :

- ***That you do not want the senseless last resistance.***
- ***That you do not want to have your cities and villages blasted to smithereens.***
- ***That you have had enough of the S.S. and the Party who order the destruction of the homeland just to keep themselves a few days longer in the saddle.***
- ***That therefore his loyalty as a soldier belongs exclusively to his people.***
- ***That this people demand***

The end of the war!

Away with the war prolongers!

Immediate peace and reconstruction of Germany!

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TRANSLATION OF W.G.9

To the German woman !

Germany herself will now be the Theater of War. Every bomb and every shell from now on will explode on German soil. German blood will sink into the German earth. Cities, villages and fields will go up in smoke and flames. Such is the wish of Hitler and his Party fanatics.

Do you want the war at home ?

Ask the returning German soldier

whether individual bravery and courage can bring to a stop the Anglo-American war machine.

Ask the returning German soldier

if he wants for German women and children the same fate that befell the civil population of Normandy, Italy and Russia.

Ask the returning German soldier

if he wishes his country to look as do the shattered cities of Normandy, Italy and Russia.

The loyalty of the German soldier does not belong to the bankrupt Party but to you, German woman, to your children and your country. And you can save the German soldier, your children and your country from senseless destruction if you demand :

THE END !

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L.R. 41 COMBINED ANGLO AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT Date 26.9.44

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No.	Title	Sept.	Pkgs or Bombs	No. of Leaflets	No. of Units	Target
G.18	Who is afraid of Peace?	23/24	22P	352,000	352,000	Munster
G.17	Without the Party - No War	23/24	9P	144,000	144,000	Munster
WG.9	Warning Leaflet	26/27	6P	96,000	96,000	Karlsruhe
WG.2F	Foreign Workers	23rd	5B	45,000	360,000	Frankfurt
WG.2P	Foreign Workers	23rd	5B	45,000	360,000	Frankfurt
+ WG.8D	Foreign Workers	23rd	10B	800,000	800,000	Frankfurt
+ WG.8F	Foreign Workers	23rd	25B	2,000,000	2,000,000	Frankfurt
+ WG.8P	Foreign Workers	23rd	15B	1,200,000	1,200,000	Frankfurt
WG.4I	Foreign Workers	23rd	5B	400,000	400,000	Frankfurt
+ WG.6I	Foreign Workers	23rd	5B	190,000	190,000	Coblenz
			5B	190,000	190,000	Mannheim
			10B	380,000	380,000	
+ WG.7C	Foreign Workers	23rd	5B	400,000	400,000	Mannheim
+ WG.7P	Foreign Workers	23rd	3B	120,000	120,000	Mannheim
+ WG.5C	Foreign Workers	23rd	5B	400,000	400,000	Jettisoned in Channel
XG.26	A Year Ago	23rd	5B	110,000	220,000	Mannheim
ZG.42	Appeal to Germ.Generals	23rd	5B	175,000	350,000	Mannheim
T.159	Nachrichten	23rd	10B	103,000	618,000	Frankfurt
			10B	103,000	618,000	Coblenz
			20B	206,000	1,236,000	
T.158	Nachrichten	23rd	10B	100,000	600,000	Frankfurt
T.160	Nachrichten	23rd	10B	100,000	600,000	Coblenz
			10B	100,000	600,000	Mannheim
			20B	200,000	1,200,000	
ZG.45	One Minute which may save your life.	26th	1B	52,500	52,500	Hoedekenskerke
			1B	52,500	52,500	Flushing
			1B	52,500	52,500	Middleburg
			1B	52,500	52,500	Goes
			4B	210,000	210,000	
		26/27	1B	52,500	52,500	Aachen
			1B	52,500	52,500	Duren
			1B	52,500	52,500	Schleiden
			3B	157,500	157,500	
ZG.58	The last Weeks	26/27	1B	76,724	76,724	Blamont
			1B	76,724	76,724	Baccarat
			1B	76,724	76,724	St. Die
			1B	76,724	76,724	Belfort
			2B	153,448	153,448	Mulhouse
			6B	460,344	460,344	
ZG.61	Safe Conduct	26/27	1B	80,000	80,000	Aachen
			1B	80,000	80,000	Duren
			1B	80,000	80,000	Schleiden
			1B	80,000	80,000	Trier
			4B	320,000	320,000	
ZG.64	The End	26th	1B	82,400	82,400	Hoedekenskerke
			1B	82,400	82,400	Flushing
			1B	82,400	82,400	Goes
			1B	82,406	82,400	Middleburg
			4B	329,600	329,600	
ZG.66	Eisenhower Statement	26/27.	2B	160,000	160,000	Arnheim
			1B	80,000	80,000	Cleve
			1B	80,000	80,000	Goch
			2B	160,000	160,000	Bocholt
			2B	160,000	160,000	Wesel
			1B	80,000	80,000	Bitburg
			2B	160,000	160,000	Cologne
			1B	80,000	80,000	Trier
			1B	80,000	80,000	Merzig
			1B	80,000	80,000	St. Die
			1B	80,000	80,000	Belfort
			1B	80,000	80,000	Mulhouse
			16B	1,280,000	1,280,000	
		26th	1B	46,082	46,082	Vught
			1B	46,082	46,082	Hertogenbosch
			2B	92,164	[illegible]	[illegible]
			4B	184,328	184,328	

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COMBINED ANGLO AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT

CONTINUED.

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No.	Title	Sept.	Pkgs or Bombs	No. of Leaflets	N.O. Units	Target
ZG.68	You can save yourselves	26/27	3B	136,875	136,875	La Rochelle
			2B	91,250	91,250	Pointe de Grave
			5B	228,125	228,125	
WG.10	Warning Leaflet	26/27	1B	81,951	81,951	Emmerich
			1B	81,951	81,951	Cleve
			1B	81,951	81,951	Goch
			1B	81,951	81,951	Bocholt
			1B	81,951	81,951	Wesel
			3B	245,853	245,853	Cologne
			8B	655,608	655,608	
ZH. 2	Instructions to Civilians	26/27	2B	80,000	160,000	Oosterbeek
			2B	80,000	160,000	Rheden
			4B	160,000	320,000	
		26	1B	40,000	80,000	Vught
			1B	40,000	80,000	Hertogenbosch
			1B	40,000	80,000	Tiel
			2B	80,000	160,000	Witchen
			1B	40,000	80,000	Rhenen
			1B	40,000	80,000	Wageningen
			1B	40,000	80,000	Ede
			8B	320,000	640,000	
T.162	Nachrichten	26	6B	57,576	345,456	Calais
			6B	57,576	345,456	Dunkirk
			1B	9,596	57,576	Hoedekenskerle
			1B	9,596	57,576	Flushing
			1B	9,596	57,576	Middelburg
			1B	9,596	57,576	Goes
			1B	9,596	57,576	Vught
			1B	9,596	57,576	Hertogenbosch
			2B	19,192	115,152	Witchen
			1B	9,596	57,576	Tiel
			1B	9,596	57,576	Rhenen
			1B	9,596	57,576	Wageningen
			1B	9,596	57,576	Ede
			24B	230,304	1,381,824	
T.163	Nachrichten	26/27	3B	24,060	144,360	La Rochelle
			2B	16,040	96,240	Pointe de Grave
			1B	8,020	48,120	Oosterbeek
			1B	8,020	48,120	Rheden
			2B	16,040	96,240	Arnheim
			2B	16,040	96,240	Emmerich
			1B	8,020	48,120	Cleve
			2B	16,040	96,240	Goch
			2B	16,040	96,240	Bocholt
			2B	16,040	96,240	Wesel
			5B	40,100	240,600	Cologne
			2B	16,040	96,240	Aachen
			1B	8,020	48,120	Duren
			1B	8,020	48,120	Schleiden
			2B	16,040	96,240	Bitburg
			2B	16,040	96,240	Trier
			2B	16,040	96,240	Merzig
			2B	16,040	96,240	Blamont
			2B	16,040	96,240	Baccarat
			2B	16,040	96,240	St. Die
			2B	16,040	96,240	Belfort
			3B	24,060	144,360	Mulhouse
			44B	352,880	2,117,280	
ZG.66	Eisenhower Statement		1B	46,082	46,082	Tiel
			1B	46,082	46,082	Rhenen
			1B	46,082	46,082	Wageningen
			1B	46,082	46,082	Ede
			4B	184,328	184,328	

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INDEXED

Nr. 163, Dienstag, 26. September 1944

NACHRICHTEN FÜR DIE TRUPPE

Fremdarbeiter erhalten Waffen aus der Luft

Sabotage-Brandpäckchen

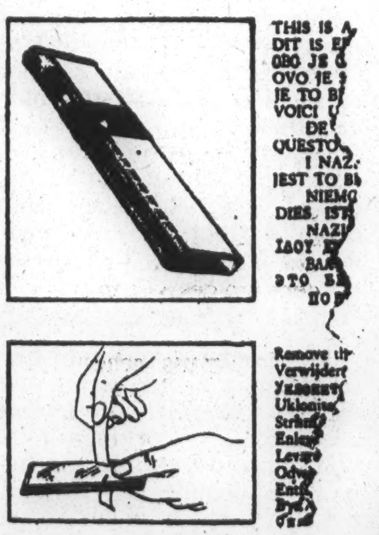
Die systematische Bewaffnung der Fremdarbeiter im Reich zu grossangelegten Sabotage- und Terrorakten gegen die Reichsverteidigung trat gestern in ein neues Stadium, als Hunderte von alliierten Bombern erhebliche Mengen von Brandpäckchen in weiten Gebieten Westdeutschlands abwarfen.

Diese Brandpäckchen wurden von anglo-amerikanischen Fliegern abgeworfen, die das Gebiet von Frankfurt, Koblenz und Ludwigshafen mit Bomben belegten.

Die ersten Berichte über den Abwurf grosser Mengen von Brandpäckchen trafen aus nichtgebombten Gebieten ein, und zwar erst längere Zeit, nachdem Frankfurt, Koblenz und Ludwigshafen angegriffen und alle verfügbaren Kräfte dort zur Brandbekämpfung und zu Rettungsarbeiten eingesetzt worden waren.

Sofort wurden überall Stadt- und Landwacht und HJ aufgeboten, um die Brandpäckchen einzusammeln. Die Suche wird noch fortgesetzt. Den Sammlern wurde mitgeteilt, dass sie die Brandstiftungskapseln ohne Gefahr auflesen können.

Gleichzeitig wurde überall die Polizei alarmiert, SS- und Überfallkommandos rollten in die Fremdarbeiterlager, Razzien wurden in zahlreichen Betrieben vorgenommen, überall wurden Fremdarbeiter und andere verdächtige Passanten angehalten und durchsucht.



Das Bild zeigt einen Ausschnitt der Gebrauchsanweisung die dem Brandpäckchen beiliegt

In Ludwigshafen mussten Polizeiverstärkungen aus Mannheim, Heidelberg und Speyer angefordert werden, um das Gemeinschaftslager der I.G. Farben zu durchsuchen, in dem über 50 000 Fremdarbeiter aller Nationalitäten wohnen.

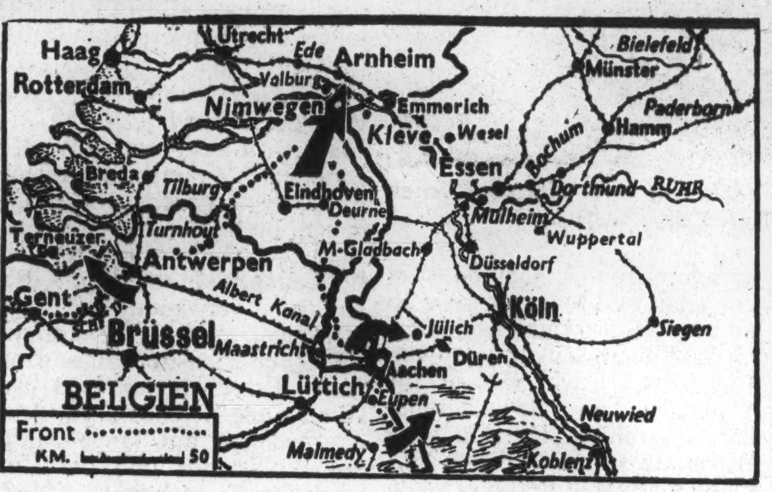
In Frankfurt haben SS-Abteilungen das Lager holländischer Fremdarbeiter im Kristallpalast in der Grossen Gallusstr. besetzt.

Die Frankfurter Polizei meldet, dass HJ und Stadtwacht bis Anbruch der Dunkelheit zwischen 20 und 25 000 Brandstiftungs-

(Fortsetzung Seite 4)

Westliches Rh nland unter schwerem Artillerie-Beschuss

Ein weites Gebiet des Reichs zwischen Aachen und Köln liegt seit gestern mittag unter schwerem Artilleriefeuer der Alliierten. In Düren, Jülich und vielen anderen Städten und Dörfern muss die Bevölkerung in Gräben und Unterständen Deckung nehmen vor Granaten schwersten Kalibers.



Über den Ortschaften kreisen in ihren Flugzeugen die anglo-amerikanischen Artilleriebeobachter.

Der ganze Verkehr liegt still. Nichts kann sich auf den Strassen zeigen. Pulverdampf und Rauchwolken von getroffenen Treibstoff - und Munitionslagern ziehen in langen Schwaden über die Landschaft.

Schwere Verluste gibt es auch wieder unter den Schanzern, die in den Gräben, die sie gerade ausheben, Deckung suchen.

Während hier zwischen Aachen und Köln die erste schwere Beschiessung des Reichsgebiets im Gange ist, die vielleicht der Auftakt zu einem Grossangriff ist, dauern die Kämpfe rings um Arnheim mit unverminderter Heftigkeit an.

Alliierte vor Valburg

Immer wieder greifen die deutschen Truppen die Igelstellungen der anglo-amerikanischen Luftlandeverbände an, die am Nordufer des Niederrhein seit acht Tagen das Einfallstor nach dem Ruhrgebiet offenhalten. Die deutschen MG-Nester bestreichen die Flussufer. Kampfflugzeuge griffen bei Nacht Bereitstellungen der Alliierten am Südufer an.

Trotzdem gelang es den Engländern, weitere Truppen gestern über den Niederrhein zu bringen und ihre Luftlandeverbände zu verstärken.

Nach letzten Meldungen ist das Südende der Arnheimer Rheinbrücke jetzt in englischer Hand.

Am Nordufer des Niederrhein zieht sich der Kampf immer weiter am Flussufer entlang, wo die Engländer jetzt versuchen, Panzer und Artillerie über den Fluss zu bringen.

Starke Panzerverbände wurden gestern in Valburg, nur wenige Kilometer vom Niederrhein, gemeldet.

Turnhout gefallen

Die Alliierten warten aber offenbar nicht erst auf den Fall von Arnheim, um ihre Angriffsfront gegen das nördliche Rheinland zu erweitern. An mehreren Stellen sind die Engländer gestern aus ihrem langen Nachschubkorridor von der belgischen Grenze durch Eindhoven - Nimwegen nach Arnheim ausgebrochen.

Ein letzter Versuch der 180. Reserve-Division, den anglo-amerikanischen Nachschubkorridor bei Eindhoven von Osten her zu durchstossen, ist gescheitert.

Jetzt sind die Engländer in diesem Raum bis weit über Deurne hinaus vorgestossen und nur wenige Kilometer von der Maas und der Reichsgrenze entfernt. Diese Verbände suchen jetzt Anschluss an die englische Kampfgruppe, die den grössten Teil des Reichswalds bei Kleve in Besitz hält und aus dem Raum

(Fortsetzung Seite 4)

Die anderen Fronten

Ostfront: Vor neuer Sowjet-Grossoffensive in Litauen und gegen Ostpreussen.

Nordostfront: Finnische Truppen greifen deutsche 20. Gebirgs-Armee in Nordfinnland an.

Italienfront: Alliierte erreichen Rubikon.

Südostfront: Sowjetvorstoss in Ungarn zwischen Arad und Szegedin.

Siehe S.4

27 Tonnen Sprit für 8 Dödel gegen London

Acht He-111 starteten in der Nacht zum Montag wieder mit dem Dödel zum Einsatz gegen England. Zwei Maschinen sind nicht zurückgekehrt und dürften von britischen Jägern abgefangen worden sein.

Die He-111, die jetzt, nach dem Verlust der Dödelrampen an der Kanalküste, den Dödeleinsatz gegen England fliegen, müssen von ihren Einsatzhäfen in Westdeutschland Kurs über Nordholland nehmen dann mit ihrem Dödel über die Nordsee fliegen und den Dödel an einer vorher genau festgelegten Position für den Flug in den Raum von Gross-London ablassen.

Wenn die Abschussposition über der Nordsee nicht genau stimmt, fliegt der Dödel ins Blaue.

Für den Abschuss dieser acht Dödel gegen den Raum von Gross-London in der Nacht zum Montag wurden wieder pro Maschine samt Dödel 3 350 Liter Sprit verbraucht; für acht Dödel gegen Gross-London insgesamt also fast 27 Tonnen Treibstoff.

Die Alliierten setzten gestern ihre Luftoffensive gegen das Reichsgebiet fort. Frankfurt, Koblenz und Ludwigshafen wurden mit Bomben belegt.

Der kanadische Brigade-General J. Rockingham (rechts) im Gespräch mit Genlt. Ferd'nand Heim, Oberbefehlshaber der Garnison in Boulogne, nach der Übergabe der Stadt

Gen. v. Zangen ersetzt Genobst. Hans v. Salmuth

Endgültig zur Führerreserve überstellt wurde der Oberbefehlshaber der 15. Armee, Generaloberst Hans von Salmuth.

Der neue Oberbefehlshaber der 15. Armee in Holland ist der als Parteigeneral bekannte General der Infanterie Gustav von Zangen.

Generaloberst von Salmuth zog an der Spitze der 2. Armee im Juni 41 nach Russland. Im Februar wurde er dort von Generaloberst Weiss abgelöst und übernahm den Oberbefehl der 15. Armee in Belgien.

Gesandter Schmidt zieht die Bilanz

EIN KAMERAD ZUR LAGE

Wer heute noch offiziell aus Deutschland ins neutrale Ausland reisen darf, der muss schon wirklich einen hieb- und stichfesten Grund vorzuweisen haben. Wenn man nicht nachweisen kann, dass die Reise im Staatsinteresse liegt, dann ist es verdammt schwer, die Erlaubnis zu kriegen.

Der Herr Gesandte Dr. Paul Schmidt, Chef der Presseabteilung des Auswärtigen Amts, ist vorige Woche grade wieder einmal nach Schweden gefahren. Da kann keiner was dagegen sagen, wenn so ein hohes Tier nach Schweden fährt — das muss ja wohl im Staatsinteresse liegen, zumal die Herren von der Regierungsclique doch sagen: Der Staat — das sind wir.

Er hat die militärischen und wirtschaftlichen Realitäten überprüft . . .

Ehe Herr Schmidt abgereist ist, hat er schnell noch einmal ein paar Kraftworte an die ausländische Presse gerichtet. Damit nämlich keiner auf den naheliegenden Verdacht kommt: Der Herr Gesandte Schmidt ist doch auch einer von den Leuten, die auf Grund ihrer hohen Stellung Einsicht in die Akten haben und die infolgedessen wissen, dass der Schwindel nicht mehr lange dauern kann — und wenn so ein Mann ins Ausland fährt, dann kommt er womöglich nicht wieder.

Also um so einen hässlichen Verdacht garnicht erst aufkommen zu lassen, hat Herr Schmidt vor der Abreise seinen Standpunkt nochmal öffentlich klargelegt und hat gesagt:

„Wir in Deutschland“ (da ist also Herr Schmidt mit eingeschlossen) „werden kämpfen bis zum letzten Mann. Und diese deutsche Entschlossenheit ist nicht etwa eine Art Untergangsfanatismus — das ist ein Siegesfanatismus. Wenn wir bereit sind, zu sterben“ (auch dabei schliesst sich Herr Schmidt wohl ein) „so nicht um des Sterbens willen, sondern um des Siegens willen. . “

* * *

Man muss schon um Entschuldigung bitten, wenn man diesen ausgeleierten Unsinn wiederholt. Aber man muss sich doch die Mühe machen im Falle Schmidt. Herr Schmidt hat sich nämlich auch dagegen verwahrt, dass sein „Glaube an den Sieg“ etwa nur eine Art Mystizismus wäre. Im Gegenteil. Herr Schmidt sagt: er hat „die militärischen und wirtschaftlichen Realitäten überprüft, und die Bilanz lautet:— „wir können siegen.“

Da ist zweifellos etwas Wahres dran. Man kann überzeugt sein, dass Herr Schmidt tatsächlich die militärischen und wirtschaftlichen Realitäten überprüft hat. Denn dass der Herr Gesandte sich über die Realitäten der Lage klar ist, das geht daraus hervor, dass er sich entschlossen hat, nach dem Krieg nach Schweden zu übersiedeln. Falls er heil aus der Katastrophe rauskommt.

Herr Schmidt hat dafür seit langem die nötigen Vorbereitungen getroffen. Offenbar hat er vor, sein Leben drüben von Grund auf neu aufzubauen.

Zunächst einmal will er heiraten, und zwar seine schwedische Freundin, Baronesse Margarethe Tamm. Herr Schmidt ist zwar augenblicklich mit jemand anderem verheiratet, aber der Scheidungsprozess läuft schon, und die gegenwärtige Frau Schmidt macht keine Schwierigkeiten. Die kann bei dem geplanten Arrangement nur gewinnen.

Inzwischen baut die zukünftige Frau Schmidt, jetzige Baronesse Tamm, das traute Heim in Schweden auf. Und da ist es nur recht und billig, dass sie ab und zu rüberkommt nach Berlin und ihren Zukünftigen um Rat fragt. Etwa, was er für Vorhänge im Schlafzimmer haben will. Die tüchtige Baronesse Tamm ist dieses Jahr schon viermal in Berlin gewesen und viermal wieder zurück nach Schweden gefahren — und dreimal ist sie auch glatt durch den Zoll durchgekommen.

Aber diesmal hat's einen kleinen Ärger gegeben, wie Margarethe Tamm wieder nach Stockholm gefahren ist — da haben die schwedischen Zollbeamten bei der zukünftigen Frau Schmidt einen Haufen Juwelen gefunden im Gepäck, und schöne dicke Bündel amerikanischer Dollars und englischer Pfunde. . .

* * *

Das beweist nur eins: Die Wahl des Herrn Gesandten Schmidt ist auf die Richtige gefallen, Margarethe Tamm ist eine vorsorgliche Hausfrau und ein nützlicher Lebenskamerad. Und wenn's auch dies eine Mal schief gegangen ist — deswegen sollte Herr Schmidt seiner Margarethe keine Szene machen, wenn die beiden sich jetzt in Stockholm treffen, sie wird schon genug von dem Schmidtschen Familienvermögen rausgeschafft haben.

Und Herr Schmidt ist ja noch jung, der ist doch jetzt erst 35, das Leben liegt vor ihm, der kann sich immer noch eine wunderbare neue Karriere aufbauen. Besonders, da seine neue Frau doch die grossartigsten Beziehungen hat, die ist mit den Kreugers verwandt, mit dem Streichholztrust — da kommt früher oder später eine ganz nette Erbschaft. Und so können alle Beteiligten an dem Arrangement auf lange Jahre des Wohlstands und der Zufriedenheit rechnen: Herr Schmidt, die neue Frau Schmidt, die alte Frau Schmidt und die beiden kleinen Schmidts erster Ehe.

* * *

Wie Herr Schmidt so richtig gesagt hat: er hat die militärischen und wirtschaftlichen Realitäten überprüft — und daraus die Bilanz gezogen.

Oblt. J.v.Ö.

Granatsplitter

ORDEN und Ehrenzeichen sind jetzt nicht mehr im freien Handel zu erwerben. Der Grund hierfür ist das Ansteigen des unberechtigten Tragens von Orden und Ehrenzeichen im Reich.

In Zukunft sind die benötigten Orden und Ehrenzeichen nur noch auf dem Dienstwege anzufordern.

Igelstellungen der Drückebergerei

42 neue Soldatenzeitungen für HJ-Kämpfer sind in den letzten vier Wochen neu herausgegeben worden und werden an die neu einberufenen Hitlerjungen an die Front verschickt. In den Redaktionen dieser Zeitungen haben 214 Uk-gestellte Heimatkrieger der Partei und der HJ eine gute Anstellung gefunden, die weitab vom Schuss die nötige Frontstimmung verbreiten helfen.

Heimatlose Me

Die Japan-Maschine der „Führer-Reise-Staffel“ soll auf einen anderen Flugplatz gebracht werden, weil Lechfeld jetzt zu oft angegriffen wird.

Wohin die Japan-Maschine, die Me 264, allerdings überführt werden soll, ist noch nicht bekannt. Die Me 264 ist jetzt immer mit 28 000 Litern vollgetankt und dafür braucht man eine Startstrecke von rund 2 000 Metern. Flugplätze mit solchen langen Startbahnen stehen aber im Reich nicht genug zur Verfügung.

Brief aus dem Jenseits

Als die Eltern und die Gattin des als gefallen gemeldeten Gefreiten Jakob Mairhofer aus Thiersee von der für ihn abgehaltenen Gedenkfeier heimkehrten, fanden sie einen Brief aus Übersee vor. Er war vom Gefreiten Jakob Mairhofer, der ihnen mitteilte, dass er sich wohlauf in Kriegsgefangenschaft in Kanada befinde.

Da staunt Schiller

Die erste Glocke aus durchsichtigem Glas wurde im grossen Turm der Stadtkirche in Eisenbrod im Protektorat angebracht. Von der Glasglocke wird behauptet, dass ihr „glasklarer Klang“ weiter trägt als der der üblichen Metallglocken. . .

Man singt nach Punkten

Wertungssingen soll in allen grösseren R-Betrieben eingeführt werden. Dies wurde auf einer Tagung der westfälischen Sängerführer in Soest beschlossen

Den Belegschaften soll hiermit nach harter Tagesarbeit geistiger Auftrieb gegeben werden, nachdem im Rahmen der allgemeinen Mobilmachung alle übrigen Kultureinrichtungen stillgelegt wurden. Dem Sieger aus diesem Sängerwettstreit wird die von Kaiser Wilhelm II. gestiftete goldene Sängerkette verliehen.

Alter Mundschenk

Seinen 91. Geburtstag beging in Königsbad in der Pfalz der Winzer Heinrich Krämer. Als 18 jähriger Winzerbursche hatte er den Siegestrunk der Pfälzer dem bayrischen Kronprinzen überreicht, als dieser an der Spitze seiner Truppen aus dem Feldzug 1870-71 zurückkehrte.

Ein Held ehrt den anderen

In Erfüllung seines totalen Kriegseinsatzes überreichte der 35 jährige Oberpräsident und Gauleiter Pg. Lauterbacher dem Dichter und Frontsoldaten, Bodo Schütt, in einer zeremoniellen Feier den Hermann-Löns-Preis für seine Bücher „Stern im Grenzenlosen“ und „Gestirn des Krieges.“

Flicktrupps

Das deutsche Frauenwerk hat in verschiedenen Gauen des Reiches sogenannte „Flicktrupps“ zusammengestellt, um der Landbevölkerung beim Ausbessern von Kleidern und Wäsche auszuhelfen. Diese „Flicktrupps“ werden in den Dörfen von Bauernhof zu Bauernhof gehen und die aufgespeicherte Flickwäsche wieder in Ordnung bringen.

DIE LETZTEN 21 TAGE

3. September: Britische Panzer in Brüssel.

4. September: Engländer besetzen Antwerpen.

5. September: Russland erklärt Bulgarien den Krieg. Wenige Stunden später bittet Bulgarien um Waffenstillstand.

6. September: Ypern, Gent und Namur gefallen.

7. September: Lüttich und Ostende gefallen. — Bulgarien erklärt Deutschland den Krieg.

9. September: Sowjet-Vorstösse bei Przemysl und Krosno.

10. September: Amerikaner nehmen Luxemburg.

12. September: Le Havre und Festung Eben Emael gefallen.

13. September: Amerikaner erobern die ersten Vorwerke des Westwalls.

15. September: Alliierte nehmen Maastricht, Nancy. Prüm und Stollberg.

16. September: Alliierte durchbrechen Westwall an drei Stellen. In Nordbelgien überschreiten Engländer die Schelde.

17. September: 15 000 anglo-amerikanische Luftlandetruppen landen in Holland.

19. September: Englische Panzer erreichen den Rhein bei Nimwegen. — Sowjets brechen auf 120 km breiter Front bei Riga durch.

20. September: Engländer überschreiten Rhein in Holland. — München-Gladbach und Rheydt durch Luftangriffe völlig zerstört.

21. September: Rheinbrücke in Nimwegen fällt unbeschädigt in alliierte Hände. — Im Baltikum ist Wesenberg gefallen.

22. September: Alliierte Luftlandetruppen bei Arnheim erhalten weitere Verstärkungen. Deutsche Besatzung in Boulogne stellt den Kampf ein, Genmaj. Heim ergibt sich mit 8 000 Überlebenden.—Estnische Hauptstadt Reval von Sowjets genommen. — Rimini, Eckpfeiler der Adriastellung, gefallen.

23. September: Schwere Kämpfe bei Arnheim. — Sowjets nehmen Pernau, letzten Evakuierungshafen am Rigaer Meerbusen, und überschreiten im Süden die ungarische Grenze im Vormarsch auf Szegedin und Zenta.

24. September: Briten überqueren Niederrhein bei Arnheim, vereinigen sich mit der bisher isolierten Luftlande-Armee. Auch der Wilhem-Kanal bei Helmond überschritten. — Sowjets brechen in die Donau-Ebene ein, beschleunigen Vormarsch auf Budapest und Wien. — Frontstadt Meuss steht nach schwerem Luftangriff in Flammen.

Führerwort

„Wir haben ja alle im Felde die fürchterlichen Folgen vor Augen gehabt, die sich für junge, im Kriegshandwerk nicht gründlich ausgebildete Soldaten ergeben. Freiwilligenformationen, die 15 und 20 Wochen lang mit eiserner Entschlossenheit bei grenzenloser Hingabe gedrillt worden waren, stellten an der Front nichtsdestoweniger nur Kanonenfutter dar.“

„*Mein Kampf,*“ *Seite* 604.

Erster Bericht aus dem besetzten Reich

Ein U-Boot-Bunker bei Brest nach der Zerstörung durch die englische R.A.F. Man sieht deutlich, mit welcher Wucht die Bomben ihr Vernichtungswerk in diesem Versteck durchsetzen konnten.

Lehrer wird vom Militär zum Bürgermeister ernannt

Einen ersten Bericht aus dem besetzten Reich bringen jetzt die englischen Zeitungen.

Die Schilderung kommt aus Kornei Münster bei Aachen. Von dem 4980 Einwohnern sind 2800 zurückgeblieben. Zum Bürgermeister wurde von den amerikanischen Militärbehörden ein Schullehrer eingesetzt, der früher der Partei angehörte, aber nach Aussage der zurückgebliebenen Einwohner schon immer vieles getan hat, was den Parteiführern nicht gepasst hat.

Im Büro der Militärverwaltung am Benediktusplatz sind vier deutsche Mädchen angestellt

Rationierung aufgehoben

Versammlungen von mehr als fünf Personen sind verboten. Gottesdienste sind zugelassen. Rundfunkempfänger haben die Einwohner behalten dürfen. Das Tragen von Uniformen der Partei und der angeschlossenen Verbände ist verboten. Von 9 Uhr abends bis 6 Uhr früh ist Ausgehverbot. Alle Schulen und Gerichtsbehörden sind bis auf weiteres geschlossen.

Lebensmittel, so heisst es weiter in dem Bericht, gibt es in Korneli Münster reichlich, denn Rationierung und Ablieferungspflicht sind im Augenblick aufgehoben.

Kein Urlaub — also auch kein Führerpaket

Das Führerpaket für Fronturlauber, das im Dezember 42 eingeführt wurde, soll abgeschafft werden, da die Voraussetzung für die Einführung nicht mehr besteht. Ursprünglich sollte es an die Stelle der Lebensmittel treten, die die Soldaten aus den besetzten Überschussgebieten Europas mit nach Hause brachten. Jetzt ist jeder Urlaub voraussichtlich bis Kriegsende gesperrt, Ausserdem gibt es besetzte Gebiete, aus denen Lebensmittel nach dem Reich kommen, abgesehen von Dänemark, nicht mehr.

Auch andere Sonderzuteilungen, wie die Spezialrationen für Zuckerkranke und die Sonderrationen für werdende Mütter, sollen demnächst fortfallen.

Neue Attentate in den Donaualpengauen

Die wachsende Ohnmacht der Polizeikräfte im Reich spiegelt sich immer mehr in Vergeltungsattentaten auf Amstwalter der Partei, die sich durch Übergriffe verhasst gemacht haben. Im Laufe der letzten Woche wurden allein in den Donau-Alpengauen und in Bayern die folgenden 10 Parteibeamten und SS-Führer liquidiert.

1. Der Ortsgruppenleiter von Buchenstein in Südtirol, Hauptgemeinschaftleiter Bellenzier, der von drei Burschen auf Fahrrädern erschossen wurde.

2. SA-Obersturmführer Otmar Friedl, Kreisschulrat in Leibnitz in Kärnten.

3. Der Blockwart Johann Sievertz aus Graz, dessen Witwe daraufhin ihren Posten als Blockmutter niederlegte.

4. Der Werkscharleiter Heinrich Salzer in Steyr.

5. Der SS-Rottenführer und Schupo-Wachtmeister Simon Kerschbaumer in Bayreuth.

6. Der SS-Unterscharführer und Gendarmeriewachtmeister Hammerschmied im Geburtsort des Führers, Branau.

7. Oberförster SS-Hauptsturmführer Franz Dreidlmaier in Radmannsdorf in Oberkrain.

8. Der SS-Sturmmann und Bergaufseher Moder in Tegernsee.

9. Der Gendarmerie-Oberwachtmeister SS-Unterscharführer Traxler in Friedberg und

10. SS-Oberscharführer Eduard Koppler, Leiter der Landwacht in Bad Wiessee.

Von den Tätern fehlt jede Spur.

TN soll alles zerstören

Zum 25-jährigen Bestehen der Technischen Nothilfe sprach gestern vor Vertretern der deutschen Presse der stellvertretende Chef der TN, Generalleutnant der Polizei Siebert.

Er schilderte die grossen Aufgaben, die der Teno heute bei der Verteidigung des Reichs zufallen. Es gilt deutsche Häuser nieder zureissen und deutsche Betriebe zu sprengen, um Schussfelder freizumachen. Kirchen müssen niedergelegt werden, um leicht erkennbare Ziele zu beseitigen. Die Brücken, Strassen und Eisenbahntunnels werden vermint und zerstört, um den Alliierten das weitere Vordringen ins Reich zu erschweren.

Überall auf deutschem Boden stehen an den Schwerpunkten motorisierte Teno-Einheiten für Verwüstungsaufträge zur Verfügung.

Eichenlaub für Genmaj. Marcks

Das Eichenlaub zum Ritterkreuz des Eisernen Kreuzes erhielt Generalmajor Werner Marcks. Kommandeur der 20. thüringischen Panzer-Division als 593. Soldat der deutschen Wehrmacht.

Ritterkreuz für Betzel

Das Ritterkreuz des Eisernen Kreuzes erhielt Generalmajor Clemens Betzel.

Jeder Fünfte bestellt seine Parteizeitung ab

Eine stille Volksabstimmung, die von dem wachsenden Umfang der Kriegs- und Parteimüdigkeit im Reich Zeugnis ablegt, ist die fast schlagartige Abbestellung von Parteizeitungen durch 20 Prozent ihrer bisherigen regelmässigen Bezieher

Zum Anlass wurde die neue Verfügung der Reichspressekammer genommen, wonach Bestellungen für alle Tageszeitungen künftig ein Vierteljahr im Voraus bezahlt werden müssen.

Hugo Thimig †

Die deutschsprachige Theaterwelt betrauert den Tod Hugo Thimigs der im Alter von 90 Jahren am Sonntag früh plötzlich gestorben ist.

Hugo Thimig, gebürtiger Dresdner, kam bereits als 20-jähriger Schauspieler ans Wiener Burgtheater, wo er bis in sein hohes Patriarchenalter hinein auf der Bühne stand.

Sport

Saager und Bunzel wurden überrundet

Sensationell war der Sieg Jährlings in der „Tempo“-Stunde im Radstadion Berlin-Wannsee. Nach 41,8 km gewann Jährling mit 45 Punkten haushoch vor Egerland 20, Lorke 11 und Buse 10 Punkte.

Der deutsche Fliegermeister Werner Bunzel und der Bereichs-Strassenmeister Harry Saager wurden überrundet und konnten nur den 10. bezw. 11. Platz belegen.

200m Steigung weist die 4km Strecke von Erdmannsdorf nach Augustusburg auf, wo Sonntag die Chemnitzer Radsport-Zeit abgeschlossen wurde.

Der Chemnitzer Bähler gewann das schwere Rennen zum drittenmal und damit den Wanderpreis der Stadt Augustusburg endgültig. Seine Zeit war 9:35,5 vier Sekunden vor Rutte-Chemnitz, Schubert-Meissen, Bolte und Friesen, beide Chemnitz.

Dreimal 20km ging es „quer durch“ und „rund um“ Celle im „Grossen Cellensia-Preis“, den Holthöfer-Bielefeld gewann, in Abwesenheit so guter Fahrer wie Heuser-Dortmund und Notdurft-Hannover

Nach seinem Sieg im Grossen Preis von Hannover holte sich Holthöfer auch diese Trophäe. Er legte die 60km in 1:55:35 zurück, zweiter wurde sein Vereinskamerad Neumann.

Die Sonntag abgesagten Bahnradrennen in Bamberg sollen am 8. Oktober nachgeholt werden.

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General der Flak Borchardt spielte mit im Tenniskampf der Sanitäts-Staffel Gross-Berlin gegen die Einsatzkompanie des OKW für das WHW.

Roman Najuch, der alte Berufsspieler, war der beste Mann der Sanitäter; er schlug Ferdinand Henkel glatt. Bei der Einsatzkompanie war Dr. Tübben der stärkste Spieler. Die Sanität siegte 4:3.

Beim sogenannten Tennis-Turnier bei Blau-Weiss, Berlin, schlug der Sudetendeutsche Roderich Menzel den Reichsfachamtsleiter Ferdinand Henkel 9:7, 7:5, den Bruder des gefallenen Meisters Henner Henkel. Ausserdem gab es einige Doppelspiele.

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Die Schwerathleten arbeiteten in den Berliner „Pratersälen“ von morgens bis zum Einbruch der Verdunkelung. Vormittags gab es Judokämpfe, nachmittags traten Ringer und Schwerathleten auf.

Die Amateurboxkämpfe im Friedrichshain wurden ausschliesslich von Jugendboxern bestritten.

Gladiator

Klavierspielen gegag K.-und P.-Mudigkeit

Eine traurige Miene ist kein Kriegsbeitrag, stellt der Leiter des Hauptkulturamtes der NSDAP, Karl Cerff, fest, Er verordnet, dass Parteidamen, die in den Kulturdienststellen ihren Kriegseinsatz leisten, im Kampf gegen die Kriegs- und Parteimüdigkeit Klavierspielen, Volksmusik machen und in Rüstungsbetrieben Puppenspiele aufführen sollen.

Damit werden sie, wie sich Pg. Cerff ausdrückt, auch die Herzen aufrüsten.

Parteidamen erhalten neue Druckposten

Scheinarbeitsverträge beim „NS-Reichsbund für Leibesübungen“ haben sich 58 Parteibeamten für ihre Frauen und Töchter verschafft.

Die Tätigkeit wird darin bestehen, ein paar Stunden täglich in der Abteilung Leibeserziehung der Frau, Einsendungen für den NSRL-Wettbewerb „Sportbekleidung durch Selbsthilfe“ durchzusehen.

Mit diesen 58 Neueinstellungen ist die Zahl der Parteiangehörigen, deren totaler Kriegseinsatz darin besteht, Vorschläge für den totalen Kriegseinsatz durchzusehen, auf 3 100 angewachsen

Davon sind 1 560 bei den verschiedenen Gau- und Kreisamtsstellen beschäftigt, um die an die FPN 08000 gerichteten Vorschläge zu sichten.

1 280 arbeiten beim Leistungsertüchtigungswerk der DAF., wo sie Vorschläge für den Wettbewerb der Fabriken und Anwärter für Muster-Betriebs-Diplome prüfen.

93 werden bei der Reichsjugendführung sitzen und die Resultate der diesjährigen Berufswettbewerbe-Aktion der HJ durchblättern.

Der Rest, der bei der NSRL und NS-Frauenschaft beschäftigt ist, widmet sich in nimmermüdem Einsatz der Sichtung von Flicktrupps- und Nähstuben-Wettbewerben

Kasperle-Theater im Luftschutzbunker

Als Kasperle im Kampf gegen die Kriegs- und Parteimüdigkeit wurde für die Kriegsdauer der beliebte Hamburger Puppenspieler Heinrich Bothing Uk.-gestellt. Er soll bei alliierten Luftangriffen alle in den Luftschutzbunkern mit fröhlichem Kasperle-Theater aufheitern.

Neue Sowjet-Offensive steht bevor

Gen. Viest führt die Slowaken

Von der russischen Umklamerungsoffensive gegen den Donauraum liegen bisher nur wenige Meldungen vor.

Der OKW-Bericht meldet örtliche Kämpfe aus dem ungarischen Raum zwischen Arad und Szegedin.

Am Nordostflügel, wo ein Angriffskeil der Sowjets versucht, durch die Beskidenpässe und die Slowakei in die Donauebene vorzustossen, wurde laut OKW-Bericht wieder in Abwehr und Gegenangriffen mit wechselvollem Erfolg gekämpft.

Von den anderen Frontabschnitten im Südosten liegen noch folgende Meldungen vor:

Pressburg:

Wie in Pressburg bekannt wird, hat jetzt der Oberbefehlshaber der tschechoslowakischen Wehrmacht, General Viest, den Oberbefehl über die slowakischen Einheiten und die Partisanenarmee übernommen. General Viest hatte sich von London über Moskau nach der Slowakei begeben, wo er jetzt in Neusohl sein Hauptquartier aufgeschlagen hat.

Auch der Bruder von General Viest, Ingenieur Viest, der frühere slowakische Verkehrsminister, ist in Neusohl und organisiert das Verkehrswesen in den von den Aufständischen besetzten Gebieten.

Kleinere Einheiten der slowakischen Wehrmacht, denen es nicht gelang, sich zu den Partisanen durchzuschlagen, sind jetzt entwaffnet und in einem Lager bei Pressburg interniert.

Agram:

Nach erbitterten Strassenkämpfen fiel Banja-Luka, die zweitgrösste Stadt Bosniens, in die Hand der Tito-Partisanen. Mehrere tausend Mann der 69. Infanterie-Division gaben sich in Banja-Luka den Partisanen gefangen.

An der dalmatinischen Küste nahmen Partisanen, unterstützt von alliierten Stosstrupps aus Italien, die Insel Solta. Alle Mann der Besatzung von Solta sind entweder tot oder gefangen.

Nach dem Fall von Solta sind alle Inseln vor der mittleren dalmatinischen Küste in der Hand der Partisanen.

Athen:

Die Hafenstadt Igoumenitsa gegenüber der Insel Korfu wurde von griechischen Freischärlern besetzt, die nun ungehindert Waffen und Munition von den Alliierten erhalten können.

Die fünf deutschen Divisionen in Griechenland sollen sich um Athen und den Piraeus zusammenziehen und dort bis zum letzten Mann aushalten. Dies verlangt ein neuer Führerbefehl an die Wehrmachteinheiten in Griechenland, denen nun durch die Erfolge der Tito-Partisanen und den Vormarsch der Sowjets längs der Donau die Rückzugsstrasse über Belgrad abgeschnitten ist. Die Einheiten in Mittelgriechenland marschieren bereits auf Athen.

Von den Inselbesatzungen kann aber wegen unüberwindlicher Transportschwierigkeiten nur ein Bruchteil nach Athen gebracht werden.

Nach Abwehr eines Panzerangriffes geht sowjetrussische Infanterie im Schutz von schweren Sowjetpanzern zum Gegenangriff vor

Deutsche Truppen in Finnland hart bedrängt

Kämpfe zwischen Wehrmachteinheiten und Finnen finden jetzt in dem ganzen Gebiet von Mittelfinnland über Lappland bis nach Nord-Norwegen statt.

In Mittelfinnland drangen gestern finnische Verbände in Haukipudas und Puolanka ein, die von der 20. Gebirgs-Armee geräumt werden mussten. Die Finnen dringen weiter vor.

In Nord-Norwegen beschränken sich die Kämpfe in der Hauptsache auf Gefechte zwischen finnischen Schiffsbesatzungen und Wehrmachtangehörigen.

Viele von den 80 finnischen Schiffen, die für die Transportflotte Speer und die Wehrmacht in norwegischen Gewässern fuhren, sind der Beschlagnahme durch die deutschen Behörden entkommen. In Hammerfest überwältigte die finnische Besatzung eines Schiffes die deutsche Geschützbedienung und entkam im dichten Nebel auf die hohe See.

Seeleute gehen in die Berge

In Tromsoe, Harstad und Bodoe zerstörten finnische Seeleute die Maschinen ihrer Schiffe, gingen an Land und schlossen sich in den Bergen norwegischen Widerstandsgruppen an.

In Nord-Norwegen wurden jetzt die Befestigungsarbeiten am Lyngenfjord eingestellt, die seit Beginn des Frühjahrs mit Hochdruck betrieben worden waren. Es besteht die Absicht, die Wehrmachteinheiten nördlich Lyngenfjords nach Mittel-Norwegen zurückzuziehen. Zum Schutz der Abtrittsbewegungen legen deutsche Pioniere Minen auf der Strasse von Finnmarken nach Tromsoe.

Bis hinunter nach Oslo werden die Partisanen, die von russischen Fallschirmjägern und Finnen verstärkt werden, immer dreister. Im Oslo-Fjord überwältigten sie die Wachen eines Treibstofflagers und setzten 7000 Tonnen Treibstoff in Brand.

Im Zusammenhang mit den Kämpfen in Finnland wurde gestern in Berlin bekannt gegeben:

Der gesamte Postdienst nach Finnland ist mit sofortiger Wirkung eingestellt worden. Sendungen für deutsche Truppen in Finnland werden von den Postämtern nicht mehr angenommen; unterwegs befindliche Sendungen werden, soweit möglich, an die Absender zurückgeleitet.

Alliierte sind am Rubikon

Im Adria-Abschnitt drangen alliierte Truppen nordwestlich Rimini bis an den Rubikon-Fluss vor. Deutsche Truppen haben Befehl, jedes Bauernhaus, jede Bodenwelle und jeden Weinberg zu verteidigen, um die Alliierten daran zu verhindern, sich in der oberitalienischen Tief-Ebene zu entfalten.

Zwischen Florenz und Bologna halten die schweren Gebirgskämpfe am Nordabhang der Apenninen an. Alliierte Voraustruppen stehen nur 20 Kilometer von der wichtigen Rollbahn Rimini-Bologna-Modena.

FORTSETZUNG von S.I

Westfront

von Nimwegen weiter verstärkt wird.

Auch nach Westen sind die Engländer aus ihrem Nachschubkorridor vorgestossen und haben nordostwärts Antwerpen die Stadt Turnhout genommen.

50 000 Mann in Westholland, die zwischen Arnheim und der Zuider See durchmüssen, um das Reich zu erreichen, werden durch diesen Vorstoss auf immer engerem Raum zusammengedrängt.

Von den übrigen Abschnitten der Westfront wird noch gemeldet;

Nach einem neuen schweren Luftangriff auf Calais gingen die Alliierten zu einem Grossangriff über. Mehrere Aussenwerke der Festung Calais wurden überrannt.

Auch in Dünkirchen, neben Calais der einzige Kanalstützpunkt, der noch in deutscher Hand ist, steht die deutsche Besatzung in schwersten Abwehrkämpfen.

FORTSETZUNG von S.I

Brandpäckchen

kapseln eingesammelt haben. Es wird jedoch angenommen, dass viele Tausende der Brandstiftungskapseln bereits von Fremdarbeitern und anderen unzuverlässigen Elementen aufgelesen worden sind. Die Polizei nimmt an, dass Fremdarbeiter-Organisationen vorher Nachricht über den Abwurf der Brandpäckchen erhielten.

In den letzten Tagen war festgestellt worden, dass eine aussergewöhnlich grosse Zahl von Fremdarbeitern nicht in die Betriebe gekommen war. Viele dieser Fremdarbeiter — so vermutet die Polizei — haben sich bereitgehalten, um die Brandstiftungskapseln aufzulesen und zu verstecken.

Eine halbe Stunde Zeit

Bisher liegen noch keine Meldungen vor, dass die Brandpäckchen bereits zu Sabotageakten verwendet worden sind. Aber bei der grossen Zahl der Brände in den angegriffenen Städten, wo noch immer neue Feuer durch Verzögerungsbomben entstehen, kann nicht festgestellt werden, ob nicht einzelne Brände durch Brandstiftung mit den neuen Kapseln verursacht wurden.

Die besondere Gefahr der neuen Brandstiftungswaffe besteht nach Ansicht der Polizeisachverständigen darin, dass die Kapseln ohne jede Gefahr auf unbegrenzte Zeit aufgehoben werden können, um dann verwendet zu werden, wenn sich eine Gelegenheit bietet

Die Brandstiftungskapseln sind flache Päckchen in Postkartengrösse, die ein Kupferröhrchen mit Brandstoff enthalten und leicht versteckt werden können. Eine Gebrauchsanweisung in allen Fremdsprachen der wichtigsten Fremdarbeitergruppen im Reich und in deutscher Sprache ist dem Päckchen beigelegt.

Aus der Gebrauchsanweisung geht hervor, dass die Bedienung höchst einfach ist: Das Kupferröhrchen wird mit den Fingern zerquetscht und das Päckchen an eine geeignete Stelle gelegt. Erst eine halbe Stunde später bricht es geräuschlos in Flammen aus, sodass der Täter reichlich Zeit hat, sich unbemerkt zu entfernen.

Die Polizei fürchtet, dass die Päckchen nicht nur von Fremdarbeitern, sondern auch von parteifeindlichen Elementen benutzt werden dürften.

1 000 Panzer westlich Mitau konzentriert

Jetzt, da die Schlacht um Estland und Lettland zu Ende geht, kommt die Meldung, dass eine neue Grossoffensive der Sowjets auch in Litauen westlich Mitau unmittelbar bevorsteht.

Nach Berichten aus dem Hauptquartier von Generaloberst Schörner haben die Sowjets westlich Mitau über 1 000 Panzer und unzählige Sturmgeschütze zusammengezogen. Sowjet-Batterien schiessen bereits Zerstörungsfeuer auf die deutschen Stellungen, und jeden Augenblick kann der Sturm losbrechen, der die deutschen Divisionen aus Litauen auf Ostpreussen und darüber hinaus zurückwerfen soll.

In Estland haben die zersprengten Reste der 18. Armee, die zwischen Baltischport und Pernau in einen engen Küstenstreifen eingezwängt sind, Befehl, so viel Truppen wie möglich auf die Inseln Dagoe, Ösel und Worms hinüberzuschaffen, die als Schutz für die Räumung Rigas weiter gehalten werden sollen.

Nur wenige kommen hinüber

Aber bis jetzt ist nur einem winzigen Bruchteil der deutschen Truppen die schwere Überfahrt gelungen; alle schweren Waffen haben sie zurücklassen müssen.

In Riga gehen die Räumungsvorbereitungen weiter, während die Sowjets von allen Seiten näher an die Stadt herankommen. Im OKH hat man sich bereits damit abgefunden, dass Riga nur noch wenige Tage gehalten werden kann.

In den Abschnitten der Ostfront zwischen den Karpathen und Mitau fanden, laut OKW-Bericht, keine grösseren Kämpfe statt.

Eisenbahn-Unfälle häufen sich

Die bisher grösste Zahl von tödlichen Unfällen unter Eisenbahnern in einer Woche meldet die Reichsbahn für die dritte Septemberwoche.

123 Reichsbahner, darunter 78 Frauen, kamen ums Leben, gegenüber einem Wochendurchschnitt von 45 Todesfällen in der Friedenszeit.

Das scharfe Ansteigen der Unfälle wird von der Reichsbahn auf die Übermüdung des Personals durch Bombenangriffe und lange Arbeitsstunden, sowie auf die Einstellung von ungeschulten Frauen zurückgeführt.

AMAZONAS-QUELLE ENDLICH ENTDECKT

Nach vierjährigen Forschungen wurde die Quelle des Amazonenstroms von den Franzosen Bertrand Florney, Fred Matter und Jean de Guebriant entdeckt.

Der Ursprung des Amazonenstroms wurde im Nina Chona (Kindersee) entdeckt, der hoch in den peruanischen Anden nördlich Lima liegt.

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OPPERBEVEL VAN DE E EXPEDITIE LEGERS

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Nederlandsche Arbeiders

Het uur van actie is gekomen. Leest nauwkeurig de volgende instructies:

1. De georganiseerde cellen van buitenlandsche arbeiders zullen onmiddellijk volgens het vooraf geregeld plan handelen. Leden van georganiseerde cellen zullen zich van alle ongeorganiseerd verzet en nuttelooze provacatie van de Gestapo onthouden ; zij zullen de bevelen van hun leiders nauwkeurig uitvoeren.
2. Buitenlandsche arbeiders, die geen lid zijn van een cel, en die de voorgaande instructies niet hebben kunnen uitvoeren zullen, waar ook mogelijk, onmiddellijk onderduiken of naar het platteland vluchten en daar werk zoeken. Buitenlandsche arbeiders worden gewaarschuwd, dat zij vanaf heden misschien in het grootste gevaar zullen verkeeren indien zij aan deze laatste waarschuwing niet onmiddellijk gehoor geven.
3. In zekere gebieden van Duitschland worden middelen verschaft voor het actief verzet. Deze middelen zullen niet doeltreffend zijn indien ze onnadenkend of doelloos worden gebruikt. Diegenen die ze vinden, moeten de instructies onmiddellijk lezen en memoriseeren. Ze moeten vervolgens de instructies vernietigen. Zij moeten de middelen tot verzet op een veilige plaats bergen. Ze moeten zorgvuldig nadenken waar en hoe deze middelen het beste kunnen worden gebruikt; ze moeten ze alleen dan gebruiken als ze een plan hebben uitgewerkt.
4. Bij het vaststellen hoe de middelen gebruikt zullen worden moet men onthouden, dat er in Duitschland behoefte zal zijn aan den oogst en aan voedingsmiddelen nadat Hitler verslagen is.
5. Zelfs heden moeten de buitenlandsche arbeiders de kracht van de Gestapo niet onderschatten. Maar indien zij de Gestapo vreezen, moeten ze onthouden dat de Gestapo de twaalf millioen buitenlandsche arbeiders, die het noodlot van Duitschland nu kunnen beslissen, veel meer vreezen.

W.G.8D

Deutscher Arbeiter!

An die 12 Millionen Fremdarbeiter im Reichsgebiet ergeht heute der Aufruf des Oberbefehlshabers der Alliierten Streitkräfte zur

DIREKTEN AKTION.

Der Aufruf beginnt: „DIE STUNDE DER AKTION IST GEKOMMEN.“

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1. Die organisierten Zellen der Fremdarbeiter werden die festgesetzten Pläne sofort in die Tat umsetzen. Mitglieder organisierter Zellen: Vermeidet unorganisierten Widerstand! Vermeidet sinnlose Provokation der Gestapo. Befolgt aufs genaueste die Anordnungen Eurer Zellenobleute und Gruppenführer.
2. Nicht-organisierte Fremdarbeiter, die nicht in der Lage waren, die früheren Anweisungen zu befolgen, sollen sich sofort unauffindbar machen oder aufs Land fliehen, wo sie Arbeit finden können. Fremdarbeiter sind hiermit gewarnt, dass sie sich höchster Lebensgefahr aussetzen, wenn sie dieser letzten Warnung nicht sofort nachkommen.
3. In bestimmten Gebieten des Reichs werden heute Mittel des aktiven Widerstandes zur Verfügung stehen. Diese Mittel werden wirkungslos bleiben, wenn sie gedankenlos und ohne direktes Ziel verwandt werden. Die Finder dieser Mittel müssen die Anweisungen sofort lesen und auswendig lernen. Danach: Vernichtet die Anweisungen. Verbergt das Widerstands-Material an sicherem Platz! Arbeitet genau und sorgfältig Pläne aus für die Verwendung der zur Verfügung gestellten Mittel. Keine Aktion ohne Aktionsplan!
4. Bei der Entscheidung über ihre Verwendung vergesst nicht, dass Lebensmittellager und Ernten nach Hitlers Niederlage gebraucht werden.
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QUARTIER GENERAL SUPREME DU CORPS EXPEDITIONNAIRE ALLIE

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Ouvriers Français

L'heure de l'action a sonné. Lisez avec la plus grande attention les instructions suivantes :

1. Les cellules organisées de travailleurs étrangers passeront immédiatement à l'action selon les plans fixés. Les membres des cellules organisées s'abstiendront de prendre part à toute résistance non organisée et de provoquer inutilement la Gestapo ; ils obéiront à la lettre aux ordres de leurs chefs.

2. Les travailleurs étrangers qui ne font pas partie de cellules et qui n'ont pas pu se conformer aux instructions antérieures agirons dès aujourd'hui. Partout où ce sera possible, ils se cacheront ou il chercheront refuge à la campagne et y trouveront du travail. Les travailleurs étrangers sont prévenus qu'à partir d'aujourd'hui, ils risquent de s'exposer au danger le plus grave s'ils ne se conforment pas immédiatement à cet ultime avertissement.

3. Dans certaines régions de l'Allemagne, on fournit actuellement les moyens nécessaires en vue d'une résistance active. Ces moyens ne seront efficaces que s'ils sont utilisés en connaissance de cause et après mûre réflexion. Ceux qui trouveront les dits moyens d'action doivent avant tout lire les instructions et les apprendre par cœur. Ils doivent ensuite détruire les instructions. Ils devront cacher en lieu sûr les moyens d'action. Ils devront décider avec le plus grand soin de l'emploi de ces moyens et de l'heure où ils peuvent être mis en action. Enfin, ils ne devront agir que dans le cadre d'un plan préalable.

4. En décidant de l'emploi de ces moyens d'action, les intéressés ne devront pas oublier que l'on aura besoin, après la défaite d'Hitler, de vivres et de récoltes présentes en Allemagne.

5. Même à l'heure actuelle, les travailleurs étrangers ne doivent pas sous-estimer la force de la Gestapo. Mais même s'ils craignent la Gestapo, ils ne doivent pas oublier que celle-ci craint bien davantage encore les douze millions d'étrangers qui peuvent désormais décider du sort de l'Allemagne.

WG6F.

Deutscher Arbeiter!

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Robotnicy Polscy

GODZINA CZYNU NADESZŁA.

Przeczytajcie dokładnie poniżej podane instrukcje:

1. Zorganizowane komórki robotników obcych mają natychmiast przejść do akcji według ustalonego zgóry planu. Członkowie zorganizowanych komórek winni powstrzymać się od wszelkich objawów i odruchów niezorganizowanego oporu oraz od niepotrzebnego prowokowania Gestapo. Wszyscy członkowie komórek winni spełniać dokładnie rozkazy swoich przywódców.

2. Obcy robotnicy, którzy nie są członkami żadnych grup czy komórek i którzy nie mogli wykonać moich poprzednich poleceń, winni natychmiast — skoro tylko nadarzy się sposobność — ukryć się, albo uciec na wieś i tam postarać się o robotę. Ostrzegam wszystkich obcych robotników, że poczynając od dnia dzisiejszego narażają się oni na bardzo poważne niebezpieczeństwo o ile nie usłuchają natychmiast mojego ostatecznego ostrzeżenia.

3. W pewnych okręgach Rzeszy niemieckiej dostarcza się dzisiaj środków potrzebnych do prowadzenia czynnego oporu. Będą one całkowicie nieskuteczne jeżeli użyte zostaną bezmyślnie albo bezplanowo. Ci, którzy znajdą broń winni natychmiast przeczytać załączone instrukcje i nauczyć się ich na pamięć. Następnie winni zniszczyć instrukcje. Skolei należy schować broń w bezpiecznem miejscu. Należy się zastanowić i bardzo starannie przemyśleć jak można użyć broni i dostarczonych środków obrony z najlepszym skutkiem. Użyta być ona winna tylko wtedy kiedy wypracowany zostanie odpowiedni plan.

4. Opracowując plan użycia dostarczonych Wam środków obrony winniście pamiętać o tem, że po pobiciu Hitlera potrzebne będą na miejscu, w Rzeszy, środki żywności oraz że zachowanie zbiorów jest wskazane.

5. Robotnicy obcy nie powinni nawet teraz lekceważyć potęgi Gestapo. Nie powinni się jednak bać tej siły, albowiem Gestapo boi się znacznie więcej ich — dwunastu miljonów robotników obcych na terenie Rzeszy, którzy mogą obecnie zdecydować o losie Niemiec.

WG 8 P

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[illegible]JWYŻSZE DOWÓDZTWO [illegible] SIŁ EKSPEDYCYJNYCH

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Robotnicy

Ta wiadomość jest skierowana do robotników polskich w zachodnich i północno-zachodnich Niemczech

Załamanie się armji niemieckich na froncie zachodnim oznacza, że wkrótce pewne części Niemiec staną się terenami walk. W związku z tym Naczelny Dowódzca Sił Sprzymierzonych poleca wszystkim robotnikom obcokrajowym znajdującym się na obszarach działan wojennych co następuje :

1. Nie pozwólcie ustępującym Niemcom na wciągnięcie Was głębiej w obszar Rzeszy. Z chwilą zbliżania się Wojsk Sprzymierzonych korzystajcie z każdej nadarzającej się sposobności by ukryć się poza miastem i tam oczekujcie ich nadejścia.
2. Korzystajcie z każdej sposobności aby zebrać informacje, które przedstawiać mogą wartość dla Sprzymierzonych — przedewszystkiem o poruszaniu się oddziałów niemieckich, ich przynależności i o położeniu pól minowych. Zwracajcie baczną uwagę na zachowywanie się Niemców i bądźcie gotowi dostarczyć dowodów okrucieństw niemieckich, których będziecie świadkami.
3. Jeżeli nie możecie ukryć się poza miastem, zróbcie wszystko co w waszej mocy by zapobiec zniszczeniu komunikacji i urządzeń przemysłowych. Starajcie się by dostały się one w ręce Sprzymierzonych w jak najlepszym stanie. Chrońcie przed zniszczeniem przedewszystkiem składy paliwa, oleju, i smarów. Wszystkie te bowiem rzeczy będą wkrótce potrzebne wojskom sprzymierzonym.
4. Z chwilą nadejścia sił alianckich spełniajcie dokładnie polecenia wydane Wam przez alianckie władze wojskowe.

WG 7 P

ALLIIERTES OBERKOMMANDO

(Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force)

Der umseitige Aufruf des Alliierten Oberkommandos in polnischer Sprache richtet sich an die polnischen Arbeiter in den westlichen und südwestlichen Teilen des Reiches. Er gibt den ausländischen Arbeitern Anweisungen über ihr Verhalten in dem Augenblick, in dem diese Teile des Reiches zum Kriegsgebiet werden.

Der Kampf der ausländischen Arbeiter richtet sich nicht gegen die deutschen Arbeiter. Er wird geführt im gemeinsamen Interesse aller Arbeiter, die entschlossen sind, das Ende des Krieges zu beschleunigen.

Hier ist eine wortgetreue Übersetzung des umseitigen Textes:

Der Zusammenbruch der deutschen Armeen im Westen bedeutet, dass Teile des Reiches bald zur Kampfzone werden. Angesichts dieser Tatsache erlässt der Oberste Befehlshaber der Alliierten Streitkräfte folgende Anweisungen an die ausländischen Arbeiter in den Kampfzonen:

1) Lasst Euch von den fliehenden Deutschen nicht tiefer in das Reichsgebiet treiben! Während die alliierten Armeen sich den Gebieten nähern, in denen Ihr arbeitet, ergreift die erste Gelegenheit, aufs Land zu flüchten, um dort die Ankunft der alliierten Streitkräfte zu erwarten!

2) Nutzt jede Möglichkeit, um Informationen zu sammeln, die für die alliierten Armeen wertvoll sind; vor allem Informationen betreffend die Bewegung deutscher Truppenteile, die Identität deutscher Wehrmachts-Einheiten und die Position deutscher Minenfelder. Ferner: beobachtet aufs genaueste das Benehmen von Deutschen und bereitet Euch vor, über jedwede Grausamkeit, deren Zeuge Ihr gewesen seid, Bericht zu erstatten!

3) Wenn Ihr nicht in der Lage seid, aufs Land zu flüchten, so tut alles, was in Eurer Macht steht, um die Zerstörung von Verbindungslinien und Industrieanlagen zu verhindern. Sorgt dafür, soweit es Euch möglich ist, dass sie in guter Verfassung sind, wenn sie den Alliierten in die Hände fallen! Vor allem: schützt Treibstofflager vor der Vernichtung durch Feindeshand! Alle diese Lager und Einrichtungen werden in Kürze von den alliierten Armeen gebraucht werden.

4) Sowie die alliierten Truppen Euch erreichen, befolgt aufs genaueste die Anweisungen, die Euch von den alliierten Militärbehörden gegeben werden!

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VRCHNÍ VELITELSTVÍ SPOJ SK NA EVROPSKÉ PEVN

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Dělníci!

Tento projev je určen československým dělníkům v západním a jiho-západním Německu.

Shroucení se německých armád na západě znamená, že části Německa budou brzy ve válečném pásmu. Vzhledem k této okolnosti Nejvyšší Velitel vydává následující instrukce pro všechny cizí dělníky ve válečném pásmu :

1. Nedovolte ustupujícím Němcům, aby vás odvlekli hlouběji do Německa. Jakmile spojenecké armády postoupí ve směru k území, v němž pracujete, chopte se vhodné příležitosti a najděte si útulek na venkově, kde byste vyčkali přiblížení se spojeneckých armád.
2. Použijte každé příležitosti, abyste získali zprávy důležité pro spojenecké armády, jmenovitě co se týče pohybu německých vojsk totožnosti německých vojenských útvarů, umístění minových polí. Pozorujte bedlivě chování Němců a připravte podání důkazů o surovostech, jichž svědky byste se náhodou stali.
3. Nemůžete-li uniknouti na venek, učiňte vše ve vaší moci, abyste zabránili zničení dopravních prostředků a průmyslových zařízení. Dle možnosti hleďte, aby tyto byly v dobrém pořádku, když padnou do rukou Spojenců. Obzvláště chraňte proti zničení nepřítelem sklady benzinu, oleje a mazadel. Všechno toto budou spojenecké armády brzy potřebovati.
4. Při příchodu spojeneckých vojsk uposlechněte přesně instrukcí daných Vám spojeneckými vojenskými úřady.

WG 7 C

VRCHNÍ VELITELSTVÍ SPOJENECKÝCH VOJSK NA EVROPSKÉ PEVNINĚ

INDEXED

TATO ZPRÁVA JEST PRO VŠECHNY DĚLNÍKY ZAMĚSTNANÉ V NĚMECKU, JEJICHŽ OTČINY JSOU VE VÁLCE S ŘÍŠÍ, A JMENOVITĚ PRO ORGANIZOVANÉ SKUPINY DĚLNÍKŮ.

Varovali jsme vás před plány, které připravil Himmler; jich cílem jest některé z vás přidělit na opevňovací práce ve východním Německu a jiné z vás zatčené, jako rukojmí, vehnat do koncentračních táborů pod dozorem SS stráží a nakonec nemilosrdně zavraždit. Urychlete porážku nepřítele a osvobození vaší vlasti, a zmařte jeho záměry proti vám samým; chopte se činu tak jako vaši druhové ve Francii a Belgii v době spojeneckého vylodění v Normandii. Podle pokynů Vrchního Velitelstvi utvořili malé skupiny, které se pak spojily ve větší jednotky. Když je německé pátrací oddíly ohrožovaly, ukryli se na venkově, kde bylo snazší pro ně najít potravu a útulek. Když den činu nadešel, vypravili se do pole a začali napadat německé komunikační spoje. Touto činností poskytli velmi cennou pomoc spojeneckým armádám a současně zmařili plány Gestapa zavřít je do koncentračních táborů. Víme, že jste se již začali řídit jejich příkladem. Organizování malých buněk uvnitř továren pokračuje uspokojivě. Od nynějška každý jednotlivec ať se chopí prvé příležitosti, která se naskytne, aby opustil práci a našel bezpečný úkryt, dle možnosti na venkově. Němečtí sedláci mají války dost a mnozí z nich mají zoufalou nouzi o pracovní síly. Budou-li s vámi dobře zacházet, vědí, že jim to bude přičteno k dobru v den našeho vítězství. Budete-li jednat opatrně, najdete bezpečný útulek na venkově.

W.G.5 C

Deutsche Arbeite[illegible]

Dieses Merkblatt ist das dritte in einer Reihe, bestimmt für die ausländischen Arbeiter im Reich, deren Länder sich mit Deutschland im Krieg befinden, besonders für die Führer ihrer organisierten Zellen.

Es gibt den ausländischen Arbeitern Anweisungen des Alliierten Oberkommandos über ihren systematischen Einsatz im bevorstehenden Endkampf.

Der Kampf der ausländischen Arbeiter richtet sich nicht gegen den deutschen Arbeiter. Er wird geführt im gemeinsamen Interesse aller Arbeiter, um den Krieg so schnell wie möglich zu beenden.

Deutsche Arbeiter, die für das gleiche Ziel kämpfen, haben sich bereits in grosser Zahl den bestehenden Zellen angeschlossen.

In den kommenden Wochen muss jeder wissen, wo er steht. Wir geben nachstehend eine Übersetzung des Merkblatts Nr. 3.

Wir haben euch vor Himmlers Plan gewarnt, einige von euch in die östlichen Verteidigungslinien der Deutschen zu pressen, und andere in Konzentrationslager zu sperren, wo sie von der SS kaltblütig gemordet werden sollen.

Wenn ihr die Niederlage Deutschlands beschleunigen, bei der Befreiung eurer Heimatländer helfen und Himmlers Anschläge zunichtemachen wollt — dann müsst ihr handeln, wie eure Kameraden in der französischen und belgischen Widerstandsbewegung gehandelt haben, als die Alliierten in der Normandie gelandet sind.

Das Oberkommando hat ihnen vorher befohlen, was sie tun sollten. Sie haben den Befehlen gehorcht. Sie haben sich zuerst in kleinen Gruppen zusammengeschlossen. Diese Gruppen sind dann zu grösseren Verbänden zusammengefasst worden. Als es so aussah, als ob die Deutschen mit dem Zusammentreiben der Arbeiter anfangen würden, haben sie sich auf dem Land verborgen, wo es leichter ist, Essen und Unterkunft zu bekommen. Als dann der Tag zum Losschlagen kam, haben sie angefangen, die rückwärtigen Verbindungslinien der Deutschen systematisch zu stören. Dadurch haben sie den alliierten Streitkräften wertvolle Hilfe geleistet und gleichzeitig den Plan der Gestapo vereitelt, sie in Konzentrationslager zu sperren. Ihr habt bereits begonnen, ihrem Beispiel zu folgen. Die Bildung von kleinen Gruppen in den Fabriken macht gute Fortschritte. Von jetzt ab ist es Pflicht jedes Einzelnen, seine Arbeitsstelle bei der ersten Gelegenheit zu verlassen und sich zu verbergen, am besten auf dem Land. Die deutschen Bauern haben den Krieg satt, und viele brauchen verzweifelt nötig Arbeitskräfte. Ausserdem sind sie sich klar darüber, dass wir uns nach dem Sieg über Deutschland daran erinnern werden, wenn sie euch anständig behandelt haben. Wenn ihr es schlau genug anstellt, werdet ihr bestimmt auf dem Land sichere Unterkunft finden.

CONFIDENTIAL

In Depr

MR. P. N. LOXLEY.

C12589/344/18
5 OCT 1944

With the Compliments
of
Major-General R. A. D. Brooks.

P.B.A.TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

CONFIDENTIAL

L.R.4 **COMBINED ANGLO AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT** 2.10.44

No.	Title	Sept.	Bombs or Pkgs	No. of Leaflets	No. of Units	Target
ZG.68	You Can Save Yourselves	28/29	1B	45,000	45,000	La Rochellle
			1B	45,000	45,000	Pte. De Grave
			1B	45,000	45,000	St. Nazaire
			1B	45,000	45,000	Lorient
			4B	180,000	180,000	
ZG.54	This is how your Comrades Fared	28/29	1B	52,500	70,000	Bitburg
			1B	52,500	70,000	Saarburg
			1B	52,500	70,000	Echternach
			2B	105,000	140,000	Metz
			5B	262,500	350,000	
ZG.66	Eisenhower Statement	28/29	1B	46,082	46,082	Echternach
			1B	46,082	46,082	Blamont
			2B	92,164	92,164	
		28th	1B	46,082	46,082	Gorinchem
			1B	46,082	46,082	Elst
			2B	92,164	92,164	
		29/30	1B	46,082	46,082	Goes
			1B	46,082	46,082	Aldenhoven
			1B	46,082	46.082	Eschweiler
			3B	138,246	138,246	
XH.35	Flying Dutchman	28/29	3B	64,980	259,920	Amsterdam
			2B	43,320	173,280	Utrecht
			5B	108,300	433,200	
ZG.58	The Last Weeks	28/29	1B	71,000	71,000	Hans S/Nied
			1B	71,000	71,000	Morchingen
			1B	71,000	71,000	Dieuze
			1B	71,000	71,000	Baccarat
			1B	71,000	71,000	Blamont
			1B	71,000	71,000	Maizieres
			6B	426,000	426,000	
		29/30	1B	71,000	71,000	Bonzonville
			1B	71,000	71,000	Boulay
			1B	71,000	71,000	Ogeville
			1B	71,000	71,000	Ramrervilliers
			1B	71,000	71,000	Grandvillers
			1B	71,000	71,000	Bussang
			1B	71,000	71,000	Masmunster
			7B	497,000	497,000	
ZH.2	Instructions to Civilians	28th	1B	40,000	80,000	Dordricht
ZG.67	To German Troops in Holland	28th	1B	84,000	84,000	Tiel
ZG.61	Safe Conduct	29/30	1B	80,000	80,000	Breskens
			1B	80,000	80,000	Boulay
			1B	80,000	80,000	Grandvillers
			1B	80,000	80,000	Masmunster
			4B	320,000	320,000	
ZG.64	The End	29/30	1B	80,000	80,000	Arnheim
			1B	80,000	80,000	Keeken
			1B	80,000	80,000	Kessel
			1B	80,000	80,000	Venrajj
			1B	80,000	80,000	Horst
			1B	80,000	80,000	Aldenhoven
			1B	80,000,	80,000	Eschweiller
			1B	80,000	80,000	Sinspelt
			8B	640,000	640,000	
ZG.54	This is how your Comrades Fared	29/30	1B	52,500	70,000	Lunebach
			1B	52,500	70,000	Sinspelt
			2B	104,000	140,000	
T.166	Nachrichten	30	6B	42,600	255,600	Calais
			6B	42,600	255,600	Dunkirk
			6B	42,600	255,600	Breskens
			3B	21,300	127,800	Middleburg
			3B	21,300	127,800	Goes
			24B	99,400	596,400	

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365
END

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Continued.

No.	Title	Sept.	Pkgs or Bomb.	No. of Leaflets	No. of Units	Target
T.164	Nachrichten	28	6B	49,800	298,800	Calais
			6B	49,800	298,800	Dunkirk
			6B	49,800	298,800	Breskens
			3B	24,900	149,400	Middleburg
			3B	24,900	149,400	Goes
			3B	24,900	149,400	Breda
			3B	24,900	149,400	Tilburg
			3B	24,900	149,400	Hertogenbosch
			3B	24,900	149,400	Zaltbommel
			2B	16,600	99,600	Dornecht
			2B	16,600	99,600	Gorinchem
			2B	16,600	99,600	Tiel
			2B	16,600	99,600	Elst
			44B	365,200	2,171,200	
T.165	Nachrichten	28/29	4B	25,200	151,200	La Rochelle
			4B	25,200	151,200	Pointe de Grave
			4B	25,200	151,200	Lorient
			4B	25,200	151,200	St. Nazaire
			3B	18,900	113,400	Amsterdam
			2B	12,600	75,600	Utrecht
			2B	12,600	75,600	Venrajj
			2B	12,600	75,600	Megel
			3B	18,900	113,400	Roermond
			3B	18,900	113,400	Heinsberg
			2B	12,600	75,600	Bitburg
			2B	12,600	75,600	Echternach
			2B	12,600	75,600	Saarburg
			3B	18,900	113,400	Merzig
			2B	12,600	75,600	Bonzonville
			3B	18,900	113,400	Metz
			2B	12,600	75,600	Hans S/Nied
			2B	12,600	75,600	Marchingen
			3B	18,900	113,400	Dieuze
			2B	12,600	75,600	Baccarat
			2B	12,600	75,600	Blamont
			2B	12,600	75,600	Maisieres
			3B	18,900	113,400	Belfont
			2B	12,600	75,600	St. Maurice
			2B	12,600	75,600	Gerandmer
			3B	18,900	113,400	St. Die
			68B	428,400	2,570,400	
T.166	Nachrichten	29/30	3B	21,300	127,800	Breskens
			3B	21,300	127,800	Flushing
			2B	14,200	85,200	Goes
			3B	21,300	127,800	Tilburg
			1B	7,100	42,600	Tiel
			3B	21,300	127,800	Arnheim
			2B	14,200	85,200	Keeken
			2B	14,200	85,200	Kessel
			2B	14,200	85,200	Venrajj
			2B	14,200	85,200	Horst
			2B	14,200	85,200	Venlo
			2B	14,200	85,200	Roermond
			2B	14,200	85,200	Aldenhoven
			2B	14,200	85,200	Eschweiler
			2B	14,200	85,200	Schleiden
			2B	14,200	85,200	Lunebach
			2B	14,200	85,200	Sinspelt
			3B	21,300	127,800	Saarburg
			3B	21,300	127,800	Merzig
			2B	14,200	85,800	Bonzonville
			2B	14,200	85,800	Boulay
			4B	28,400	170,400	Metz
			3B	21,300	127,800	Hans S/Nied
			3B	21,300	127,800	Dieuze
			57B	404,799	2,428,200	

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CENTRAL

1

F.O.
371

1944

File No. 344

(pp. 13774)

CLOSED
UNTIL
1972

39110

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1944

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GERMANY

C 13774

11 OCT 1944

2

Registry Number } C 13774/344/18

FROM Major-General Brooks to Mr. Loxley

No. (communicated)

Dated -

Received in Registry } 11th October, 1944.

C: Germany.

Dissemination of Leaflets.

Communicates Combined Anglo-American Leaflet Report of 3rd October. See within:-

1) WG 2C disseminated over Ruhr area on 6th October
2) WG 2D " " " " " 6th October
3) XH 37 " "various places 4/5th October
4) XH 36 " " " " 4/5th October
5) XH 38 " " " " 5/6th October
6) T 172 " " " " 5/6th October
7) T 171 " " " " 4/5th October

Last Paper.

C12589

References.

(*Print.*)

(*How disposed of.*)

39110

(Action completed.)

B.H.Y. 21/10.

(Index.)

AEH 23/10

Next Paper.

C14232

(*Minutes.*)

x 14/x.

See within:-

1) XH 41 disseminated over various places Oct 10/11
2) XH 40 " " " " Oct 9/10
3) T 178 " " " " Oct 10/11
4) XH 42 " " " " Oct 12/13
5) T 179 " " " " Oct 12/13
6) Details of leaflet Disseminations for Septr
7) XH 43 disseminated over various places Oct 13/14
8) T 180 " " " " Oct 13/14

x 18/x

x 19/x.

27437 F.O.P.

CONFIDENTIAL
C 13774
11 OCT 1944

MR. P. N. LOXLEY.

C / /
10 OCT 1944

With the Compliments
of
Major-General R. A. D. Brooks.

P.B.A.TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

4

CONFIDENTIAL

L.R. 43 COMBINED ANGLO AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT. DATE. 3.10.44

No.	Title	Date.	Pkgs or Bombs	No. of Leaflets	No. of Units	Target
T.166	Nachrichten	29/30	2B	14,200	85,200	Ogeville
		Sept.	2B	14,200	85,200	Ramrervillers
			2B	14,200	85,200	Grandvillers
			2B	14,200	85,200	Bussang
			2B	14,200	85,200	Masmunster
			3B	21,300	127,300	Mulhausen
			13B	92,300	553,800	
USG.53	Sternenbanner	30th	6P	48,000	96,000	Ruhr area
WG.2I	Foreign Workers	30th	24P	48,000	384,000	Ruhr area
WG.6P	Foreign Workers	30th	10P	160,000	160,000	Ruhr area
WG.7C	Foreign Workers	30th	12P	192,000	192,000	Ruhr area
WG.7P	Foreign Workers	30th	25P	400,000	400,000	Ruhr area
WG.9	Warning Leaflet	30th	47P	752,000	752,000	Ruhr area
ZG.61	Safe Conduct.	30th/1st	1B	80,000	80,000	Venrajj
		Oct.	1B	80,000	80,000	Megel
			1B.	80,000	80,000	Stadtkyll
			1B	80,000	80,000	Pronsfeld
			1B	80,000	80,000	Echternach
			1B	80,000	80,000	Grevenmacher
			1B	80,000	80,000	Metz
			1B	80,000	80,000	Falkenberg
			1B	80,000	80,000	Dieuze
			1B	80,000	80,000	Le Thillot
			10B	800,000	800,000	
ZG.66	Eisenhower Statement	30/1	1B	46,082	46,082	Duren
		Oct.	1B	46,082	46,082	Erkelenz
			1B	46,082	46,082	Julich
			3B	138,246	138,246	
ZG.64	The End	30/1	1B	80,000	80,000	Duren
		Oct.	1B	80,000	80,000	Bruyeres
			2B	160,000	160,000	
ZG.54	This is how your comrades fared.	30/1 Oct.	1B	52,500	70,000	Grevenmacher
ZG.58	The Last Weeks	30/1	1B	71,000	71,000	Bouzonville
		Oct.	1B	71,000	71,000	Baccarat
			1B	71,000	71,000	Bruyeres
			1B	71,000	71,000	Gerardnier
			1B	71,000	71,000	Ventron
			1B	71,000	71,000	Le Thillot
			1B	71,000	71,000	Giromagny
			7B	497,000	497,000	
ZG.61	Safe Conduct Lft.	1/2	1B	80,000	80,000	Zevenaar
		Oct.	1B	80,000	80,000	Venrajj
			1B	80,000	80,000	Megel
			1B	80,000	80,000	Monscham
			1B	80,000	80,000	Manderfeld
			1B	80,000	80,000	Pronsfeld
			1B	80,000	80,000	Sinspelt
			1B	80,000	80,000	Montigny
			1B	80,000	80,000	Rambervillers
			1B	80,000	80,000	Bruyeres
			1B	80,000	80,000	Le Tholy
			1B	80,000	80,000	Bussang
			12B	960,000	960,000	
ZG.66	Eisenhower Stmnt.	1/2	1B	46,082	46,082	Duren
		Oct.	1B	46,082	46,082	Maixieres
			1B	46,082	46,082	Avricourt
			1B	46,082	46,082	Merzig
			1B	46,082	46,082	Saarlautern
			1B	46,082	46,082	Saarbrucken
			6B	276,492	276,492	

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L.R.43 Continued.

No.	Title	Date	Pkgs or Bombs	No. of Leaflets	No. of Units	Target
ZG.64	The End	1/2	1B	80,000	80,000	Borg
		Oct.	1B	80,000	80,000	Bouzonville
			1B	80,000	80,000	Boulay
			1B	80,000	80,000	Hans sur Nied
			1B	80,000	80,000	Dieuze
			1B	80,000	80,000	Giromagny
			1B	80,000	80,000	Belfort
			1B	80,000	80,000	Montbehard
			8B	640,000	640,000	
ZH.3	Warning Leaflet	2/3	2B	86,020	86,020	Flushing
		Oct.	2B	86,020	86,020	Middleburg
			2B	86,020	86,020	Kortgene
			2B	86,020	86,020	Goes
			2B	86,020	86,020	Kapelle
			2B	86,020	86,020	Domburg
			2B	86,020	86,020	Biggerkerke
			2B	86,020	86,020	Arnemuiden
			2B	86,020	86,020	Kamderland
			2B	86,020	86,020	Westkraaiert
			2B	86,020	86,020	Meliskerke
			2B	86,020	86,020	Gadinge
			2B	86,020	86,020	Veere
			2B	86,020	86,020	Wissekerke
			2B	86,020	86,020	Colijnsplaat
			2B	86,020	86,020	Oostkapelle
			2B	86,020	86,020	Nieuwland
			2B	86,020	86,020	Heinkenszaand
			2B	86,020	86,020	Gravenpolder
			2B	86,020	86,020	Oudelande
			2B	86,020	86,020	Oost Souburg
			2B	86,020	86,020	Oudsabbinge
			2B	86,020	86,020	Kats
			2B	86,020	86,020	Wilheiminadorp
			2B	86,020	86,020	Yerseke
			50B	2,150,500	2,150,500	
T.167	Nachrichten	30/1	5B	28,115	168,690	Calais
		Oct.	5B	28,115	168,690	Dunkirk
			4B	22,492	134,952	Breskens
			3B	16,869	101,214	Flushing
			3B	16,869	101,214	Metz
			2B	11,246	67,476	Goch
			2B	11,246	67,476	Venrajj
			2B	11,246	67,476	Megel
			2B	11,246	67,476	Heinsberg
			2B	11,246	67,476	Duren
			2B	11,246	67,476	Julich
			2B	11,246	67,476	Erkelenz
			2B	11,246	67,476	Aachen
			2B	11,246	67,476	Schleiden
			2B	11,246	67,476	Stadtkyll
			2B	11,246	67,476	Pronsfeld
			2B	11,246	67,476	Echternach
			2B	11,246	67,476	Grevenmacher
			2B	11,246	67,476	Bouzonville
			2B	11,246	67,476	Falkenberg
			2B	11,246	67,476	Dieuze
			2B	11,246	67,476	Baccarat
			2B	11,246	67,476	Bruyeres
			2B	11,246	67,476	Gerardnier
			2B	11,246	67,476	Ventron
			2B	11,246	67,476	Le Thillot
			2B	11,246	67,476	Giromagny
			62B	247,412	2,159,232	

L.R.43 Continued.

No.	Title	Date.	Pkgs or Bombs	No. of Leaflets	No. of Units	Target
T.168	Nachrichten	1/2 Oct.	3B	16,536	99,216	Breskens
			2B	11,024	66,144	Flushing
			3B	16,536	99,216	Middleburg
			2B	11,024	66,144	Kapelle
			2B	11,024	66,144	Zevenaar
			2B	11,024	66,144	Cleve
			2B	11,024	66,144	Goch
			2B	11,024	66,144	Venrajj
			2B	11,024	66,144	Megel
			2B	11,024	66,144	Roermona
			2B	11,024	66,144	Erkelenz
			2B	11,024	66,144	Duren
			2B	11,024	66,144	Monscham
			1B	5,512	33,072	Manderfeld
			2B	11,024	66,144	Pronsfeld
			1B	5,512	33,072	Sinspelt
			1B	5,512	33,072	Borg
			1B	5,512	33,072	Bouzonville
			2B	11,024	66,144	Boulay
			2B	11,024	66,144	Hans S/Nied
			2B	11,024	66,144	Dieuze
			1B	5,512	33,072	Maizieres
			2B	11,024	66,144	Avricourt
			1B	5,512	33,072	Montigny
			2B	11,024	66,144	Rambervillers
			2B	11,024	66,144	Bruyeres
			1B	5,512	33,072	Le Tholy
			1B	5,512	33,072	Bussang
			2B	11,024	66,144	Giromagny
			3B	16,536	99,216	Belfort
			2B	11,024	66,144	Montbehard
			2B	11,024	66,144	Merzig
			2B	11,024	66,144	Saarlautern
			3B	16,536	99,216	Saarbrucken
			65B	352,768	2,116,608	
T.169	Nachrichten	2/3 Oct.	2B	12,666	75,996	Wuestwezel
			2B	12,666	75,996	Hoogstraeten
			2B	12,666	75,996	Toppel
			2B	12,666	75,996	Oirschot
			2B	12,666	75,996	Schijndel
			3B	18,999	113,994	Goch
			2B	12,666	75,996	Venrajj
			2B	12,666	75,996	Megel
			3B	18,999	113,994	Roermond
			1B	6,333	37,998	Gangelt
			3B	18,999	113,994	Kerkrade
			3B	18,999	113,994	Eschweiler
			3B	18,999	113,994	Duren
			2B	12,666	75,996	Hans sur Nied
			2B	12,666	75,996	Giromagny
			2B	12,666	75,996	Baccarat
			2B	12,666	75,996	Ogeville
			2B	12,666	75,996	Moyenvie
			2B	12,666	75,996	Chateau Salins
			3B	18,999	113,994	Montbehard
			3B	18,999	113,994	Belfort
			2B	12,666	75,996	Bussang
			50B	316,650	1,899,900	

L.R.43 Continued.

No.	Title	Date	Pkgs or Bombs	No. of Leaflets	No. of Units	Target
ZG.66	Eisenhower Statement	3/4 Oct.	1B	46,082	46,082	St. Eie
			1B	46,082	46,082	Gerardmer
			1B	46,082	46,082	Ventron
			1B	46,082	46,082	Bussang
			1B	46,082	46,082	Bonchamp
			1B	46,082	46,082	Audincourt
			6B	276,492	276,492	
ZG.61	Safe Conduct	3/4 Oct.	1B	80,000	80,000	Baal
			1B	80,000	80,000	Opherten
			1B	80,000	80,000	Elst
			1B	80,000	80,000	Blatzheim
			1B	80,000	80,000	Lecheinch
			1B	80,000	80,000	Achterbroek
			1B	80,000	80,000	Wuestwezel
			1B	80,000	80,000	Hoogstraeten
			1B	80,000	80,000	Toppel
			1B	80,000	80,000	Oirschot
			1B	80,000	80,000	Goch
			1B	80,000	80,000	Horft
			1B	80,000	80,000	Reuver
			1B	80,000	80,000	Roermond
			1B	80,000	80,000	Wassenberg
			1B	80,000	80,000	Bleialf
			1B	80,000	80,000	Lichtenborn
			1B	80,000	80,000	Neuerburg
			1B	80,000	80,000	Echternach
			1B	80,000	80,000	Baronwlah
			1B	80,000	80,000	Linnich
			1B	80,000	80,000	Julich
			1B	80,000	80,000	Duren
			1B	80,000	80,000	Zillpich
			1B	80,000	80,000	Euskirchen
			25B	2,000,000	2,000,000	
ZG.71	The last of the Secret Weapon	3/4 Oct.	1B	80,000	80,000	Belfort
T. 170	Nachrichten	3/4 Oct.	2B	7,250	43,500	La Pallice
			6B	21,750	130,500	La Rochelle
			4B	14,500	87,000	Pointe de Grave
			4B	14,500	87,000	Schoonidke
			4B	14,500	87,000	Breskens
			1B	3,625	21,750	Baal
			1B	3,625	21,750	Opherten
			1B	3,625	21,750	Elst
			1B	3,625	21,750	Blatzheim
			1B	3,625	21,750	Lechenich
			1B	3,625	21,750	Achterbroek
			1B	3,625	21,750	Wuestwezel
			1B	3,625	21,750	Hoogstraeten
			1B	3,625	21,750	Toppel
			1B	3,625	21,750	Oirschot
			1B	3,625	21,750	Goch
			1B	3,625	21,750	Horft
			1B	3,625	21,750	Reuver
			1B	3,625	21,750	Roermond
			1B	3,625	21,750	Wassenberg
			1B	3,625	21,750	Bleialf
			1B	3,625	21,750	Lichtenborn
			1B	3,625	21,750	Baronwlah
			2B	7,250	43,500	Falkenberg
			3B	10,875	65,250	Echternach
			2B	7,250	43,500	Dieuze
			2B	7,250	43,500	Blamont
			2B	7,250	43,500	Baccarat
			2B	7,250	43,500	St. Eie
			2B	7,250	43,500	Gerardmer
			1B	3,625	21,750	Ventron
			55B	199,375	1,136,250	

CONFIDENTIAL

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MR. P. N. LOXLEY.

O3774/344/18

INDEXED

With the Compliments
of
Major-General R. A. D. Brooks.

P.B.A.TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

LEVENS-GEVAAR!

en wat u er tegen kunt doen

10

AAN DEN GEALLIEERDEN ARBEIDERS IN DUITSCHLAND

De oorlog nadert zijn onvermijdelijk einde.

Het Duitschland, dat nu Uw gevangenis is, zal spoedig slagveld worden.

Daardoor zult gij grooter gevaren loopen dan tot dusverre, indien gij althans de bevelen Uwer slavendrijvers blijft gehoorzamen en U laat sturen waarheen zij willen.

Maar daardoor krijgt gij tevens een betere gelegenheid dan ooit om het eind van Uw knechtschap te verhaasten.

Het werk van Uwe landgenooten in de verzetsbewegingen thuis heeft een waardevolle bijdrage tot het succes van onze wapenen geleverd.

Ook gij kunt helpen, indien gij hun voorbeeld volgt.

Houdt steeds deze drie dingen in het oog :

1. Het is Uw taak, de Duitsche oorlogsmachine zoo stroef mogelijk te doen loopen.
2. Het is Uw taak, bij de bevrijding van Uw eigen land te helpen.
3. Het is Uw taak te zorgen, dat gij zelf gespaard blijft, opdat gij zoo spoedig mogelijk naar huis kunt terugkeeren teneinde daar te helpen bij het herstelwerk, dat ons allen na de overwinning wacht.

In dit boekje zult gij enkele aanwijzingen vinden, hoe gij deze doelstellingen het best bereiken kunt.

Door middel van de radio zoowel als vlugschriften zult gij nog nadere instructies ontvangen.

HET GEALLIEERDE OPPERBEVEL

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EEN OPROEP AAN ALLE NEDERLANDSCHE EN BELGISCHE ARBEIDERS IN DUITSCHLAND

Duitschland heeft den oorlog verloren !

Het einde van den grootsten oorlog in de geschiedenis is in zicht — maar . . .

U BENT IN GEVAAR !

Naarmate het einde van den oorlog nadert, zal het Nazibewind wanhopiger worden. Eenieder van U verkeert thans in een TWEEVOUDIG GEVAAR. GEVAAR van de Nazi-terroristen die elk middel zullen gebruiken om de laatste gram energie uit U te persen. En GEVAAR — dagelijks toenemend — UIT DE LUCHT.

U zult gedwongen worden te leven en te werken in de gevaarlijkste industrieele gebieden, die uiteraard mikpunten van de Geallieerde Luchtmachten zijn — terwijl Duitsche jongens van 16 jaar en half-invaliden van 60 jaar en ouder naar het front worden gezonden als het laatste kanonnenvleesch voor Hitler's eindstrijd. Zeg niet : U weet wat bombardeeren beteekent.

HET WORDT ERGER EN ERGER.

U zult gedwongen worden in het Duitsche leger te dienen om de gedunde gelederen van de verslagen Wehrmacht aan te vullen. Duizenden, die geen Duitschers zijn, werden reeds gejaagd in de doodelijke vuurlinie van Britsche en Amerikaansche kanonnen en bommenwerpers. Velen hebben zelfs de kans niet gehad om zich over te geven. . .

Gelijk vee kunt U voort-gedreven worden om op het laatste oogenblik versterkingen te bouwen aan de geteisterde Duitsche grenzen, want de SS zal trachten „orde en discipline" te handhaven door het doodschieten van gijzelaars en door afranselingen en martelingen in speciale concentratiekampen voor niet-Duitsche arbeiders.

VAN UUR TOT UUR EN VAN DAG TOT DAG ZULLEN DEZE TWEE GEVAREN, DIE ELK VAN U BEDREIGEN, TOENEMEN. En deze gevaren groeien juist op het moment dat het EINDE van den oorlog en van al Uw lijden in zicht komen. Maar precies hoe spoedig de oorlog zal eindigen hangt ook van U af.

UW KRACHT IS ONMETELIJK !

Georganiseerd optreden van millioenen buitenlandsche arbeiders zou den oorlog morgen kunnen beëindigen.

Massastakingen en georganiseerd verzet hebben het bewind van Mussolini verslagen voordat de Geallieerde legers in 1943 Italië binnenvielen. Een algemeene staking door de arbeiders van Kopenhagen in Juli 1944 heeft de Nazis en de Duitsche bezettingslegers gedwongen, toe te geven en alle eischen van de arbeiders in te willigen.

WAT U ZOUDT KUNNEN DOEN !

Op het oogenblik zijn er ongeveer 12,000,000 buitenlandsche arbeiders in Duitschland. Indien slechts de helft hiervan morgen besloot tot elken prijs te staken en zich te verzetten tegen het voortzetten van den oorlog van Hitler —

ZOUDT U DE DUITSCHE OORLOGSINDUSTRIE TOTAAL KUNNEN VERLAMMEN, ZOUDT U ALLE DUITSCHE PRODUCTIE EN TRANSPORT VOLKOMEN STIL KUNNEN LEGGEN, ZOUDT U DEN OORLOG VAN HITLER IN ENKELE DAGEN KUNNEN STOPZETTEN — LANG VOORDAT DE VERWOESTINGEN VAN DEN STRIJD UW VADERLAND HADDEN BESTREKEN — FRANKRIJK, BELGIE, NEDERLAND, POLEN EN TSJECHOSLOVAKIJE.

GEORGANISEERD OPTREDEN ZOU DIT ALLES BINNEN ENKELE DAGEN KUNNEN BEWERKSTELLIGEN.

Zij vreezen U ! . . .

De Nazis weten dit. Zij VREEZEN de Nederlandsche en Belgische arbeiders omdat zij weten dat ieder uur van voortgezette oorlogvoering evenzeer afhankelijk is van Uwe gehoorzaamheid en medewerking als van de gehoorzaamheid van het Duitsche volk.

. . . En bedriegen U !

Omdat het Hitlerbewind U VREEST, zullen de Duitsche bewindvoerders niet nalaten en iedere methode gebruiken om U te intimideeren en te terroriseeren, en om te verhinderen dat gij Uzelf beschermt door organisatië.

De Nazi-leiders zijn vertwijfeld en gedragen zich als ratten die in het nauw gedreven zijn. Voor hen beteekent de vrede de dood. Daarom geven Hitler, Goebbels, Himmler en hun SS-moordploegen geen zier om Uw leven.

WIJ ZEGGEN U :—

INDIEN U DE LAATSTE MAAR OOK DE GEVAARLIJKSTE EN GEWELDDADIGSTE PHASE VAN DEZEN OORLOG WILT OVERLEVEN — HANDELT NU EN BESCHERMT UZELF.

Er is geen volledige bescherming mogelijk tegen het bommengevaar of tegen den Nazi-terreur, MAAR EEN HOOGE MATE VAN BESCHERMING IS WEL MOGELIJK — ZELFBESCHERMING DOOR MIDDEL VAN ORGANISATIE.

WAT GAAT U DOEN?
WAT KUNT U DOEN?

Indien U den oorlog wilt overleven, dan is het NU de tijd om WEG TE KOMEN !

Wij weten dat er onder U 99% zijn die weinig kans hebben om nu uit Duitschland te ontsnappen. Maar velen onder U hebben een prachtkans om

AAN DEN OORLOG TE ONTSNAPPEN . . .
hetgeen feitelijk beteekent UIT DE INDUSTRIEELE CENTRA TE ONTSNAPPEN — uit de doelen van de Geallieerde bommenwerpers, NAAR HET PLATTELAND.

Indien U volstrekt niet kunt verdwijnen, dan is dit het oogenblik om alle mogelijke pogingen aan te wenden om Uzelf en Uwe medewerkers in kampen en fabrieken tegen het toenemende oorlogsgeweld en de toenemende woede van de verslagen Nazi-bende te beschermen.

In beide gevallen neemt U een zeker risico, maar het zal een onbeduidend klein risico zijn, vergeleken bij het gevaar dat U in de komende dagen en weken zult moeten loopen indien U als machteloos individu blijft afwachten, gehoorzamend aan de bevelen van de bureaucraten van

het DAF, de corrupte verbindingsmannen of de lafhartig[illegible] spionnen en de knokploegen van de Werkscharen.

VERLAAT DE STEDEN ! !

“ Het is meermalen gebeurd . . . ”

> . . . (*aldus schreef een Duitsche blad in Juli*) —
>
> . . . „*dat buitenlandsche arbeiders die geen Duitsch spreken, per ongeluk verdwaald zijn en ergens terecht zijn gekomen waar zij niet thuishoorden. Sommige menschen — Duitschers — hebben deze gelegenheid benut en hebben deze verdwaalde arbeiders eenvoudig in hun eigen ondernemingen of op hun boerderijen gehouden. Velen zijn van meening dat dit een gemakkelijke manier is om aan extra-arbeidskrachten te komen*”.

Welnu, dit IS inderdaad een gemakkelijke manier ! En U, makker, kunt net zoo gemakkelijk „per ongeluk verdwalen” als tienduizenden Nederlandsche en Belgische arbeiders die, volgens officieele Duitsche verklaringen, eenvoudig „verdwenen” zijn. Velen onder U zullen zich collega’s herinneren die van den eenen dag op den anderen verdwenen om nooit meer te verschijnen. Betriebsleitung, Betriebsverbindungsmänner, Werkscharführer en de plaatselijke S.D-mannen werden eenigszins zenuwachtig en boos ; vele vragen werden gesteld en geen antwoorden gegeven. . . en daar bleef het bij. Alweer had een Nederlandsche of Belgische arbeider zich bij de „UNTERGETAUCHTEN“ aangesloten.

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De officieele en officieuze Duitsche verklaringen betreffende het aantal dezer „untergetauchte" arbeiders zijn verschillend. Zij zeggen 60,000 — 80,000 — 100,000. In werkelijkheid was het aantal in de laatste 18 maanden veel grooter.

UW GROOTE KANS

Maar trekt U niets van de statistieken aan. De hoofdzaak is dat de kansen om „per ongeluk te verdwalen" heden duizendmaal gunstiger zijn. De nieuwste wanhopige „totale mobilisatie" heeft tot een kolossale vermindering in het aantal Politie-, SD-, Gestapo-, en DAF- personeel geleid en tegelijkertijd heeft deze nieuwste noodoproep het enorm tekort aan werkkrachten in landbouwstreken nog vergroot. In feite heeft de uitdrukking „tekort aan werkkrachten" tegenwoordig bijna geen beteekenis meer. De waarheid is dat er in geheel Duitschland haast geen enkel dorp is waar voldoende werkkrachten beschikbaar waren om den oogst van dezen zomer binnen te halen en om, op zijn minst, de eenvoudigste voorbereidingen te voltooien voor het zaaien in den herfst. Oude mannen, vrouwen en kinderen werken tot zij er bij neervallen. Gewone Duitsche boerderijen zoowel als de groot landgoederen roepen om hulp op het land — EN KUNNEN ER NIET AAN KOMEN.

Zoo is de toestand ! Dit oogenblik is voor vele tienduizenden Nederlandsche en Belgische arbeiders juist een uitgezochte gelegenheid om te „verdwalen".

VERDWAALT dus ! Verlaat de stad ! Zoekt een schuilplaats en zoekt veiligheid voor de beslissende eindphase van den oorlog, die den strijd tot in het Reic[illegible] zelf zou kunnen brengen.

Vergeet niet: Vele Duitsche boeren en eenzame Duitsche boerinnen zullen bereid zijn U onderdak en eten te geven in ruil voor eenige weken gezonde arbeid in de open lucht. DUIZENDEN BOEREN hebben Uw hulp zoo dringend noodig dat zij zullen zwijgen en U niet verraden.

Maar vergeet deze algemeene maatregelen ook niet!

1. Maakt een ALIBI klaar alvorens de stad te verlaten. Zegt, bijvoorbeeld, dat U had vernomen dat een oude kennis van U als landarbeider in een zekere buurt werkzaam was. Zegt datu Uw vrijen dag benutte om hem op te zoeken.

   Ieder ALIBI voldoet — maar U moet een goed verhaal bedenken. Gebruikt Uw gezond verstand.

2. Wanneer U een Duitscher aanspreekt, ergens op een boerderij of in een dorp, vertelt steeds „Uw verhaal”. Doet altijd alsof U verdwaald bent — den trein verzuimd hebt, enz. Vraagt om onderdak en eten en verklaart U bereid, ervoor te betalen door een dag op het land te werken. Wordt het aanbod aangenomen, dan kunt U den volgenden dag vragen of U niet een tijdje zoudt mogen blijven.

3. Weest zeer voorzichtig en weest beleefd wanneer U vrouwen ontmoet die alleen zijn. Ze zijn

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gauw bang en hebben gehoord dat alle Nederlandsche en Belgische arbeiders moordenaars en dieven zijn en dat ze vrouwen verkrachten. Probeert Uw eerste contact met oude mannen te maken.

4. Probeert over het algemeen groote landgoederen of groote boerderijen te vermijden. Daar zullen allicht teveel oogen en spionnen zijn.

5. Vergeet niet dat U later weer contact moet kunnen maken met Uwe collega's van de fabriek waar U gewerkt hebt, zoodra de tijd van bevrijding daar is. Dit is noodzakelijk indien U spoedig naar het Vaderland teruggezonden wil worden.

In het kort: Het Duitsche platteland heeft handen noodig. Het heeft U noodig! Er is ruimte en VEILIGHEID voor tienduizenden Nederlandsche en Belgische arbeiders in de dorpen van Duitschland. GAAT DAARHEEN VOOR UW EIGEN BESCHERMING EN OM DEN OORLOG TE VERKORTEN: LAAT DE OORLOGSFABRIEKEN EN MIJNEN LEEGLOOPEN; BESPOEDIGT HET EINDE EN REDT LEVENS. Onthoudt tenslotte het volgende. Hoe meer arbeiders de fabrieken verlaten des te sterker zal de positie zijn van diegenen die blijven. De Nazi's zullen hun krachtsinspanning sterker dan ooit noodig hebben. Dus, door weg te gaan, bewijst U uw kameraden een goeden dienst.

En hoe staat het met diegenen die meenen dat het hun plicht is om te blijven met hun georganiseerde cellen ?

En hoe staat het met hen die niet weg kunnen ?

OOK ZIJ KUNNEN ZICHZELF BESCHERMEN ! !

HOE ?

Laten wij eerst een woordje spreken over actieve industrieele en militaire sabotage. Iedere vorm van sabotage is een middel tot oerlogvoering. De saboteur moet met denzelfden moed en discipline optreden als een frontsoldaat. Dat beteekent : actieve industrieele sabotage blijft de taak van de SABOTAGE-EENHEDEN die door geheel Duitschland opereeren in het striktste geheim en onder ijzeren discipline. Deze mannen en hun moedige leiders krijgen speciale instructies — niet door middel van een gedrukt vlugschrift zooals dit, dat binnen enkele uren nadat het uigeworpen is, in de handen van de Gestapo zal zijn.

Dus — om alle misverstand te voorkomen — Wij verzoeken U te onthouden, dat dit vlugschrift geen sabotage-instructies inhoudt. Het wordt niet gericht tot de geheime ondergrondsche kaders van de actieve verzet- en sabotage-beweging. Dit vlugschrift is bedoeld voor iederen niet-Duitschen arbeider die in Duitschland werkt, afzonderlijk.

HOE OP TE TREDEN ? PASSIEF VERZET !

Passief verzet is mogelijk voor iederen Nederlandschen en Belgischen arbeider in Duitschland, afgezien van zijn [illegible]ftijd of vak, en afgezien van het feit of hij wel of niet [illegible] is van een geheime organisatie of fabriekscel. Elk van U kan ertoe bijdragen de kracht en doeltreffendheid van Hitler's oorlogsmachine op duizend uiteenloopende manieren door PASSIEF VERZET te verminderen.

En in het belang UWER zelfbescherming en behoud : PASSIEF VERZET OP GROOTE SCHAAL dient van nu af aan tot het einde van den oorlog aan de orde van den dag te zijn voor iedern. Nederlandschen en Belgischen arbeider in Duitschland. Alweer zeggen wij U hier niet precies wat U moet doen, hoe U het moet doen — of waar. Wij vragen U slechts om Uw intelligentie en gezond verstand te gebruiken en de omstandigheden en mogelijkheden tot passief verzet te bestudeeren op Uw fabriek, kantoor of in Uw werkkring. Wij zullen U een zeer eenvoudige definitie geven van Passief Verzet. Hier hebt u het :

ALLES DAT DE PRODUCTIE QUALITATIEF OF QUANTITATIEF VERMINDERT.

HITLER'S ZWAKHEID

Hitler's kracht kan beslissend worden verzwakt door de taktiek van het Passief Verzet. Er zijn in iedere soort fabriek of tak van industrie altijd duizend-en-één manieren om de productie te verminderen, zoowel quantitatief als qualitatief. Of U „langzaam werkt" of instructies „verkeerd begrijpt" of er voor zorgt dat een bijna voltooid product „per ongeluk" bedorven wordt — het ko[illegible] er niet op aan, zoolang het U gelukt de productie te verminderen.

“WAT KAN ÉÉN MAN DOEN TEGEN DE BEWAPENDE MACHT VAN HET NAZI-BEWIND ?”

ÉÉN MAN KAN VEEL DOEN. Het mag klein en onbeteekenend lijken, maar de daden van tien of elf millioen mannen en vrouwen kunnen de ruggegraat van Hitler's régime breken.

ER IS OP DE GANSCHE WERELD GEEN MACHT DIE TEGEN UW GECOMBINEERDE KRACHT OP KAN !

MAAKT EEN EIND AAN HET ISOLEMENT !

De „Betriebsleitung", de DAF, het gansche Nazi-bewind trachten U geïsoleerd te houden. Zij zijn tegen U opgewassen zoolang U ALLEEN bent. Zoolang U alleen bent, weten ze dat zij met U kunnen doen wat zij willen. Maar zij worden doodsbang als ze tegenover Uw gecombineerde krachten komen te staan.

PASSIEF VERZET MOET GEORGANISEERD VERZET ZIJN. Te Uwer eigen bescherming moet Passief Verzet heden overal samengaan met de COLLECTIÉVE VERDEDIGING UWER RECHTEN! ALS NEDERLANSCHE EN BELGISCHE ARBEIDERS.

[illegible]AAT OP UW RECHTEN.

De leus ZELFBESCHERMING DOOR MIDDEL VAN ORGANISATIE beteekent dat U Uw RECHTEN moet verdedigen in iedere fabriek of werkplaats, in elk kamp of waar U ook toevallig moogt zijn.

UW RECHTEN aangaande HET VOEDSEL IN CANTINES; RANTSOENEN: VRIJE TIJD VOOR MAALTIDEN: DE LEVENSOMSTANDIGHEDEN IN KAMPEN OF HUIZEN WAAR U INGEKWARTIERD BENT: ARBEIDSUREN: HYGIENISCHE OMSTANDIGHEDEN: MEDISCHE VERZORGING: MAATREGELEN TER VOORKOMING VAN ONGELUKKEN: VERLOF: VRIJE ZONDAGEN: AFDOENDE SCHUILPLAATSEN TEGEN LUCHTAANVALLEN:

UW RECHT OM NAAR EEN SCHUILPLAATS TE GAAN NIET ALLEEN WANNEER GEVAAR ONMIDDELLIJK DREIGT MAAR OOK ZOODRA ER ALARM IS GEGEVEN IN UW OMGEVING.

Deze RECHTEN moeten krachtig verdedigd worden daar de Nazi's wegens hun wanhopig tekort aan arbeidskrachten zullen probeeren AL die rechten af te schaffen ten koste van UW GEZONDHEID EN UW VEILIGHEID.

HOE KAN DIT ALLES BEREIKT WORDEN?

De voorwaarde voor succes is ORGANISATIE.

Bij de verdediging van zijn rechten

of: bij het passieve verzet tegen de voortzetting van den verloren oorlog . . . kan *het individu*, zelfstandig handelend zonder den steun van zijn mede-arbeiders, *weinig of niets volbrengen*.

U moet erkennen: zelfstandig optreden is de minstkrachtdadige vorm van verzet; en de individueele zelf-verdediging biedt de minste bescherming.

U STAAT NIET ALLEEN!

De man die den strijd aanbindt tegen een macht als die van het Naziregime heeft bondgenooten noodig. Iedere andere niet-Duitsche arbeider — en een groeiend aantal Duitsche arbeiders — zijn Uw natuurlijke bondgenooten evenals *U* een bondgenoot bent van de strijdkrachten van Groot-Britannië, de Vereenigde Staten, Rusland en alle Vereenigde Volkeren.

EEN VOOR ALLEN EN ALLEN VOOR EEN.

Een bondgenootschap komt niet vanzelf tot stand. Het moet gevormd worden. Er is actie voor noodig. En vooral vereischt het wederzijdsche toenadering, wederzijdsch vertrouwen en wederzijdsche inlichtingen

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voordat millioenen geïsoleerde enkelingen, die allen hetzelfde nastreven, als één groote schare van broeders tezamen kunnen handelen.

ZWAAR LIJDEN ZAL UW DEEL ZIJN.

indien U niet inziet dat het huidige oogenblik het laatst mogelijke is.

WELK SOORT ORGANISATIE ?

LAAT U *NIET* door het woord ORGANISATIE afschrikken. Het beteekent *niet* het tot stand brengen van een uitgestrekte en ingewikkelde organisatie van *alle* niet-Duitsche arbeiders, noch het in het leven roepen van een onwettige vakbeweging. *Voor dergelijke dingen is geen tijd meer over.* Het einde van den oorlog is te dichtbij. De noodzaak van onmiddellijk optreden en zelfbescherming is te dringend. In dit stadium beteekenen organisatie en georganiseerd optreden enkel optreden in overeenstemming en in verband met betrouwbare makkers. Het beteekent alleen dat U datgene wat U van plan bent te doen, met een stuk of drie of vijf kameraden dient te bespreken, die U kunt vertrouwen. Misschien kunnen zij U helpen, misschien kunnen ze deelnemen en hetzelfde doen. Mogelijk heeft een van hen een geschikter plan.

ACTIE-CELLEN.

Ontelbare duizenden van dergelijke los-georganizeerde actie-cellen van Nederlandsche en Belgische arbeiders bestaan reeds. In de eerstvolgende weken moeten a[illegible] Nederlandsche en Belgische arbeiders zich bij deze cellen voor passief verzet en zelfbescherming aansluiten. Dat is Uw onmiddellijke opdracht in dit laatste stadium van den oorlog. *Vergeet niet : De Nazi's hebben U noodig !* Overal waar zij vermoeden of weten dat de niet-Duitsche arbeiders van een fabriek in georganisserd contact met elkaar staan, zullen zij vele Uwer eischen inwilligen omdat zij doodsbang zijn dat zij anders misschien last zouden krijgen.

Het net van cellen van niet-Duitsche arbeiders moet zich over de geheele lengte en breedte van Duitschland uitstrekken. De leege plekken moeten worden opgevuld ; Nederlandsche en Belgische arbeiders die in de jaren 1940 tot 1942 — of zelfs later — als vrijwilligers naar Duitschland kwamen, moeten nu aangeworven worden voor de groote beweging van georganiseerd passief verzet en zelfbescherming. Ontvangt in Uw rijen met open armen al diegenen die werkelijk wenschen mede te werken. Maar sluit Uw rijen tegen alle Nazi-aanhangers. Waarschuwt de Gau- en Kreisverbindungsmaenner en hun handlangers, door middel van rechtstreeksche of anonieme boodschappen, dat ieder verraad of actie tegen de gewone niet-Duitsche arbeiders gepleegd of genomen, zal worden genoteerd en gewroken.

ZELFBESCHERMING NU !

De Nederlandsche en Belgische arbeiders die reeds in cel- of groepsverband staan, moeten onder hun land-moeten een propagandacampagne beginnen op groote schaal. Zij moeten uitleggen dat verzet en *zelfbescherming NU* en verdediging en *terugkeer na de nederlaag van Hitler* slechts door middel massale organisatie in celverband van de niet-Duitsche arbeiders in alle bedrijven van het *Reich* kunnen worden bewerkstelligd.

Maar wat U ook probeert te doen. . . . GEORGANISEERD CONTACT met Uw arbeidskameraden, wederzijdsch vertrouwen en

EEN GEORGANISEERD, COLLECTIEF OPTREDEN

zijn de eenige waarborg voor succes. Het alleenstaand individu staat machteloos.

U — EN DE DUITSCHER NAAST U.

Daar hebben wij weer een probleem. Welken invloed heeft dit alles op Uw verhouding tot den gewonen Duitschen arbeider die naast U werkt ?

Er zijn geen algemeene voorschriften. Misschien is hij nogal een geschikte vent . . . die er even hard „ de pest in heeft ” als U. Mogelijk is hij zelfs bewust ANTI-NAZI. (Zooals U weet, zijn er onder de oudere menschen vele goede anti-Nazi's). Maar misschien is hij een ellendeling, een lafaard die zijn voorrechten tegenover zijn niet-Duitsche makkers uitgebuit heeft.

Daarom kan er geen algemeen voorschrift best[illegible] omtrent Uw gedrag t.a.v. Uw Duitsche mede-arbeiders.

ER IS ECHTER WEL

EEN VOORSCHRIFT :

Overal waar U een Duitschen arbeider aantreft die zijn anti-Nazi-houding en zijn persoonlijke eerlijkheid door zijn gedrag en zijn handelingen *bewezen* heeft

TRACHT MET HEM IN GESPREK TE KOMEN

en, door middel van hem, ook met zijn gelijkdenkende collega's.

Anti-Nationaalsocialistische Duitsche Arbeiders zullen Kostbare Bondgenooten zijn.

Wat betreft de Nazi's, de verstokten, de knokploegen en bandieten, de verraders en bedriegers — of zij Duitsch zijn of wel Uw eigen landgenooten — *maakt het hen NU duidelijk dat de tijd van dreigementen voorbij is.*

Deelt hun mee dat de niet-Duitsche arbeiders in Duitschland niet van plan zijn den doodsstrijd van den verloren oorlog te verlengen.

Zegt hun dat *U* niet van plan bent, vijf minuten voor het einde te worden gedood, en dat U levend uit den oorlog wenscht te komen en veilig en wel naar huis te gaan. Dit is dus

[illegible]W ALGEMEENE GEDRAGSLIJN (Indien gij niet het platteland kunt bereiken) ORGANISEERT ACTIECELLEN! VERTRAAGT DE PRODUCTIE! BIEDT WEERSTAND AAN ALLE UITBUITING DOOR GEORGANISEERD PASSIEF VERZET! WERKT SAMEN MET ANTI-NATIONAALSOCIALISTISCHE DUITSCHERS. BEGINT MET DE SAMENSTELLING VAN LIJSTEN VAN NAZI'S EN VERRADERS! VERSPREIDT DE WAARHEID OMTRENT DUITSCHE NEDERLAGEN OP ALLE FRONTEN! LUISTERT NAAR DE UITZENDINGEN VAN NIEUWSBERICHTEN DOOR GEALLIEERDE ZENDERS! VOERT DE INSTRUCTIES VAN HET GEALLIEERD OPPERBEVEL UIT!

ZORGT ER VOOR DAT U
BEHOUDEN UIT DEN
OORLOG KOMT!

LEBENSGEFAHR!

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WG2D.

Gibt es wirklich keine Brücken mehr . . . .

zwischen dem deutschen Volk und der freien Welt?

Die Antwort auf diese Frage bestimmt in diesen Stunden das Handeln oder Nichthandeln aller deutschen Menschen. Von dieser Antwort hängt DEINE Zukunft ab!

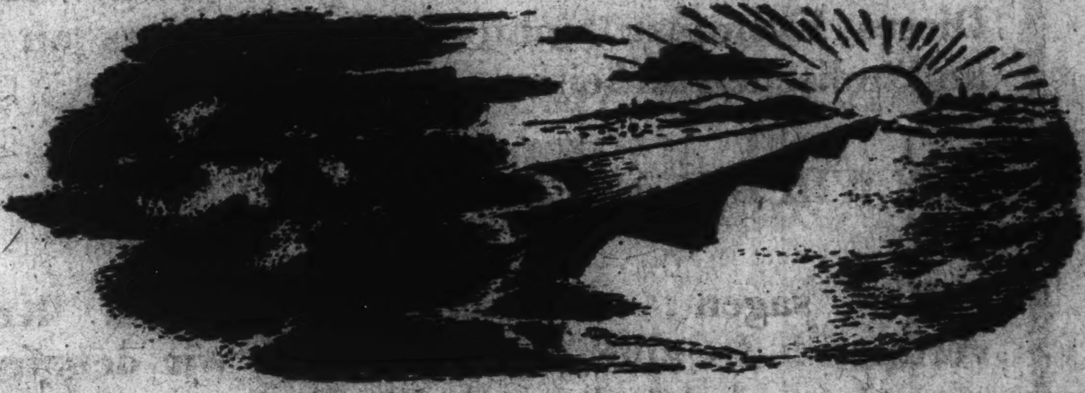
Goebbels sagt: *„Das deutsche Volk hat alle Brücken hinter sich abgebrochen . . .“*

Für Goebbels, Hitler, Himmler und Co. ist das kein Problem. Für die besessenen Fanatiker und zum Untergang verurteilten Führer der deutschen Tragödie gibt es in der Tat keine Brücke. Weder eine Brücke zur europäischen Zivilisation — noch zu einer besseren deutschen Zukunft.

Für die Partei und SS-Fanatiker gibt es nur den UNTERGANG.

Aber Hitler ist nicht Deutschland und Deutschland ist nicht Hitler

Deutschland muss sich in dieser Stunde entscheiden



WEITERKÄMPFEN MIT HITLER BIS ZUM VERRECKEN UND NATIONALEN UNTERGANG

oder

[illegible]RTFRIEDE UND WIEDERAUFBAU ?

Deutsche Männer und Frauen !

Im Auftrage des Obersten Kommandos der Alliierten Streitkräfte wurde dieser Aufruf an die 12 Millionen Fremdarbeiter in Deutschland geschrieben, in fünf Sprachen gedruckt und zu hunderttausenden von Exemplaren abgeworfen. Dieses Exemplar richtet sich besonders an die holländischen Arbeiter.

WAS SAGEN WIR DEN FREMDARBEITERN ?

Wir sagen : Deutschland hat den Krieg verloren ! In aller Schärfe stellen wir den französischen, belgischen, holländischen, tschechischen und polnischen Arbeitern die Frage, ob sie in letzter Minute für Hitlers verlorenen Krieg Gesundheit und Leben lassen wollen — oder ob sie sich durch organisierten, passiven Widerstand und durch Massenflucht aus den Luftkriegsgebieten retten wollen und gleichzeitig helfen, die Dauer der letzten und gefährlichsten Phase des Krieges zu verkürzen.

In aller Dringlichkeit ermahnen wir die Millionen von Fremdarbeitern zum organisierten Selbstschutz.

In aller Schärfe sagen wir : Die Zeit zum Handeln ist HEUTE !

All das hat nichts mit Propaganda zu tun. Die Zeiten für Propaganda sind längst vorbei. Es gibt nichts mehr zu erklären und aufzuklären. Die rasende Entwicklung des Krieges selber hat alle Propaganda überholt. Die Sprache der Ereignisse erlaubt einem denkenden Menschen keinen Zweifel mehr über die Wahrheit :

Deutschland hat den Krieg verloren!

VOR DIR, DEUTSCHER, STEHT IN DIESER STUNDE DIE GLEICHE FRAGE :
SOLL DEUTSCHLAND MIT HITLER ZUM SCHLACHTFELD WERDEN UND IN EINEM MEER VON SINNLOS VERGOSSENEM BLUT UNTERGEHEN —

ODER : SOLL DEUTSCHLAND LEBEN UND DURCH SOFORTFRIEDEN UND STURZ DES HITLERREGIMES DIE GRUNDLAGE LEGEN FÜR EINEN WIEDERAUFBAU UND EIN MENSCHENWÜRDIGES DASEIN ?

Das ist die Frage für jeden Einzelnen.
Es gibt keine andere Frage.

Die Entscheidung der Generale :

Die deutschen Generale, die am 20. Juli gegen Hitler [illegible]ierten, handelten, weil sie diese Frage verstanden.

Sie handelten, weil sie die wirkliche Lage Deutschlands besser kannten als irgend jemand. Sie wussten, dass der militärische Zusammenbruch des Hitlerregimes zum Untergang Deutschlands wird. Sie entschieden sich gegen Hitler und für Sofortfrieden, weil sie wollten, dass Deutschland lebt.

Jedoch : sie scheiterten und versagten im entscheidenden Augenblick, weil sie auf eigene Faust, ohne Verbindung mit der Masse des Volkes handelten.

Generalsrevolten allein können die Entscheidung nicht erzwingen. Die zum Sofortfrieden und zum Abbruch des verlorenen Krieges bereiten Führer der deutschen Wehrmacht brauchen die aktive Unterstützung der gesamten Nation — das heisst : DEINE HILFE !

DIE AKTIONSBEREITSCHAFT
JEDES EINZELNEN !

Die Entscheidung des Einzelnen :

Mit diabolischer Beredtheit sucht der Reichspropagandaminister Joseph Goebbels dem deutschen Menschen einzureden, dass jeder deutsche Arbeiter, Bauer und Bürger auf Gedeih und Verderb, auf Leben und Tod mit dem Schicksal der wahnsinnigen kriegsschuldigen Führung verkettet ist. Fieberhaft sucht er Dich zu überzeugen, dass nicht die nationalsozialistische Führung, sondern das ganze deutsche Volk die Brücken hinter sich abgebrochen hat.

Das ist nicht wahr!

Nur eine Brücke ist unwiderruflich niedergerissen: Die Brücke zum deutschen Sieg.

Ob es Brücken geben wird aus der unsagbar grauenvollen Gegenwart des Hitlerkrieges in eine bessere deutsche Zukunft, das hängt nicht von Hitler, Himmler und Goebbels ab —

das hängt ab, einzig und allein, von der Entscheidung jedes Einzelnen — von der Entscheidung, durch persönlichen oder organisierten Widerstand gegen die Kriegsverlängerung das Schlimmste zu vermeiden.

Das Schlimmste!

DAS SCHLIMMSTE ist nicht die militärische Niederlage. Es ist auch nicht die geordnete Besetzung Deutschlands durch alliierte Garnisonen. Das kommt auf jeden Fall.

DAS SCHLIMMSTE IST KRIEG AUF DEUTSCHEM BODEN, Krieg in jedem deutschen Dorf und jeder deutschen Stadt, bis am Ende ein ausgebranntes, ausgeblutetes Deutschland in Chaos zusammenbricht.

DAS IST DAS SCHLIMMSTE!

Den Krieg überleben . . .

Aber ist es nicht sinnlos, von einer deutschen Zukunft [illegible] einem deutschen Wiederaufbau zu reden, wenn noch mehr Millionen fünf Minuten vor Zwölf Gesundheit, Gut und Leben opfern müssen, und wenn die Nation physisch zusammenbricht, ehe die Zukunft beginnen kann?

Für jeden Deutschen, dem das eigene Leben — und das ÜBERLEBEN DES KRIEGES — das Leben seiner Familie und Kinder und die menschenwürdige Zukunft seiner Heimat einen Pfennig wert ist, kann es in diesem Augenblick keinen Zweifel und kein Wanken geben:

ER MUSS SICH DURCH DIE TAT FÜR DIE SCHNELLSTE BEENDIGUNG DES KRIEGES EINSETZEN.

„Ein Mann gegen die Macht des N.S.-Staats . . .“

„Was kann der Einzelne schon tun? Der Einzelne ist doch machtlos . . .“

Millionen Deutsche haben seit Jahren so gesprochen. Sagen es nicht immer noch Millionen?

Solange die Macht des Hitlerischen Diktaturstaates ungeschwächt war, solange deutsche Soldaten von Sieg zu Sieg marschierten, solange die Führung geeint und der Polizeiapparat mächtig waren — solange konnte die Welt wenig vom Widerstand des Einzelnen gegen diesen verbrecherischen Krieg erhoffen.

Heute aber ist das Hitlerregime tödlich verwundet. An allen Fronten sind deutsche Heere in Auflösung. Zu Zehntausenden haben deutsche Offiziere und Soldaten die Konsequenz gezogen und haben sich ergeben. Die Führung ist in sich gespalten. Gestapo und Polizei erweisen sich als machtlos gegenüber dem „unbekannten kleinen Mann“ des besetzten Europas. So wie die Bürgerarmee der französischen Maquis den deutschen Besatzungstruppen erfolgreich Widerstand leistet, so wie Millionen von einfachen Arbeitern, Bauern und Bürgern sich in allen Ländern Europas den nationalsozialistischen Machthabern erfolgreich widersetzen — so kann heute auch der „unbekannte kleine Mann Deutschlands“ wirksamen Widerstand leisten und dabei helfen, sein eigenes Leben, seine Zukunft und die Zukunft seiner Heimat durch schnellste Beendigung des Krieges zu retten.

**FÜRCHTEST DU DEN N.S.-STAATSAPPARAT?
HAST DU HEUTE NOCH ANGST VOR IHM?**

Vergiss nicht: ER UND SEINE AGENTEN HABEN VIEL MEHR ANGST VOR DIR!!

„Unmöglich? . . . .“

Das Gebot ist nicht Revolution, Bürgerkrieg und Barrikaden.

Das erste Gebot ist: HERAUS AUS DEN STÄDTEN! HERAUS AUS DEN FABRIKEN! Bringe DICH und die DEINIGEN in Sicherheit! Die

letzte kommende Phase des Krieges bedeutet akute Lebensgefahr für die Bevölkerung der Städte und die Belegschaften der R-Betriebe.

Das zweite Gebot ist: ORGANISIERTER WIDERSTAND ALLER! PASSIVER WIDERSTAND ALLER ARBEITER IN DER KRIEGSINDUSTRIE!

Widerstand der Bauern, die Hunderttausenden von „untergetauchten" Fremdarbeitern Unterschlupf gewähren können und so gleichzeitig, durch die zusätzliche Arbeitskraft, ihre letzte Kriegsernte voll einbringen können! Widerstand der Beamten, Angestellten und Spezialisten!

Jeder Einzelne kann an seinem Platz dazu beitragen, die Weiterführung eines verlorenen, sinnlos gewordenen Krieges auf deutschem Boden zu verhindern.

Die entscheidende Aufgabe fällt dabei auf die deutsche Arbeiterschaft!

Deutsche Arbeiter!

Ihr wisst, dass bereits heute zehntausende von ausländischen Zwangsarbeitern in deutschen Betrieben in Aktions-Zellen und Widerstands-Gruppen organisiert sind. Morgen werden Hunderttausende — vielleicht Millionen — bisher passive Fremdarbeiter in die Reihen der grossen Widerstandsbewegung strömen.

Deutsche Arbeiter! Übt Solidarität! Verbrüdert Euch mit Euren ausländischen Kollegen unter der Losung:

SCHLUSS MIT DEM KRIEGE!

STÜRZT DIE KRIEGSVERLÄNGERER!!

BRÜCKEN BAUEN ZU EINER BESSEREN ZUKUNFT NACH DEM KRIEGE HEISST HEUTE ZUSAMMENARBEIT DER DEUTSCHEN ARBEITER MIT DEN WIDERSTANDSGRUPPEN EURER AUSLÄNDISCHEN KOLLEGEN.

GEMEINSAME AKTION GEGEN DEN GEMEINSAMEN FEIND, GEGEN DIE KRIEGSVERLÄNGERER HITLER, HIMMLER, GOEBBELS & CO.

CONFIDENTIAL

L.R.44 **COMBINED ANGLO AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT** Date. 7.10.44

No,	Title	Date	Pkgs or Bombs	No. of Leaflets	No. of Units	Target
T.170	Nachrichten	3/4 Oct.	1B	3,625	21,750	Dussang
			2B	7,250	43,500	Bonchamp
			3B	10,875	65,250	Belfort
			2B	7,250	43,500	Audincourt
			1B	3,625	21,750	Linnich
			1B	3,625	21,750	Julich
			1B	3,625	21,750	Duren
			11B	39,875	239,250	
T.170	Nachrichten	3/4 Oct.	1B	3,625	21,750	Neuerburg
			1B	3,625	21,750	Zillpich
			1B	3,625	21,750	Euskirchen
			3B	10,875	65,250	
WG.2C +	Foreign Workers	6th Oct.	25P	50,000	400,000	Ruhr area
WG.2D +	Foreign Workers	6th Oct.	60P	120,000	960,000	Ruhr area
WG.2I	Foreign Workers	6th Oct.	37P	74,000	592,000	Ruhr area
WG.5P	Foreign Workers	6th Oct.	2P	32,000	32,000	Ruhr area
WG.9	Warning Leaflet	6th Oct.	53P	848,000	848,000	Ruhr area
ZG.71	Last of Secret Weapons	6th Oct.	96P	1,536,000	1,536,000	Ruhr area
XH.37 +	Flying Dutchman	4/5 Oct.	1B	20,000	40,000	Amsterdam
			1B	20,000	40,000	Zrotinggn
			1B	20,000	40,000	Utrecht
			1B	20,000	40,000	Rotterdam
			1B	20,000	40,000	Le Hague
			5B	100,000	200,000	
XH.36 +	Flying Dutchman	4/5 Oct.	1B.	20,000	40,000	Zwolle
			1B	20,000	40,000	Enschede
			1B	20,000	40,000	Deventer
			1B	20,000	40,000	Apeldoorn
			1B	20,000	40,000	Leiden
			5B	100,000	200,000	
ZG.71	Last of the Secret Weapon	4/5 Oct.	1B	80,000	80,000	Bonn
ZG.54	How Your Comrades Fared	4/5 Oct.	1B	52,500	70,000	Euskirchen
			1B	52,500	70,000	Hans sur Nied
			2B	105,000	140,000	
ZG.61	Safe Conduct	4/5 Oct.	1B	66,000	66,000	Hertopenbosch
			1B	66,000	66,000	Tilburg
			1B	66,000	66,000	Horst
			1B	66,000	66,000	Kessel
			1B	66,000	66,000	Baal
			1B	66,000	66,000	Lennich
			1B	66,000	66,000	Julich
			1B	66,000	66,000	Duren
			1B	66,000	66,000	Zillpich
			1B	66,000	66,000	Euskirchen
			1B	66,000	66,000	Borg
			1B	66,000	66,000	Matigny
			1B	66,000	66,000	Baccarat
			1B	66,000	66,000	St. Die
			1B	66,000	66,000	Col de la Schlucht
			1B	66,000	66,000	Ventron
			17B	1,122,000	1,122,000	
ZG.71	Last of the Secret Weapons	5/6 Oct.	1B	80,000	80,000	Bitburg
XH.38 +	Flying Dutchman	5/6 Oct.	1B	20,000	40,000	Amersfoort
			2B	40,000	80,000	Amsterdam
			2B	40,000	80,000	Rotterdam
			5B	100,000	200,000	
ZG.66	Eisenhower Pro:	5/6 Oct.	1B	46,082	46,082	Mayen
			1B	46,082	46,082	Uimen
			2B	92,164	92,164	

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L.R.44 Continued

No.	Title	Date	Pkgs or Bombs	No. of Leaflets	No. of Units	Target
WG.2I	Foreign Workers	Sept.	5B	45,000	360,000	Hamm
		26th	5B	45,000	360,000	Bremen
			10B	90,000	720,000	
		27th	5B	45,000	360,000	Cologne
			5B	45,000	360,000	Gottingen
			10B	90,000	720,000	
		28th	5B	45,000	360,000	Magdeburg
		30th	5B	45,000	360,000	Bielefeld
WG.2F	Foreign Workers	Sept.	5B	45,000	360,000	Bremen
		26th	5B	45,000	360,000	Hamm
			10B	90,000	720,000	
		27th	5B	45,000	360,000	Cologne
			5B	45,000	360,000	Gottingen
			10B	90,000	720,000	
		28th	10B	90,000	720,000	Kassel
			5B	45,000	360,000	Magdeburg
			6B	54,000	332,000	
			21B	189,000	1,412,000	
		30th	5B	45,000	360,000	Munster
			5B	45,000	360,000	Bielefeld
			10B	90,000	720,000	
XG.26	German Workers	Sept.26th	5B	200,000	400,000	Osnabruch
		30th	2B	80,000	160,000	Bielefeld
WG.5D	Foreign Workers	Sept.26th	5B	185,000	185,000	Bremen
WG.9	Warning Leaflet	Sept.27th	5B	250,000	250,000	Mainz
			10B	500,000	500,000	Mannheim
			5B	250,000	250,000	Cologne
			20B	1,000,000	1,000,000	
		28th	5B	250,000	250,000	Mersburg
			6B	300,000	300,000	Magdeburg
			11B	550,000	550,000	
		30th	5B	250,000	250,000	Munster
			5B	250,000	250,000	Hamm
			5B	250,000	250,000	Bielefeld
			15B	750,000	750,000	
ZG.66	Eisenhower Pro:	Sept.26th	5B	230,410	230,410	Bremen
		27th	5B	230,410	230,410	Mannheim
		30th	5B	230,410	230,410	Hamm
WG.10	Warning Leaflet	Sept.27th	5B	400,000	400,000	Cologne
			5B	400,000	400,000	Gottingen
			5B	400,000	400,000	Mannheim
			15B	1,200,000	1,200,000	
		28th	5B	400,000	400,000	Mersburg
WG.4I	Foreign Workers	Sept.27th	3B	240,000	240,000	Kassel
		30th	5B	400,000	400,000	Munster
WG.5I	Foreign Workers	Sept.28th	7B	248,108	248,108	Kassel
G.26	Appeal to Ger.Wmn.	Sept.28th	3B	62,001	186,003	Magdeburg
G.4a 4B	German Prisoner of War Leaflet	Sept.28th	3B	120,000	240,000	Magdeburg
WG.7C	Foreign Workers	Sept.28th	5B	403,080	403,080	Magdeburg
			3B	241,848	241,848	Mersburg
			8B	645,928	645,928	
WG.4D	Foreign Workers	Sept.28th	3B	216,666	216,666	Magdeburg
WG.5F	Foreign Workers	Sept.28th	5B	169,575	169,575	Kassel
			2B	67,830	67,830	Mersburg
			7B	237,405	237,405	
WG.7F	Foreign Workers	Sept.28th	5B	387,690	387,690	Kassel
		30th	5B	387,690	387,690	Bielefeld
XG.20	Msge.to For.Workrs.	Sept.28th	6B	292,362	292,362	Mersburg
WG.7I	Foreign Workers	Sept.28th	3B	240,000	240,000	Mersburg

I.R.44 Continued.

No.	Title	Date	Pkgs or Bombs	No. of Leaflets	No. of Units	Target
WG.6I	Foreign Workers	30th Sept.	5B	36,363	36,363	Munster
WG.7D	Foreign Workers	30th	2B	164,000	164,000	Munster
WG.4F	Foreign Workers	30th	2B	86,154	86,154	Hamm
WG.6C	Foreign Workers	30th	3B	240,000	240,000	Hamm
WG.2D	Foreign Workers	30th	5B	45,000	360,000	Hamm
WG.2I	Foreign Workers	30th	5B	45,000	360,000	Bielefeld
WG.2C	Foreign Workers	30th	3B	27,000	216,000	Bielefeld
T.158	Nachrichten	26th	10B	100,000	600,000	OsNabruck
T.159	Nachrichten	26th	10B	103,000	618,000	Bremen
T.160	Nachrichten	26th	10B	100,000	600,000	Osnabruck
		27th	10B	100,000	600,000	Mainz
T.161	Nachrichten	26th	10B	100,000	600,000	Bremen
		27th	20B	200,000	1,200,000	Cologne
		27th	10B	100,000	600,000	Gottingen
			30B	300,000	1,800,000	
T.162	Nachtichten	27th	10B	95,960	575,760	Kassel
		28th	8B	76,768	560,608	Magdeburg
		30th	7B	67,172	403,032	Hamm
T.164	Nachrichten	30th	6B	49,638	297,828	Hamm
		Oct. 2nd	5B	41,365	248,190	Cologne
T.165	Nachrichten	30th	8B	49,896	299,376	Munster
		30th	10B	62,370	374,220	Bielefeld
		30th	10B	62,370	374,220	Hamm
			28B	174,636	1,047,816	
		Oct. 3rd	4B	24,948	149,688	Lachen-Speuerdorf A.
T.167	Nachrichten	28th	10B	56,230	337,380	Mersburg
		Oct. 2nd	9B	50,607	303,642	Hamm
			19B	106,837	641,022	Kassel
			28B	157,444	944,664	
		Oct. 3rd	10B	56,230	337,380	Nurnburg
		Oct. 5th	10B	56,230	337,380	Cologne
			10B	56,230	337,380	Lippstadt Airfield
			10B	56,230	337,380	Munster
			30B	168,690	1,012,140	
T.168	Nachrichten	Oct. 5th	10B	55,120	330,720	Cologne
T.169	Nachrichten	Oct. 5th	10B	63,330	379,980	Lippstadt Airfield
T.170	Nachrichten	Oct. 5th	10B	36,250	217,500	Cologne
			10B	36,250	217,500	Rheine
			6B	21,750	130,500	Pendenborn Airfield
			26B	94,250	565,500	

+T.172 Nachrichten was disseminated on 5/6 Oct. when 2 bombs contraining 12,140 leaflets and 72,840 units were dropped on each of the following targets:-
Cadzand,Oostburg,Dreskens,Eenlo,Roermond,Lennich,Julich,Duren,Zulpich,Euskirchen,Falkenberg,
3 bombs containing 18,210 leaflets and 109,260 units:- Mayen
1 bomb containing 6,070 leaflets and 36,420 units:-
Amsterdam,Amorsfoort,Tilburg,Breda,Rotterdam,Weeze,,Kevelaer,Geldern,Ruffendf,Aldenhoven,
Gressenich,Hurtgen,Unsterwefel,Ulmen,Bitburg,Boulay,Bionville,Morchingen,Dieuze,Gerardmer,
Gornimont,St. Maurice,Giromagny,Belfort.
TOTAL DISSEMINATION FIGURE:- 303,500 leaflets, 50 Bombs, 1,821,000 Units

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+T.171 Nachrichten was disseminated On 4/5 Oct. when 1 bomb containing 5,200 leaflets and 31,200 units were dropped on each of the following targets:-
Zwolle,Zrötiggn,Enschede,Deventer,Leiden,Utrecht,Hertogenbosch,Tilburg,Rotterdam,Le Hague,
Horst,Kessel,Baal,Linnich,Julich,Duren,Zilpich,Maizieres,Avricourt,Mantigny,Col. de la Schluc
Ventron,Bussang.
2 bombs containing 10,400 leaflets and 62,400 units:-
Amsterdam,Cleve,Goch,Roermond,Euskirchen,Prum,Grevenmachen,Bourg,Bouzonville,Boulay,Dieuze,
Hans sur Nied,Baccarat,St. Die,Giromagny.
3 bombs containing 15,600 leaflets and 93,600 units:-
Gochem,Wittlich.
5 bombs containing 26,000 leaflets and 156,000 units:- Bonn.
TOTAL DISSEMINATION FIGURE:- 332,800 leaflets, 64 Bombs, 1,996,800 Units.

L.R.44 Continued.

No.	Title	Date	Pkgs or Bombs	No. of Leaflets	No. of Units	Target
ZG.54	How your comrades Fared	5/6 Oct.	1B	52,500	70,000	Boulay
			1B	52,500	70,000	Bionville
			1B	52,500	70,000	Gerardmer
			1B	52,500	70,000	Belfort
			4B	210,000	280,000	
ZG.61	Safe Conduct.	5/6 Oct.	1B	66,000	66,000	Cadzand
			1B	66,000	66,000	Oostburg
			1B	66,000	66,000	Dreskens
			1B	66,000	66,000	Puffendf
			1B	66,000	66,000	Aldenhoven
			1B	66,000	66,000	Frenz
			1B	66,000	66,000	Grerssenich
			1B	66,000	66,000	Hurtgen
			1B	66,000	66,000	Unstereifel
			9B	594,000	594,000	
ZG.45	One Minute in which to save your life.	5/6 Oct.	1B	80,000	80,000	Canzand
			1B	80,000	80,000	Oostburg
			1B	80,000	80,000	Dreskens
			1B	80,000	80,000	Tilburg
			1B	80,000	80,000	Breda
			1B	80,000	80,000	Weize
			1B	80,000	80,000	Kevelaer
			1B	80,000	80,000	Geldern
			1B	80,000	80,000	Eenlo
			1B	80,000	80,000	Roermond
			1B	80,000	80,000	Morchingen
			1B	80,000	80,000	Dieuze
			1B	80,000	80,000	Cornimont
			1B	80,000	80,000	St. Maurice
			1B	80,000	80,000	Germmeny
			15B	1,200,000	1,200,000	

RESTRICTED. THE FLYING DUTCHMAN. No. 51. X. H. 37.

Tuesday, October 3rd. 1944.

Distributed by the Allied Air Forces.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Prince Bernhard in Maastricht.

INDEXED

PREPARING FOR THE FINAL ASSAULT.

ALLIES ARE CONCENTRATING FORCES FOR NEW OFFENSIVES.

In France, Belgium and the South of Holland between two and three millions Allied soldiers are preparing for new decisive attacks on fortress Germany. The issue of the battle which still has to be joined has already been conclusively affected by the losses which the Germans have suffered since the landings of June 6th, but the Allied armies are still preparing for heavy fighting before they will make their triumphant entry into Berlin together with the victorious armies of Russia.

In his masterly survey of the military and political situation which Churchill gave to the House of Commons last Thursday he rightly emphasized that since the end of July the war in Europe has entirely changed its face. The liberation of France had been nearly completed, Belgium had been liberated "as by enchantment" and against a quarter of million Allied losses, the losses of the Germans had been four times as many. Allied armies, numbering between two and three million men were getting ready in Western Europe. If we consider that these armies have had to be built up across open beaches, then it is clear that the Allied High Command in the past four months has performed an achievement of organisation which may be called unique in world history. Marshal Stalin himself has spoken of the Allied offensive in Western Europe in a most appreciative tone.

A short pause.

Two months of heavy and static fighting in the Normandy bridgehead were followed by two months of a quick pursuit of beaten enemy armies. The German lines of communication were shortened by about 600 miles, the Allied lines were longer by about the same distance. Cherbourg was the only harbour which, after having been repaired, could be used. Brest, Le Havre, Calais and Dunkirk have been stubbornly defended by the Germans. In keeping up their offensive and pursuit, the Allies have made use of all modern means of organisation. In France, for instance, a pipe line was constructed for all oil products, stretching from the coast to a point near the front. A pause in the offensives, however, was inevitable. Modern war needs gigantic masses of material. Before the landings in Normandy started, the material had been concentrated in England over a period of months. Now, new big depots have got to be built up in the North and East of Belgium, and in North-Eastern France. Scores of air fields have to be made ready in order to give the Allied troops all assistance in the air as soon as they attack again. Moreover, the Allied armies when entering Germany will not receive that invaluable help which was accorded to them in Western Europe by the civilian population in general and the Forces of the Interior in particular.

These are the factors which may explain the relatively stable situation of the front at the moment. We should, however, not overestimate this stabilization. Military superiority and strategic initiative in Western Europe are both safely in Allied hands.

It was the good fortune of the German High Command this summer that the crisis in the East didn't come at the same moment as the crisis in the West. The Eastern crisis was in the July, the Western in August. German Military Spokesmen have acknowledged that these two crises, if they had come at the same moment, would have proved fatal to Germany.

MR. CHURCHILL'S WAR SURVEY.

The Prime Minister in his war survey in the House of Commons on Thursday 28th

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September, was cautious as he has always been in prophecy about the end of the European war. The most he would say was: that "Many persons of the highest technical attainment, knowledge and responsibility" had hopes that it would be over at the end of this year. On the other hand no one, certainly not he, could guarantee that it would not last for some months into next year.

About the growing might of the Allied forces since the beginning of the battle for Normandy, Mr. Churchill said:

"In the first twenty four hours a quarter of a million men were landed in the teeth of fortified and violent opposition. By the twentieth day one million men were ashore. There are now between two million and three million men in France.

"We have lost upwards of 90,000 men, killed, wounded and missing - and the United States including General Patch's army, over 145,000.

"A very hard task lies before the Army in Italy. It has already pierced at several points the strong Gothic line by which Kesselring has sought to defend the passage of the Appenines. General Alexander has now definitely broken into the basin of the Po."

Mr. Churchill paid tribute to the U.S. and to Russia "who is holding and beating far larger hostile forces than those which face the Allies in the West and has through long years at enormous loss borne the brunt of the struggle on land."

About the campaign in Burma, the British Premier said:

"The 10 Japanese divisions which were launched against us with the object of invading India have been repulsed and largely shattered as a result of a bloody and very costly campaign which is still being continued in spite of the Monsoon season. And has resulted in the slaughter of between 50,000 and 60,000 Japanese and the capture of several hundred prisoners."

About the blunders of the Germans and the anticipated resistance after the war in Germany, Mr. Churchill said:

"We must not forget that we owe a great debt to the blunders of the Germans. Hitler has successfully scattered the German armies all over Europe and by obstinating at every point from Stalingrad to Tunis down to the present moment he has stripped himself of the power to concentrate in main strength for the final struggle. He has lost more than 1.000,000 in France and in the Low Countries.

"There is a possibility that after organised resistance of the German Army and State has completely broken down fierce warfare may be maintained in the Forests and mountains of Germany by numbers of desperate men conscious of their own guilt and impending doom. It may be necessary for the Allies to declare at a certain date that the actual war against the German State and Army has come to an end and that a period of mopping up of bandits and war criminals has begun. No one can foresee what form exactly the death agony of Nazidom will take.

"Never was the alliance against Germany of the three great powers more close or more effective. Divergencies of view of interest there must necessarily be but at no time have they been alone to affect in any way the majestic march of events in accordance with the petitions and agreements at Teheran.

After having declared that he never felt any sentiments of hostility towards the mass of misled or coerced Italian people, Mr. Churchill said that he had never felt anything but compassion for the French people as a whole who found themselves deprived of all power of resistance and could not share the good fortune of those who from our shores or in the French empire had the honour and opportunity to continue the armed struggle.

The British Premier added; after reviewing the liberation of Belgium:

"I trust that the day is not far distant when our forces will also have completed their task of liberating the territory of our staunch and sorely tried friends and Allies in Holland - Allies of the wars of the Protestant succession, Allies of the wars of the

Spanish succession and in all the struggles for the establishment of freedom in Europe. They are also very near to us in thought and sympathy and their interests at home and also abroad command British support and are largely interwoven with our own fortunes."

Speaking about the future world structure, Mr. Churchill said; that he expected that consultations similar to those which had taken place between the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union at Dumbarton Oaks would be followed between the United Kingdom, the U.S. and China. But, he added he did not think satisfactory agreement would be reached - and unless there is agreement nothing could be satisfactory - until there had been a further meeting of the three heads of Government assisted as may be necessary by the Foreign Secretaries. I earnestly hope, he said, it may be possible to bring about such a meeting before the end of the year. The fact that the President and I have been so closely brought together at the Quebec conference and have been able to discuss so many measures to be taken after the Germans' surrender makes it all the more necessary that our third partner Marshal Stalin who has of course been kept informed should join with us in a conference as soon as the military situation renders this possible."

AN EXAMPLE OF COURAGE.

After the heroic struggle of the British First Airborne Division at Arnhem Queen Wilhelmina has sent the following telegram to H. M. the King of England:

"Having followed with the greatest admiration the magnificant stand of the Airborne Division near Arnhem, I should like to express to you the profound admiration of my people and myself for their tenacity and heroism. My people and I deeply grieve for the loss of so many brave young lives. We shall never forget the debt we owe them."

King George VI answered this telegram as follows:

"I greatly appreciate your telegram and the tribute that you and your people have paid to my Airborne troops, who by their outstanding gallantry and devotion at Arnhem have made so splendid a contribution towards the ultimate success of the allied campaign against our common enemy."

The Minister of War, Jhr. van Lidth de Jeude, has sent the following telegram to General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Supreme Commander in Chief:

"The Netherlands Government wishes to express its deepfelt gratitude and great admiration for the magnificent feat of arms of the First British Airborne Division, which delivered one of the most dramatic and glorious battles on Dutch soil against an overwhelming superiority. The Divisions has given an example of courage and determination. I would like to ask you to transmit this tribute to the men of the Division, who have returned to the Allied lines."

PROCLAMATION TO GERMANS.

The following is the text of Proclamation No. 1. issued by General Eisenhower, Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, to the people of Germany:

The allied forces serving under my command have now entered Germany. We come as conquerors, but not as oppressors. In the area of Germany occupied by the forces under my command, we shall obliterate Nazism and German militarism. We shall overthrow the Nazi rule, dissolve the Nazi Party and abolish the cruel, oppressive and discriminatory laws and institutions which the party has created. We shall eradicate that German militarism which has so often disrupted the peace of the World. Military and Party leaders, the Gestapo, and others suspected of crimes and atrocities will be tried, and, if guilty, punished as they deserve.

Supreme legislative, judicial and executive authority and powers within the occupied territory are vested in me as Supreme Commander of the Allied forces and as Military Governor, and the Military Government is established to exercise these powers under my direction. All persons in the occupied territory will obey immediately and without question all the enactments and order of the Military Government. Military Government courts will be established for the punishment of offenders. Resistance to the Allied Forces will be ruthlessly stamped out. Other serious offences will be dealt with severely.

All German courts and educational institutions within the occupied territory are suspended. The Volksgerichthof, the Ondergerichte, the S.S. Police Courts and other special courts are deprived of authority throughout the occupied territory. Reopening of the criminal and civil courts and educational institutions will be authorized when conditions permit.

All officials are charged with the duty of remaining at their posts until further orders, and obeying and enforcing all orders or directions of Military Government or the Allied Authorities addressed to the German Government or the German people. This applies also to officials, employees and workers of all public undertakings and utilities and to all other persons engaged in essential work.

TO OUR READERS.

The Allied Supreme Command knows exactly about the development of the position in the parts of Holland that are still in German hands. They realise that in the coming weeks a regular, reliable news supply is of the greatest importance for the Dutch people and have decided to distribute the weekly 'Vliegende Hollander' as much as possible as a daily paper.

The Allied Supreme Command urge Dutch readers not to keep copies of this paper but to pass them on to others in a quick, careful and efficient way. Pilots are risking their lives to bring you this news. Pass it on!

THE RAILWAY STRIKE

On Sunday, September 17th, the Government issued instructions for a general strike of the railway personnel. This far-reaching decision was taken in connection with a question received from Holland and after consultation with the Allied High Command. The aim of the railway strike was, to hamper as much as possible, enemy transport and troop concentrations. In this they have succeeded. The strike which was in operation everywhere a day after it had been announced, forces the Germans to make detours in bringing up their reinforcements, which, for example, helped to cause the final battle for the Waalburg to be decided in favour of the Allies. The railway strike which paralysed the entire network, when the powerful men of the railway personnel decided to do it, has been a powerful contribution to the successful Allied push over the two wide Dutch rivers, behind which the Germans had hoped and expected to make a stand for weeks.

This strike which began so well must be continued. The misery and privation which is naturally caused by the strike, is great. But no one must hope for any mercy from the German murderer and plunderer, although they may pretend to be accomodating in a repulsively misleading manner. For this feigned attitude is coupled with the worst threats; and it is an urgent necessity that all railway employees, from the highest to the lowest, in so far as they have not yet gone underground, should see to it immediately that they themselves together with their families, should escape the revenge of the enemy. There can be, however bitter this may be, only be one watchword: Hold out, until the last tyrant has disappeared from our soil.

A DEBT OF HONOUR

London, October 1st - Government Announcement

"The next of kin of those who have been killed as fighters of the resistance movements, will receive compensations as military forces, according to the decrees which are or will be determined for the land forces. In so far as they do not come under these decrees, a special regulations on these lines will be made."

THE RAILWAY STRIKE

London, October 2nd - Dutch Government Announcement

"The railway strike in Holland has been of excellent service to the Allied prosecution of the war. The Allied High Command therefore considers it necessary for military reasons that the strike should be continued especially in the eastern part of the country. Under these circumstances the Dutch Government considers it desirable that the strike should be kept up all along the line.

"The opinions which reach the government from Holland, confirm that people there, after the resolute way in which the strike has begun, will not give way, in spite of the inhuman repressive measures which are threatened. The Government will certainly not fail to attend to it that the criminals will not escape their just punishment, and that the misery which the victims are undergoing, will be mitigated as much as possible.

"There can be only one watchword for the moment: Hold out! Hold out until the day when the enemy is driven out of Holland."

TO THE STUDENTS

London, September 27 - The Minister of Education, Science and Culture, G. Bolkenstein announces:

"In April 1943 the students were presented with a so-called declaration of loyalty. The majority refused to sign this declaration. However, those who did sign, have been able to attend lectures for a considerable time, sit for examinations and take their degrees. This has enabled them to get ahead of those who chose their patriotic duty above their own career. This injures the feeling of justice of each Dutchman. The Government is considering this matter. The present Government has not been in a position to form a definite opinion. They do intend, as soon as possible after the liberation, to get into contact with the academic authorities after they have been purged, in order to achieve measures whereby the students who got ahead by submitting to the German authortieis, will be shown their place."

INSTRUCTIONS FROM PRINCE BERNHARD.

Dutch Forces H.Q. 25th September, 1944.

Dutchmen, members of the Forces of the Interior.

The seriousness of the moment, requires more than ever the efficient collaboration between all interior forces, who from their own free will want to participate under my command in an armed liberation of the Fatherland. In addition to the instructions concerning the action to be taken in connection with the war events, I have decreed the following:

1e. As weapons are made available, it will only be permitted to hand them to those who are considered under present circumstances, capable and willing to use them.

2e. One should be especially on one's guard to prevent penetration of one's own ranks by enemy elements. Therefore no one should be supplied with weapons, whose absolute reliability has not been established personally. Traitors and provocateurs should be dealt with in a most drastic fashion.

3e. Organisations charged with the task of distributing weapons, will as far as possible assign volunteers from other organisations to receive them.

4e. Taking into account the above, volunteers will be issued with arms according to the order in which they have registered.

5e. Locally the organisations whose members participated in armed resistance, will have to come to an agreement about the appointment of the local resistance leader. In those cases where agreement cannot be reached in time, the instructions of the local leader are left to the common decision of the Central Leadership of the organisations, which are known as K.P. O.D. and R.V.V.

I have invested this joint central leadership with the authority to take such decisions. It is quite natural, and I therefore expect that in the first place those will be considered as local leader, who have had most experience in active resistance.

Military decisions must as far as possible be left to the local leader by the central leadership.

THE LAST SEVEN DAYS

Monday, October 2nd. Bayonet battles in a new American Offensive North of Aachen. 1200 Flying Fortresses and Liberators bomb objectives behind the German lines in the West. The Russians in Jugoslavia are 125 km. from Belgrade.

Short News Items

Tuesday, October 3rd.

So far in Paris 300 traitors have been sentenced to death and many others to terms of imprisonment. At the Palais de Justice in Brussels the first traitors have recently been tried. Some of the accused, who had denounced Belgian patriots to the Gestapo, have been sentenced to death.

Since September 30th a "Dutch transport Service" between Britain and the Allied air bases in Holland, has been operating. Flight-Captain M.S. Kamphuys from Amsterdam arrived on the first 'plane - a Lockheed 12-A, - as well as Pilot-Officer Harry Nienhuys of the Naval Air Service, Observer "Hein" from Doetinchem and two members of the Dutch military Authorities.

ONE HOUSE AFTER THE OTHER BLOWN UP
General Urqhart on the battle in Arnhem.

Major-general R.E. Urqhart, commanding officer of the British forces who landed near Arnhem, has given a description of the battle in and around the provincial town. Here follow some extracts.

"One day was a repetition of the last shelling amd mortaring. We occupied a cellar.. and it was darned hard to get out of it. German tactics were to start at the end of a street and blow up each house in turn. That was all very well until there were no more streets left. Then it became really rather uncomfortable.

It was just as well the withdrawal was ordered when it was. We couldn't have held out another 24 hours."

From the beginning, the general said, there were setbacks, for the troops for Arnhem. The flak was so concentrated that the troops had to land 8 miles outside the town. Furthermore this division was the third to land. The troops landed to the south had first and second priority. Thus the division for Arnhem could not be put down in one lift. As a result of the weather and other circumstances the second batch arrived many hours later than was scheduled.

"We met more resistance then we had expected", the general continued, " and the plan to make a complete perimeter round the town had to be given up. From the first street-fighting developed with an enemy a damned sight stronger than anticipated. It was not long before the division was scattered and not much longer before the various elements were out of communication. One company was south of the bridge and another to the north of it. The men succeeded in removing the explosive charges from the bridge, a remarkably fine achievement. The bridge was secured if anything had come up from the south."

In the battle for Arnhem, the general said, the German tanks and artillery were decisive. The airborne troops did not carry any.

All doctors among the troops landed near Arnhem have stayed with the wounded.

Attack near Aachen.

London, October 2nd.- Infantry and tanks of the First American Army have started a strong attack between Aachen and Geilenkirchen. Over a front of ten kilometers they advanced three kilometers. A bombardment by hundreds of planes and guns preceded the attack of the infantry. Under heavy German rifle- and machine gun-fire the men had to cross the small river Wurm. Up to their hips they waded through the ice-cold water. On one point American engineers built a bridge in the shortest possible time. The Germans made ample use of mortars and artillery. After the first stages of the offensive an American staff captain said: "The Huns were throwing everything at us except the sink". Officially the gains were described as satisfactory.

News in Brief.

On September 24th Dutch planes, stationed in Australia, have showered an enormous number of pamflets over Batavia, Bandoeng, Sockaboomi, Buitenzorg and Tasikmalaja. Pamphlets were also dropped over internment - and POW camps.

Landwacht and Sicherheitsdienst have obtained permission for plundering. The Dutch government in London have informed the Dutch population that anybody is entitled to resist this robbery with all means available. The government also urged the population to collect all details that may lead to the arrest of the plunderers.

Since America came in to the war the American Air Force have dropped five million ton of bombs, with a total weight of one million tons - on German and Japanese targets. Of these 432,000 tons were dropped on targets in Western Europe since D-day. During this period the American Air Force lost 14,600 planes, destroying 27,000 enemy planes.

British commandos have liberated the first part of Greek territory, the isle of Kithara, ten kilometer south of the Greek mainland.

The Dutch minister for agriculture ir H.J. van den Broek in a radio talk for Radio Orange has urged Dutch farmers to thresh the wheat as soon as possible. He warned them no longer to sabotage threshing machines.

During the month the RAF have dropped 55,000 tons of bombs on enemy targets, 21,000 tons of which on Germany.

On October 2nd, an agreement has been signed between Holland and Sweden regarding credit-facilities for the buying of Swedish goods for the economic rehabilitation of liberated Holland.

During the month of September Japan lost 330 ships and 1400 planes.

The gold of the Netherlands Banks is still for the greater part in America.

Aireal pictures of the 41,000 ton German Battleship Tirpitz show that the ship has been seriously damaged during an attack on September 15th. In the many attacks on the Tirpitz in the course of this year, pilots of the Dutch Naval Air Service flying Hellcats based on British carriers, took part.

The former Dutch minister of colonies Mr. Welter who will presently visit South America said in an interview at New York that the emigration of Dutch farmers to South America may partially solve the problem created by the inundation of Dutch soil. Mr. Welter will investigate in South America the possibility of emigration of Dutch farmers to the temperate regions of this continent.

American flying boats have opened up a heavy offensive on Japanese shipping traffic in the SW part of the Pacific. The Japanese seem to do their utmost to supply their bases in the Dutch East Indies, now the threat from the east is increasing. In six nights Catalinas have sunk thirteen ships and damaged nine. Among them were various loaded tankers.

The first batch of Dutch volunteers in liberated Seeuwsch Vlaanderen who registered for military service left the town of Julst on Thursday September 28th. to take up their duties, guarding bridges and patrolling everywhere in full conjunction with the First Canadian Army. The army-authorities are very pleased with the work of these men.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

On Sunday, September 17th the Government gave instructions to a general strike of railway personnel. This far reaching decision was taken on account of a demand coming from Holland after consultation with the Allied Supreme Command. The purpose of this strike was, to prohibit as much as possible the enemy transport and troop concentrations. This purpose has been reached. The strike, which one day after the order was a fact, forced the Germans to make several detours by bringing supplies as a result of which the decisive battle of the Waalbrug ended in favour of the Allies. The strike, that stopped all work at the moment wanted by the power of the railway personnel has added to the success booked by the Allies in crossing two broad Dutch rivers, behind which the Germans had hoped and thought to be able to hold out for weeks.

This strike, which has so well started, must be continued, and is being continued. The misery and privation, which result from this strike, is great. Nobody can hope, that the German murderer and destroyer will show mercy to them, even if he pretends to do so in a deceiving way. This lying soft-pedalling is accompanied by the harshest threats, and it is urgently necessary, that the entire railway personnel, as far as they do not live in hiding yet, still do so, to prevent the enemy to take revenge on them and their families. There can be, how difficult it may be, only one watchword: Hold on, until the last oppressor has been chased from our soil.

EDITORIAL BOX.

Dont keep this paper as a souvenir. It is your patriotic duty to pass it on.

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DE VLIEGENDE HOLLANDER

DAGBLAD VERSPREID DOOR DE GEALLIEERDE LUCHTMACHT

No. 51. DINSDAG 3 OCT. 1944

Voorbereiding tot den eindstrijd

Geallieerden concentreeren krachten voor nieuwe offensieven

In Frankrijk, België en Zuid-Nederland maken zich tusschen de twee- en driemillioen Geallieerde strijders gereed voor nieuwe, beslissende aanvallen op de Vesting-Duitschland. De verliezen die de Duitschers geleden hebben sinds de landingen van 6 Juni hebben in wezen beslist over den afloop van den nog te voeren strijd. Maar de Geallieerde legers hebben nog hevige gevechten voor den boeg alvorens zij, tezamen met de zegevierende Russen, hun triomfantelijken intocht zullen doen in Berlijn.

In het meesterlijk overzicht van de militaire en politieke situatie dat hij j.l. Donderdag in het Lagerhuis uitsprak, begon Churchill terecht met er op te wijzen dat sinds einde Juli de oorlog in Europa geheel van aanzien was veranderd. Frankrijk was vrijwel geheel bevrijd, België "als bij betoovering" verlost, en tegenover een kwart millioen aan Geallieerde verliezen, hadden de Duitschers het viervoudige aan strijders verloren. Een Geallieerde strijdmacht van tusschen de twee en drie millioen man bevindt zich thans in West-Europa. Bedenken we, dat het opbouwen van deze strijdmacht plaats moest vinden over open stranden dan wordt duidelijk dat het Geallieerde Opperbevel in de afgeloopen vier maanden een organisatorische prestatie heeft verricht die eenig is in de wereldgeschiedenis. Maarschalk Stalin-zelf heeft in de meest warme en waardeerende bewoordingen gesproken over het Geallieerde oeffnsief in West-Europa.

Een korte pauze

Op de twee maandan van harden en statischen strijd in het Normandisch bruggehoofd, volgden twee maanden van snelle achtervolging van verslagen vijandelijke legers. De Duitsche verbindingslijnen werden duizend kilometer korter — de Geallieerde duizend kilometer langer. Cherbourg was de eenige haven die na herstel in gebruik genomen konworden. Brest, Havre, Calais en Duinkerken zijn door de Duitschers hardnekkig verdedigd. Bij het volhouden van hun achtervolgings-offensief hebben de Geallieerden van alle moderne organisatorische middelen gebruik gemaakt: zoo is in Frankrijk een pijpleiding aangelegd voor alle petroleumproducten die van de Fransche kust loopt tot vlak achter het front. Niettemin was een pauze in de offensieven onvermijdelijk. De moderne oorlog verslindt gigantische hoeveelheden materiaal. Vóór de landingen in Normandië begonnen, was al dat materiaal over een tijdperk van maanden in Engeland opgestapeld. Nu moeten in Noord- en Oost-België en in Noordoost-Frankrijk nieuwe, groote dépots worden opgebouwd. Tientallen vliegvelden moeten opnieuw worden ingericht om den Geallieerden troepen bij hun komende offensieven nauwe ondersteuning in de lucht te geven. Bovendien zullen de Geallieerde legers bij hun binnendringen in Duitschland niet die onschatbare hulp ontvangen die zij in West-Europa hebben gekregen van de burgerbevolking in het algemeen, en de binnenlandsche strijders in het bijzonder.

Al deze factoren verklaren de — naar verhouding — stabiele situatie aan de fronten van het oogenblik. Wij moeten ons op die stabilisatie niet blind staren. Het militaire overwicht en het strategisch initiatief in het Westen zijn beide vast in Geallieerde handen

Nieuwe crisis komende

Het Duitsche opperbevel heeft dezen zomer het voordeel gehad dat de crisis in het Oosten niet samenviel met de crisis in het Westen. Zij kwam in het Oosten in Juli—in het Westen in Augustus. Duitsche militaire woordvoerders hebben reeds erkend dat een samenvallen van deze twee crisissen voor Duitschland fataal ware geweest. Welnu—het jaar 1944 is nog niet afgeloopen!

PRINS BERNHARD IN MAASTRICHT. Achter hem de Commissaris der Koningin voor Limburg, Dr. van Sonsbeek. Geheel rechts op de foto de in zijn ambt herstelde burgemeester van Maastricht, Jhr. Michiels van Kessenich

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AAN DEN LEZER

Het Geallieerde opperbevel dat van de ontwikkeling van den toestand in de nog bezette gedeelten van Nederland nauwkeurig op de hoogte is en dat beseft dat in de komende weken een regelmatige, betrouwbare nieuwsvoorziening voor het Nederlandsche volk van het hoogste belang is, heeft besloten het weekblad "De Vliegende Hollander" zooveel mogelijk als dagblad te verspreiden. Dit is het eerste nummer. Het Geallieerde Opperbevel doet een dringend beroep op de Nederlandsche lezers om de exemplaren van dit blad niet te bewaren, maar ze snel, voorzichtig en doeltreffend door te geven. Piloten wagen hun leven om U dit nieuws te brengen. Geeft het door !

CHURCHILL OVER DEN OORLOG

De Britsche minister-president, Winston Churchill, heeft Donderdag 28 September in het Lagerhuis een overzicht over den oorlog gegeven.

Ten aanzien van voorspellingen betreffende het mogelijke einde van den oorlog in Europa liet Churchill zich zooals gewoonlijk uitermate voorzichtig uit. Hij zei "dat hij niet verder kon gaan dan te zeggen, dat tal van personen met de hoogste technische kwalificaties, groote kennis en verantwoordelijkheid de hoop koesterden, dat de oorlog nog dit jaar geeindigd zou zijn. Aan den anderen kant kon niemand en zeer zeker hij niet, garandeeren, dat de strijd niet nog enkele maanden van het volgende jaar zou vorderen."

Over de steeds groeiende macht der Geallieerde strijdkrachten sinds het begin van den strijd in Normandië zei Churchill:

"In het eerste etmaal werden ondanks hevigen tegenstand van een krachtig versterkten vijand een kwart millioen man geland. Na 19 dagen waren 1.000.000 man aan land. Thans bevinden zich 2 à 3 millioen man in Frankrijk.

"Wij hebben ongeveer 90.000 man aan gesneuvelden, gewonden en vermisten verloren en de Vereenigde Staten, het leger van generaal Patch inbegrepen, ruim 145.000 man.

Churchill bracht hulde aan de V.S. en aan Rusland "dat veel sterkere vijandelijke strijdkrachten dan die welke de Geallieerden in het Westen trotseeren, vastgehouden en verslagen heeft en jaren lang te velde ten koste van enorme verliezen de spits heeft afgebeten."

"De mogelijkheid bestaat, dat er, nadat het georganiseerde verzet van het Duitsche leger en de Duitsche staat volkomen ineengestort is, afdeelingen vertwijfelde Duitschers, die zich van hun schuld bewust zijn en beseffen, dat zij ten doode opgeschreven zijn, felle tegenstand in bosschen en bergen zullen blijven bieden. De Geallieerden zullen mogelijk een tijdstip moeten bepalen, waarop de feitelijke strijd tegen Duitschland en het Duitsche leger als geëindigd wordt beschouwd en een periode voor het samendrijven van bandieten en oorlogsmisdadigers wordt ingezet."

"Nooit is het bondgenootschap der drie groote mogendheden tegenover Duitschland zoo innig en doeltreffend geweest. Er zullen zich noodzakelijkerwijs natuurlijk ten alle tijde verschillen in meening en belangen blijven voordoen, maar er is voor gezorgd, dat zij nimmer op eenigerlei wijze den majestueuzen loop der gebeurtenissen ten aanzien van de te Teheran genomen besluiten en overeenkomsten hebben verstoord."

Over Frankrijk zei Churchill, dat hij nooit anders dan medelijden gevoeld had voor het Fransche volk, dat zich van alle macht ontroofd zag en niet zoo gelukkig was als zij, die van Engeland of van het Fransche Rijk uit de eer en de gelegenheid genoten hadden den gewapenden strijd voort te zetten. Hij had altijd gevoeld, dat Frankrijk in zijn hart hecht en trouw gebleven was en weer in alle grootheid en macht zou herrijzen.

De Britsche Premier zei voorts, na over de bevrijding van België gesproken te hebben:

"Ik vertrouw, dat de dag niet ver meer af zal zijn, waarop onze strijdkrachten eveneens de taak volbracht zullen hebben het grondgebied van onze trouwe en zoo zwaar beproefde vrienden en bondgenooten in Nederland te bevrijden, die ook onze bondgenooten in de Protestantsche en Spaansche Successieoorlogen en in alle oorlogen ter vestiging van de vrijheid in Europa geweest zijn. Zij staan ons zeer na in onze gedachten en ook in onze sympathie, en hun belangen zoowel in Nederland als daarbuiten gebieden Britsche steun."

Daarna besprak Churchill de toekomstige wereldstructuur en zei, dat hij verwachtte, dat de bijeenkomst der drie groote mogendheden te Dumbarton Oaks door soortgelijke besprekingen tusschen Groot-Brittannië, de V.S. en China gevolgd zou worden.

"Maar," zoo zei hij, "geen overeenkomst kan voldoende resultaat afwerpen, als er niet een andere bijeenkomst der drie regeeringshoofden, zoo noodig bijgestaan door hun respectieve ministers van Buitenlandsche Zaken, plaats heeft. Een bijeenkomst, die naar ik hoop nog voor het einde van 1944 zal plaats vinden. De besprekingen, die tusschen president Roosevelt en mij te Quebec hebben plaats gehad inzake de maatregelen, die na de overgave van Duitschland getroffen dienen te worden, maken het des te noodzakelijker, dat onze derde deelgenoot, maarschalk Stalin, die van alles op de hoogte gehouden is, aan deze bespreking deelneemt."

VOLHOUDEN!

Londen, 2 October.—De Nederlandsche regeering maakt bekend:

"De stopzetting van het spoorwegverkeer in Nederland heeft uitmuntende diensten bewezen aan de Geallieerde oorlogvoering. Het Geallieerd Opperbevel acht doorzetting daarvan uit militaire overwegingen in het bijzonder in het Oostelijk deel des lands noodzakelijk. De Nederlandsche regeering wenscht dat onder deze omstandigheden over de geheele linie wordt volgehouden.

"De stemmen die de regeering uit Nederland bereiken, bevestigen dat men ook daar, na de vastberaden wijze waarop de staking werd ingezet, van geen wijken wil weten, niettegenstaande de onmenschelijke represailles waarmee gedreigd wordt. De regeering zal stellig niet nalaten te zijner tijd te zorgen dat de misdadigers hun gerechte straf niet zullen ontloopen, en dat het leed dat de slachtoffers ondervinden, zooveel doenlijk zal worden verzacht.

"Voor het oogenblik kan maar één parool gelden: volhouden! Volhouden tot op den dag waarop de vijand uit Nederland is verdreven."

HET LOGBOEK

Op Zondag 17 September j.l., gaf e Regeering instructie tot een algemeene staking van het spoorwegpersoneel. Dit zeer verstrekkende besluit werd genomen naar aanleiding van een uit Nederland ontvangen vraag en na overleg met het Geallieerde Opperbevel. Het doel der spoorwegstaking was, vijandelijk vervoer en troepenconcentraties zooveel mogelijk te beletten. Dit is gelukt. De staking, die de dag na de lastgeving reeds overal een feit werd, noopte den Duitschers bij het aanvoeren van versterkingen tot omwegen, waardoor de beslissende strijd om de Waalbrug mede in het voordeel der Geallieerden werd beslist. De spoorwegstaking, die het gansche raderwerk stillegde, toen de machtige arm der spoorwegmannen het wilde, heeft aldus krachtig bijgedragen tot de gelukte Geallieerde stoot over twee breede Nederlandsche rivieren heen, waarachter de Duitschers hadden gehoopt en verwacht, wekenlang stand te kunnen houden.

Deze staking, zoo krachtig begonnen, moet wordt doorgezet, en wordt doorgezet. De ellende en ontbering, die de staking vanzelfsprekend met zich meebrengt, zijn groot. Niemand hoeft echter op genade te hoopen van den Duitschen moordenaar en vernieler, ook al huichelt hij tegemoetkoming op walgelijk misleidende wijze. Deze huichelachtige tegemoetkoming gaat immers gepaard met de barste dreigementen; en het is dringend noodig, dat alle spoorwegemploye's van hoog tot laag, voorzoover zij nog niet ondergedoken zijn, dit, indien mogelijk, onmiddellijk doen, om zich, tezamen met hun gezinnen, te onttrekken aan de weerwraak van den vijand. Er kan, hoe bitter hard het ook is, maar één parool gelden: volhouden, tot de laatste dwingeland van ons erf is verdreven

DE JONGSTE ZEVEN DAGEN

Dinsdag, 26 Sept. 1100 Vliegende Forten en Liberators bombardeeren Osnabrück, Hamm en Bremen. Estland geheel van Duitschers gezuiverd; 30.000 dooden en 16.000 gevangenen.

Woensdag, 27 Sept. Britsche luchttroepen van Arnhem teruggetrokken. Eerste Geallieerde vliegveld in Nederland in gebruik.

Donderdag, 28 Sept. Russische troepen in Joegoslavië. In Italië het Achtste leger op breed front over de Rubicon

Vrijdag, 29 Sept. Klein Duitsche bruggehoofd over Neder-Rijn opgeruimd. Canadeezen nemen Cap Gris Nez. Overdag 3000 Geallieerde bommenwerpers naar Duitschland. Generaal Bor Komorowski, verdediger van Warschau, tot Poolsch opperbevelhebber benoemd.

Zaterdag, 30 Sept. Münster, Hamm en Bielefeld zwaar gebombardeerd. In Joegoslavië contact tusschen Russische troepen en Tito's partisanen.

Zondag, 1 Oct. Calais door Canadeezen genomen. Voortdurende Geallieerde luchtaanvallen op Duitsche spoorwegnet achter het front.

Maandag, 2 October. Bajonetgevechten bij nieuw Amerikaansch offensief ten Noorden van Aken. 1.200 Vliegende Forten en Liberators bombardeeren doelen achter de Duitsche linies in het Westen. De Russen in Joegoslavië 125 k.m. van Belgrado.

EEN VOORBEELD VAN MOED

H.M. Koningin Wilhelmina heeft Z.M. den Koning van Engeland, na het beeindigen van den heroïschen strijd bij Arnhem het volgende telegram gezonden:

"Ik heb met de grootste bewondering het prachtige standhouden gevolgd van de Luchtdivisie bij Arnhem en ik stel er prijs op U mededeeling te doen van de diepe bewondering van Mijn volk en Mijzelf voor haar taai volhouden en haar heldenmoed. Mijn volk en Ik betreuren ten zeerste het verlies van zooveel dappere jonge levens. Wij zullen onze schuld jegens hen nooit vergeten."

Koning George VI heeft dit telegram aldus beantwoord:

"Ik waardeer hoogelijk Uw telegram en de hulde, die Gij en Uw volk hebt gebracht aan Mijn luchttroepen, die in Arnhem door hun buitengewonen moed en toewijding zulk een schitterende bijdrage hebben geleverd tot het uiteindelijke succes van den Geallieerden veldtocht tegen onzen gemeenschappelijken vijand."

Voorts heeft de Minister van Oorlog, hr. van Lidth de Jeude, het volgende telegram gezonden aan Generaal Dwight D. Eisenhower, den Geallieerden Opperbevelhebber:

"De Nederlandsche Regeering wenscht uiting te geven aan haar diepgevoelde dankbaarheid en groote bewondering voor het schitterende wapenfeit van de Eerste Engelsche Luchtlandingsdivisie, die op Nederlandschen bodem een van de meest dramatische en glorierijke veldslagen heeft geleverd tegen een overweldigende meerderheid. De Divisie heeft een voorbeeld gesteld van moed en vastberadenheid. Ik zou U willen vragen deze hulde over te brengen aan de mannen van de Divisie, die naar de Geallieerde linies zijn teruggekeerd."

Korte Berichten

- Landwacht en Sicherheitsdienst hebben verlof gekregen tot plunderen. De Nederlandsche regeering heeft meegedeeld, dat iedereen het recht heeft zich met alle gepaste middelen te verweren tegen pogingen tot roof. Ook heeft zij aangespoord alle gegevens te verzamelen, die kunnen leiden tot opsporing en berechting van de roovers.

- De Amerikaansche luchtmacht heeft, sedert Amerika in den oorlog kwam, vijf millioen bommen met een gezamenlijk gewicht van een millioen ton, op Duitsche en Japansche doelen geworpen; 432.000 ton hiervan, sedert "D-dag", op doelen in het Westen. In het genoemde tijdvak verloor de Amerikaansche luchtmacht 14.600 toestellen en vernietigde 27.000 vijandelijke machines.

- De minister van landbouw, Ir H. J. van den Broek, heeft voor Radio Oranje een beroep gedaan op de Nederlandsche boeren, om het graan zoo spoedig mogelijk te dorschen. Hij ontried sabotage van de dorschmachines.

- Het goud van de Nederlandsche Bank is voor het overgroote deel nog in Amerika aanwezig.

- Op 2 October is te Londen een overeenkomst gesloten tusschen Nederland en Zweden inzake credietfaciliteiten, die zullen worden verleend voor den aankoop van Zweedsche goederen ten behoeve van den economischen herbouw van Nederland, na de bevrijding.

- Op 24 September hebben eenige Nederlandsche, in Australië gestationeerde vliegtuigen een groot aantal pamfletten boven Batavia, Bandoeng, Soekaboemi, Buitenzorg en Tasikmalaja uitgeworpen. Ook werden pamfletten uitgestrooid boven krijgsgevangenen- en geïnterneerdenkampen.

Proclamatie tot de Duitschers

Het volgende is de tekst van Proclamatie No. 1, uitgevaardigd door Generaal Eisenhower, opperbevelhebber van het Geallieerde Expeditie-Leger, aan het volk van Duitschland:

"De Geallieerde strijdkrachten, die onder mijn bevel staan, zijn thans in Duitschland doorgedrongen. Wij komen als overwinnaars, maar niet als onderdrukkers. Wij zullen, in het Duitsche gebied, dat door de strijdkrachten onder mijn bevel is bezet, het Nazidom en het Duitsche militarisme uitroeien. Wij zullen het Nazi-bewind omverwerpen, de Nazi-Partij ontbinden en de wreede wetten en instellingen gebaseerd op onderdrukking en rassen-onderscheid, door de Partij gemaakt, afschaffen. Wij zullen dat Duitsche militarisme, dat zoo dikwijls de wereldvrede verstoord heeft, vernietigen. Militaire leiders en partijleiders, de Gestapo en anderen, verdacht van misdaden en wreedheden zullen terecht staan en, wanneer zij schuldig bevonden zijn, de straf ontvangen, die zij verdienen.

Bij mij, als opperbevelhebber van de Geallieerde strijdkrachten en als militair bewindvoerder, berusten de opperste wetgevende, rechterlijke en uitvoerende macht en gezag, en de militaire regeering is ingesteld voor de uitoefening van die bevoegdheden onder mijn leiding. Alle personen in het bezette gebied moeten alle besluiten en bevelen van de militaire regeering onmiddellijk en zonder tegenspraak opvolgen. Er zullen militaire rechtbanken worden ingesteld voor de bestraffing van de overtreders. Verzet tegen de Geallieerde strijdkrachten zal de kop worden ingedrukt. Andere ernstige vergrijpen zullen op gestrenge wijze worden gestraft.

Alle Duitsche rechtbanken en onderwijs-inrichtingen binnen bezet gebied zijn geschorst. Het Volksgerichtshof, de Sondergerichte en de S.S. politie-rechtbanken en andere bijzondere gerechtshoven zijn van gezag beroofd in het geheele bezette gebied. De heropening van de crimineele en burgerlijke rechtbanken en onderwijs-inrichtingen zal worden toegestaan, wanneer de omstandigheden dat veroorloven.

Alle ambtenaren hebben de plicht tot nader order op hun posten te blijven en alle bevelen of instructies van de Militaire Regeering of van de Geallieerde autoriteiten aan de Duitsche Regeering of aan het Duitsche volk te gehoorzamen en te doen navolgen. Dit geldt eveneens voor ambtenaren, employé's en arbeiders van alle openbare ondernemingen en diensten en voor alle andere personen, belast met werk van essentieel belang."

Aanval bij Aken

Londen, 2 October: Infanterie en tanks van het Eerste Amerikaansche Leger hebben een krachtigen aanval ingezet tusschen Aken en Geilenkirchen, en daarbij op een front van 10 k.m. breed 3 k.m. terrein gewonnen. De aanval van de infanterie werd voorafgegaan door een bombardement, uitgevoerd door vele honderden bommenwerpers en honderden kanonnen. De mannen moesten onder zwaar Duitsch geweer- en machinegeweervuur het riviertje de Wurm overschrijden. Zij waadden tot hun heupen door het koude water. Op één punt legde de Amerikaansche genie onder Duitsch vuur in een minimum van tijd een noodbrug aan. De Duitschers maakten ruim gebruik van mortieren en artillerie, en een Amerikaansch stafkapitein zei na de eerste stadia van het offensief: "De Moffen wierpen ons alles naar het hoofd, behalve de gootsteen." De terreinwinst van den eersten dag werd officieel als bevredigend aangeduid.

HUIS NA HUIS VERWOEST

Generaal Urquhart oven den strijd in Arnhem

***Londen, 2 October.*—Generaal-majoor R. E. Urquhart, bevelhebber van de strijdkrachten, die bij Arnhem landden, heeft een beschrijving gegeven van den strijd rond en in de Geldersche hoofdstad. Wij geven hier enkele van zijn uitlatingen weer.**

"Elke dag was gelijk aan de vorige—geschut- en mortiervuur. Wij hadden het hoofdkwartier in een kelder, en het was een heele toer om er weer uit te komen.

"De Duitschers pasten de volgende tactiek toe: wanneer wij een straat bezet hielden, begonnen zij huis na huis te vernietigen. Wij konden daar wel tegen, tot er geen huizen meer waren en ook geen straten meer waren. Toen werd het werkelijk vrij onaangenaam.

"Het was een goed ding, dat het bevel tot terugtrekken werd gegeven, want wij hadden het geen 24 uur meer kunnen uithouden."

Tegenslag

"Van meet af aan," zoo verklaarde generaal Urquhart, "liep het de troepen bij Arnhem tegen. Het luchtdoelgeschut was zoo geconcentreerd, dat de troepen twaalf kilometer buiten de stad moesten landen. Daar kwam nog bij, dat de divisie de derde was, die werd overgebracht. De luchttroepen, die verder zuidelijk werden neergelaten, hadden voorrang. De divisie voor Arnhem kon daardoor niet in haar geheel worden vervoerd. Tengevolge van het weer en andere omstandigheden kwam de tweede groep vele uren later aan, dan was verwacht.

"Wij ontmoetten tegenstand, die veel sterker was dan we vermoedden," zoo ging de generaal verder. "En het plan om rond de stad stellingen in te nemen, moest daardoor worden opgegeven. Van meet af aan ontwikkelden zich de straatgevechten en het duurde niet lang of de divisie werd verspreid, terwijl kort daarna het onderling contact verloren ging. Een compagnie was ten Zuiden van de brug, een tweede ten Noorden er van. De mannen slaagden er in de explosieve ladingen uit de brug te verwijderen, een waarlijk grootsche prestatie. De brug was aldus geheel bezet en het wachten was slechts op hulp uit het Zuiden."

In den strijd om Arnhem, aldus de generaal, gaven de Duitsche tanks en zware artillerie den doorslag. De luchttroepen moesten het zonder dergelijke wapenen stellen.

Alle met de troepen bij Arnhem gelande doktoren zijn achter gebleven, teneinde zich aan de gewonden te wijden.

OFFICIEEL

Een eereschuld

Londen, 1 October—De Regeering deelt mede: "Nabestaanden van hen die gevallen zijn als strijders van de verzetsorganisaties, zullen uitkeeringen genieten als militaire strijdkrachten, krachtens de bepalingen welke voor de landmacht zijn of zullen worden vastgesteld. Voorzoover zij niet onder deze bepalingen vallen, zal t.z.t. een afzonderlijke regeling op dezen voet worden getroffen."

Aan de studenten

Londen, 27 September: De Minister van Onderwijs, Kunsten en Wetenschappen, G. Bolkestein, maakt bekend: "In April 1943 is aan de studenten de z.g. loyaliteitsverklaring voorgelegd. De overgroote meerderheid heeft geweigerd, deze verklaring te teekenen. Zij echter die wèl teekenden, hebben nog geruimen tijd colleges kunnen volgen, examens kunnen doen, en hebben universitaire graden verkregen. Daardoor hebben zij in vele gevallen een voorsprong gekregen op hen, die hun vaderlandschen plicht verkozen boven hun eigen carrière. Dit krenkt het rechtsgevoel van ieder Nederlander. Deze zaak heeft de aandacht der regeering. De huidige regeering is niet in de gelegenheid geweest, zich een definitief oordeel te vormen. Wel kondigt zij aan dat, zoo spoedig mogelijk na de bevrijding, contact zal worden gezocht met universitaire instanties, na hun zuivering, teneinde te komen tot maatregelen, waardoor de voorsprong van studenten die voor het Duitsch gezag gebogen hebben, wordt te niet gedaan."

INSTRUCTIES VAN PRINS BERNHARD

Hoofdkwartier der Nederlandsche strijdkrachten, 25 Sept. 1944.

Nederlanders, leden van de Binnenlandsche Strijdkrachten.

De ernst van het oogenblik maakt meer dan ooit de doeltreffende samenwerking noodzakelijk tusschen al die binnenlandsche strijdkrachten, die uit vrijen wil gewapenderhand onder Mijn bevel aan de bevrijding van het Vaderland willen deelnemen. In aansluiting op reeds gegeven aanwijzingen omtrent de wijze van optreden in samenhang met de krijgsverrichtingen, heb ik thans het navolgende bepaald:

1e. Al naar gelang wapens beschikbaar komen, zullen deze alleen mogen worden uitgereikt aan hen, die in het huidige stadium geacht worden deze te kunnen en willen gebruiken.

2e. Men zij in het bijzonder op zijn hoede voor penetratie in de eigen gelederen door vijandelijke elementen. Men voorziet derhalve niemand van wapens, wiens absolute betrouwbaarheid niet op grond van persoonlijke ervaring vaststaat. Met verraders en provocateurs dient onmiddellijk op de meest afdoende wijze te worden afgerekend.

3e. Organisaties, die voor de distributie van wapens zijn aangewezen, zullen voor zoover mogelijk is vrijwilligers uit andere organisaties voor het in ontvangst nemen daarvan in de gelegenheid stellen.

4e. Met inachtneming van het voorafgaande zullen wapens aan de vrijwilligers naar volgorde van aanmelding voor de in ontvangstneming worden uitgereikt.

5e. Plaatselijk zullen de organisaties, uit welke leden van het gewapende verzet deelnemen, tot overeenstemming moeten geraken over eenhoofdige, plaatselijke leiding van het verzet. In de gevallen, waarin onverhoopt niet tijdig tot overeenstemming kan worden geraakt, wordt de aanwijzing van den plaatselijken leider overgelaten aan de gezamenlijke beslissing van de Centrale Leiding der organisaties, welke bekend staan als K.P., O.D. en R.V.V.

Deze gezamenlijke Centrale Leiding is voor het nemen van zulk een beslissing door Mij bevoegd verklaard. Het spreekt vanzelf, en Ik verwacht dan ook, dat als plaatselijk leider allereerst diegenen in aanmerking komen, die de meeste ervaring in het actieve verzet hebben.

Militaire beslissingen moeten door die Centrale Leiding, voor zoover eenigszins mogelijk, aan deze eenhoofdige plaatselijke leiding worden overgelaten.

RESTRICTED
XH. 36

40

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN NO. 50

Monday, October 2nd 1944.

Distributed by the Allied Air Forces

ILLUSTRATIONS

Prince Bernhard at Maastricht.

PREPARING FOR THE FINAL ASSAULT

Allies are concentrating forces for new offensives.

In France, Belgium and the South of Holland between two and three million Allied soldiers are preparing for new decisive attacks on fortress Germany. The issue of the battle which still has to be joined has already been conclusively affected by the losses which the Germans have suffered since the landings of June 6th, but the Allied armies are still preparing for heavy fighting before they will make their triumphant entry into Berlin together with the victorious armies of Russia.

In his masterly survey of the military and political situation which Churchill gave to the House of Commons last Thursday he rightly emphasized that since the end of July the war in Europe has entirely changed its face. The liberation of France had been nearly completed, Belgium had been liberated "as by enchantment" and against a quarter of a million Allied losses, the losses of the Germans had been four times as many. Allied armies, numbering between two and three million men were getting ready in Western Europe. If we consider that these armies have had to be built up across open beaches, then it is clear that the Allied High Command in the past four months has performed an achievement of organisation which may be called unique in world history. Marshal Stalin himself has spoken of the Allied offensive in Western Europe in a most appreciative tone.

A short pause.

Two months of heavy and static fighting in the Normandy bridgehead were followed by two months of a quick pursuit of beaten enemy armies. The German lines of communication were shortened by about 600 miles, the Allied lines were longer by about the same distance. Cherbourg was the only harbour which, after having been repaired, could be used. Brest, Le Havre, Calais and Dunkirk have been stubbornly defended by the Germans. In keeping up their offensive and pursuit, the Allies have made use of all modern means of organisation. In France, for instance, a pipe line was constructed for all oil products, stretching from the coast to a point near the front. A pause in the offensives, however, was inevitable. Modern war needs gigantic masses of material. Before the landings in Normandy started, the material had been concentrated in England over a period of months. Now, new big depots have got to be built up in the North and East of Belgium, and in North-Eastern France. Scores of air fields have to be made ready in order to give the Allied troops all assistance in the air as soon as they attack again. Moreover, the Allied armies when entering Germany will not receive that invaluable help which was accorded to them in Western Europe by the civilian population in general and the Forces of the Interior in particular.

These are the factors which may explain the relatively stable situation of the front at the moment. We should, hoever, not overestimate this stabilization. Military superiority and strategic initiative in Western Europe are both safely in Allied hands.

It was the good fortune of the German High Command this summer that the crisis in the East didn't come at the same moment as the crisis in the West. The Eastern crisis was in July, the Western in August. German

Military Spokesmen have acknowledged that these two crises, if they had come at the same moment, would have proved fatal to Germany.

MR. CHURCHILL'S WAR SURVEY

The Prime Minister in his war survey in the House of Commons on Thursday September 28th, was cautious as he has always been in prophecy about the end of the European war. The most he would say was: that "Many persons of the highest technical attainment, knowledge and responsibility" had hopes that it would be over at the end of this year. On the other hand no one, certainly not he, could guarantee that it would not last for some months into next year.

About the growing might of the Allied forces since the beginning of the battle for Normandy, Mr. Churchill said:

"In the first twenty four hours a quarter of a million men were landed in the teeth of fortified and violent opposition. By the twentieth day one million men were ashore. There are now between two million and three million men in France..

"We have lost upwards of 90,000 men, killed, wounded and missing and the United States including General Patch's army, over 145,000.

"A very hard task lies before the Army in Italy. It has already pierced at several points the strong Gothic line by which Kesselring has sought to defend the passage of the Appenines. General Alexander has now definitely broken into the basin of the Po."

Mr. Churchill paid tribute to the U.S. and to Russia "who is holding and beating far larger hostile forces than those which face the Allies in the West and has through long years at enormous loss borne the brunt of the struggle on land."

About the campaign in Burma, the British Premier said:

"The 10 Japanese divisions which were launched against us with the object of invading India have been repulsed and largely shattered as the result of a bloody and very costly campaign which is still being continued in spite of the Monsoon season. And has resulted in the slaughter of between 50,000 and 60,000 Japanese and the capture of several hundred prisoners."

About the blunders of the Germans and the anticipated resistance after the war in Germany, Mr. Churchill said:

"We must not forget that we owe a great debt to the blunders of the Germans. Hitler has successfully scattered the German armies all over Europe and by obstinating at every point from Stalingrad to Tunis down to the present moment he has stripped himself of the power to concentrate in main strength for the final struggle. He has lost more than 1,000,000 in France and in the Low Countries.

"There is a possibility that after organised resistance of the German Army and State has completely broken down fierce warfare may be maintained in the forests and mountains of Germany by numbers of desperate men conscious of their own guilt and impending doom. It may be necessary for the Allies to declare at a certain date that the actual war against the German State and Army has come to an end and that a period of mopping up of bandits and war criminals has begun. No one can foresse what form exactly the death agony of Nazidom will take.

"Never was the alliance against Germany of the three great powers more close or more effective. Divergencies of view of interest there must necessarily be but at no time have they been alone to affect in any way the majestic march of events in accordance with the petitions and agreements at Teheran.

After having declared that he never felt any sentiments of hostility towards the mass of the misled or coerced Italian people, Mr. Churchill said that he had never felt anything but compassion for the French people as a whole who found themselves deprived of all power of resistance and could not share the good fortune of those who from our shores or in the French empire had the honour and opportunity to continue the armed struggle.

The British Premier added; after reviewing the liberation of Belgium:

"I trust that the day is not far distant when our forces will also have completed their task of liberating the territory of our staunch and sorely tried friends and Allies in Holland - the Allies of the wars of the Protestant succession, Allies of the wars of the Spanish succession and in all the struggles for the establishment of freedom in Europe. They are also very near to us in thought and sympathy and their interests at home and also abroad command British support and are largely interwoven with out own fortunes."

Speaking about the future world structure, Mr. Churchill said; that he expected that consultations similar to those which had taken place between the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union at Dumbarton Oaks would be followed between the United Kingdom, the U.S. and China. But, he added he did not think satisfactory agreement would be reached - and unless there is an agreement nothing could be satisfactory - until there had been a further meeting of the three heads of Government assisted as may be necessary by the Foreign Secretaries. I earnestly hope, he said, it may be possible to bring about such a meeting before the end of the year. The fact that the President and I have been so closely brought together at the Quebec conference and have been able to discuss so many measures to be taken after the Germans' surrender, makes it all the more necessary that our third partner Marshal Stalin who has of course been kept informed, should join with us in a conference as soon as the military situation renders this possible."

* * *

TO OUR READERS

The Allied Supreme Command knows exactly about the development of the position in the parts of Holland that are still in German hands. They realise that in the coming weeks a regular, reliable news supply is of the greatest importance for the Dutch people and have decided to distribute the weekly 'Vliegende Hollander' as much as possible as a daily paper.

The Allied Supreme Command urge Dutch readers not to keep copies of this paper but to pass them on to others in a quick, careful and efficient way. Pilots are risking their lives to bring you this news. Pass it on!

* * *

THE LOGBOOK

"From Alkmaar began victory"! So jubilated our people in October 1573. "From Maastricht began Liberation". So they jubilated once more on that memorable Friday September 15th, 1944, on which the great news became known of the deliverance of the oldest city in our country. Who amongst us remembered at that moment that on the liberation of Alkmaar yet had to follow the most difficult period in that struggle for our freedom?

History repeats itself.

Maastricht, Eindhoven and Nijmegen have been liberated. But the rest of the country finds itself in a state of emergency infinitely greater than during the years of occupation; in a struggle which is probably heavier than that in which the citizens of Leyden found themselves on that memorable day of October 3rd, 1574.

Hundreds of people have been executed in the last few days. Tens of thousands are being forced to work for the Germans. Hunger and cold are threatening. Destructions are being affected, the reconstruction of which will require years of work and sacrifice.

The Allied High Command knows the unbearable need in which Holland lives. It cannot break iron with hands alone. The Germans do not leave one stone on the other to make the part of Holland north of the rivers to a north western bullwark of the Third Reich, and to bar the Allied Liberation armies the way to Berlin and the Ruhr on the lines of Maas, Waal and Rhine. The Allied High Command will do everything possible to frustrate this German plan. Holland's liberation will not be brought about one day later than is militarily possible.

Our people stand before the most difficult weeks of its whole existence as an independent nation. But it will, we know that, subscribe with more fierceness than ever before the words which resounded during a commemoration service at the Pieters Church in Leyden, three endless years ago on October 3rd, 1941: "The struggle against tyranny is willed by God; that struggle is commanded us; that struggle is worth all sacrifices and may never be given up!"

Keep courage, people of the Netherlands! Your hour of deliverance comes, as truly as Leyden has been relieved!

AN EXAMPLE OF COURAGE

After the heroic struggle of the British First Airborne Division at Arnhem, Queen Wilhelmina has sent the following telegram to H.M. the King of England:

"Having followed with the greatest admiration the magnificent stand of the Airborne Division near Arnhem, I should like to express to you the profound admiration of my people and myself for their tenacity and heroism. My people and I deeply grieve for the loss of so many brave young lives. We shall never forget the debt we owe them."

King George VI answered this telegram as follows:

"I greatly appreciate your telegram and the tribute that you and your people have paid to my Airborne troops, who by their outstanding gallantry and devotion at Arnhem have made so splendid a contribution towards the ultimate success of the allied campaign against our common enemy."

The Minister of War, Jhr. van Lidth de Jeude, has sent the following telegram to General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Supreme Commander in Chief:

"The Netherlands Government wishes to express its deepfelt gratitude and great admiration for the magnificent feat of arms of the First British Airborne Division, which delivered one of the most dramatic and glorious battles on Dutch soil against an overwhelming superiority. The Division has given an example of courage and determination. I would like to ask you to transmit this tribute to the men of the Division, who have returned to the Allied lines".

PROCLAMATION TO THE GERMANS

The following is the text of Proclamation No. 1, issued by General Eisenhower, Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, to the people of Germany:

"The allied forces serving under my command have now entered Germany. We come as conquerers, but not as oppressors. In the area of Germany occupied by the forces under my command, we shall obliterate Nazism and German militarism. We shall overthrow the Nazi rule, dissolve the Nazi Party and abolish the cruel, oppressive and discriminatory laws and institutions which the party has created. We shall eradicate that German militarism which has so often disrupted the peace of the world. Military and Party leaders, the Gestapo, and others suspected of crimes and atrocities will be tried, and, if guilty, punished as they deserve.

Supreme legislative, judicial and executive authority and powers within the occupied territory are vested in me as Supreme Commander of the Allied forces and as Military Governor, and the Military Government is established to exercise these powers under my direction. All persons in occupied territory will obey immediately and without question all the enactments and orders of the Military Government. Military Government courts will be established for the punishment of offenders. Resistance to the Allied Forces will be ruthlessly stamped out. Other serious offences will be dealt with severely.

All German courts and educational institutions within the occupied territory are suspended. The Volksgerichthof, the Ondergerichte, the S.S. Police courts and other special courts are deprived of authority throughout the occupied territory. Reopening of the criminal and civil courts and educational institutions will be authorized when conditions permit.

All officials are charged with the duty of remaining at their posts until further orders, and obeying and enforcing all orders or directions of Military Government or the Allied Authorities addressed to the German Government or the German people.

This applies also to officials, employees and workers of all public undertakings and utilities and to all other persons engaged in essential work.

THE HEROES OF ARNHEM

Alan Wood's diary (Daily Express)

Sunday September 17th

There was no flak when hundreds of Stirling bombers and large Horsa gliders crossed the Dutch coast. We passed the flooded country where the red roofs of partly submerged houses rose above the water. Then came flat pastures. Streets in the towns were empty. To port black clouds of some smoke of some flak appeared. Then excitement - we were approaching our landing place, about twelve kilometers West of Arnhem. We let go the cable and our craft suddenly loses speed. Our pilot brings us around a tree, over a hedge and then makes a perfect landing in a turnip field. The field is littered with gliders. The tails have been taken off in order to unload jeeps and guns. Then come the paratroops, hundreds of them, dropped from Dakotas. Supply parachutes open like multicoloured flowers, red, blue and yellow. We have a rendezvous in a pinewood. Civilians are coming and - by gestures - tell us that the Germans have left. One of our brigades has marched along the road to Arnhem. The other brigade is spreading fanwise in the opposite direction in order to protect the landingarea for to-morrow's landings.

Monday, September 18th

We slept beside our gliders in foxholes, dug in a potato field. There were potatoes for breakfast. We then moved in the direction of Arnhem. German opposition is stronger now. It is a battle of fierce snipers and cunning booby traps. A group of paratroopers have reached the northern end of the Rhine bridge. But the road between them and us is being covered and held by snipers. We packed a jeep with men and munitions. A Dutchman went with them after a short course in throwing handgrenades.

In the afternoon

Reinforcements have landed. It took one hours There was more flak. More troops are arriving in jeeps. We are whistling again.

Tuesday September 19th.

In the morning We are approaching Arnhem and make camp nearer an hotel in a beechwood, using the hotel as headquarters. It has been a noisy night with our mortars and heavy machine guns firing. The enemy is nearer than expected. One of our Jeeps was fired at from 25 meters distance; two men have been killed. We took a dutchman prisoner. Neatly dressed in a grey suit and felt hat he was sniping at our troops from a tree top. Near the hotel are tennis courts, the nets still there, ready for a game. We are now using the courts as cages for our two hundred prisoners of war. There is even a girl among them. She is partly in tears, partly nasty and very ugly. More supplies are arriving and also polish paratroops.

In the afternoon. Gliders and parachutes bring reinforcements. The flak is getting fiercer and fiercer. After the first day the Germans have reacted surprisingly fast. Through the sunny sky large transport planes are streaming into a hell of flak. We saw seven of them crash. The Germans bring in heavy artillery and the planes of the Luftwaffe appear in greater strength than ever before. They seem to have been saved for this occasion. There are more swastika-planes in action than in the whole Normandy campaign. Our boys are holding the northern end of the Rhine bridge, the Germans hold the southern end.

Where is the Second Army?

Wednesday September 20th.

In the morning. The position is now such that three battalions have been isolated in various parts of Arnhem. The plan is now for the brigade that landed on Monday to fill up the gap between us and those men in Arnhem, who are holding the bridge end. Last night we heard the rumble of artillery in the south. 'That must be the second army', we told each other. Is the noise getting louder? The fire of mortars and grenades is heavier. We have food for another twenty-four hours.

In the afternoon. The B.B.C. tells us that the Second Army is near Nijmegen. Is the bridge there in our hands? The Germans are attacking furiously with mortars and flame throwers. The brigade that is fighting its way towards Arnhem has suffered heavy casualties. Of two battalions only 150 men are left. After two o'clock more supplies landed. Can hear radio signals of the 2nd Army, but too indistinct. Colonel says: "Everything okay if only we can hold out for four more days."

At night. Second Army patols seemed to have been spotted on the other side of the river. We have now radio contact with the Second Army. We expect assistance from their artillery.

Thursday September 21st.

The position is clearer now. All the battalions in Arnhem have been isolated and cut off. Only the battalion near the bridge has contact with us. They know that there is no chance to get new supplies, food or reinforcements. One Lieutenant - it was almost suicide - managed to break through with a brengun-carrier loaded with amunition. And he made the way back! We lost our landing place and 1,500 - 2,000 men had to be withdrawn. From all sides comes the fire of mortars and grenades. The artillery of the Second Army is now firing at targets around us. Their tanks are being expected tonight.

In the afternoon The Germans brought in loudspeaker vans and are telling us now that we had better surrender. "There are only three thousand of your division left" they shout. We fired at them and glider-pilots were shouting abuse in reply to the surrender idea. Polish paratroops landed last night on the other side of the river, the only possible spot now we have lost our landing place.

Friday September 22nd

We tried to get the Poles across the river in jeep trailers but the banks of the river are too muddy. We cannot stay near the riverbank and lack the necessary men to get the enemy away from there. Mortar fire, grenades and 88 milimeters everywhere but now on a real large scale. The artillery of the Second army has already destroyed German tanks.

5 o'clock in the afternoon. The Second army has made contact with the Poles south of the river. German artillery is very active. Wounded are being evacuated through the German lines under protection of Red Cross Flags.

Saturday, September 23rd.

This wood on Dutch soil gives rather an impression of the last war than of the present one. We dig in deeper and deeper against the heavy fire. Ten men in jeeps carry away the wounded. The Major has been wounded but he carries on. The captain has been wounded badly. A munition dump is on fire. The B.B.C. says that we are hard pressed. They are right. But the Germans also get their part.

Sunday September 24th

Polish paratroops have crossed the river. We expect a brigade of the Second army. The ground we are holding is so small that it looks as if the Germans to the left of us are shooting at the Germans on our right. So they must be thinking that we are a very strong force. Doing our utmost to keep up radio contact with the Second army.

Later on.

The German mortars keep on firing at us. We cannot do anything. The Second army is not firing very much. Our men are no picked troops in the real sense of the word; they were shopkeepers, clerks etc, but with a love for adventure. And now they are here, all of them are heroes, who won't give in. There is not one man here who has not done something great and all are suprised at their endurance. They will not give in.

THE LAST 7 DAYS

Survey of the week

Monday, Sept. 25th. German attacks on the corridor Eindhoven-Nijmegen repulsed. 1200 heavy American bombers attack Frankfurt, Coblenz and Ludwigshafen. In two days 40 Japanese ships and 357 planes destroyed near Manilla.

Tuesday, Sept. 26th. Widening and strengthening of the corridor in Southern Holland. 1100 Flying Fortresses and Liberators bomb Osnabruck, Hamm and Bremen. Estonia entirely freed of Germans; German losses in nine days 30,000 dead and 16,000 wounded.

Wednesday, Sept. 27th. British ariborne troops at Arnhem withdrawn. First Allied aerodrome in Holland in action. British 2nd Army advances eastwards towards the Meuse. Luxemburg nearly totally liberated. The Russians in sight of Riga.

Thursday, Sept. 28th. Russian troops in Yugoslavia. German industrial centres heavily bombed. In Italy the Eighth Army has established a large front over the Rubicon.

Friday, Sept. 29th. Small German bridgehead over the Lower Rhine cleared. Canadians take Cape Gris Nez. In daylight 3000 Allied bombers over Germany. General Bor Komorowski, defender of Warsaw, appointed Polish Commander in Chief.

Saturday, Sept. 30th. Munster, Hamm and Bielefeld heavily bombed. In Yugoslavia contact is made between Russian troops and Tito's partisans.

Sunday, Oct. 1st. Calais taken by the Canadians. Continuous Allied air attacks on German railway net behind the front. Little action in Italy in connection with bad weather.

SHORT NEWS ITEMS

Landguard and Sicherheitsdienst have been given leave to plunder. The Dutch Government has stated that everyone has the right to defend himself with all means of attempts to plunder. At the same time it has been requested to gather all information which can serve to trace the plunderers and bring them to trial.

The Director of U.N.R.R.A. Mr. Lehmann, has stated that Holland already has paid its part in this Inter-Allied organisation, begging the sum of 150 million dollars.

During the past month, September, Germany has been attacked by a total of 24,000 Allied heavy bombers.

"Het Parool" has already come into the open in liberated Holland with a circulation of 100,000 copies.

A Dutch submarine has sunk two Japanese coasters in the Far Eastern waters with gunfire.

Dr. H.J. van Mook has left London for Australia, where he will be Lt. Governor-General of the N.E.I. and head of a N.E.I. government, consisting of the heads of seven departments.

By the defence of the Channel harbours Germany has lost already 82,000 men, which comes to ten field divisions. At Calais they lost 8,000 men, amongst whom the Commander of the garrison, Colonel Schroeder.

The Minister of Agriculture, Ir. J. van den Broek, has made an appeal over Radio Orange to Dutch farmers, asking them to thresh the grain as soon as possible. He advised against sabotage of threshing machines.

In occupied territory in Germany an Allied military court has passed its first judgment against four German women, who had entered a prohibited area. After the verdict (2,000 R.M. or 6 months) the accused became rather hysterical as they thought they were going to be shot.

The largest part of Dutch gold is still in America.

BOX

Don't keep this paper as a souvenir. It is your patriotic duty to pass it on as quickly as possible.

DE VLIEGENDE HOLLANDER

DAGBLAD VERSPREID DOOR DE GEALLIEERDE LUCHTMACHT

No. 52. WOENSDAG 4 OCT. 1944

INDEXED

Voorbereiding tot den aanval

AMERIKAANSCHE TERREINWINST BIJ AKEN

HET BELANGRIJKE DORTMUND-EMSKANAAL DROOGGELEGD

DUITSCHE STELLINGEN OP WALCHEREN GEINUNDEERD

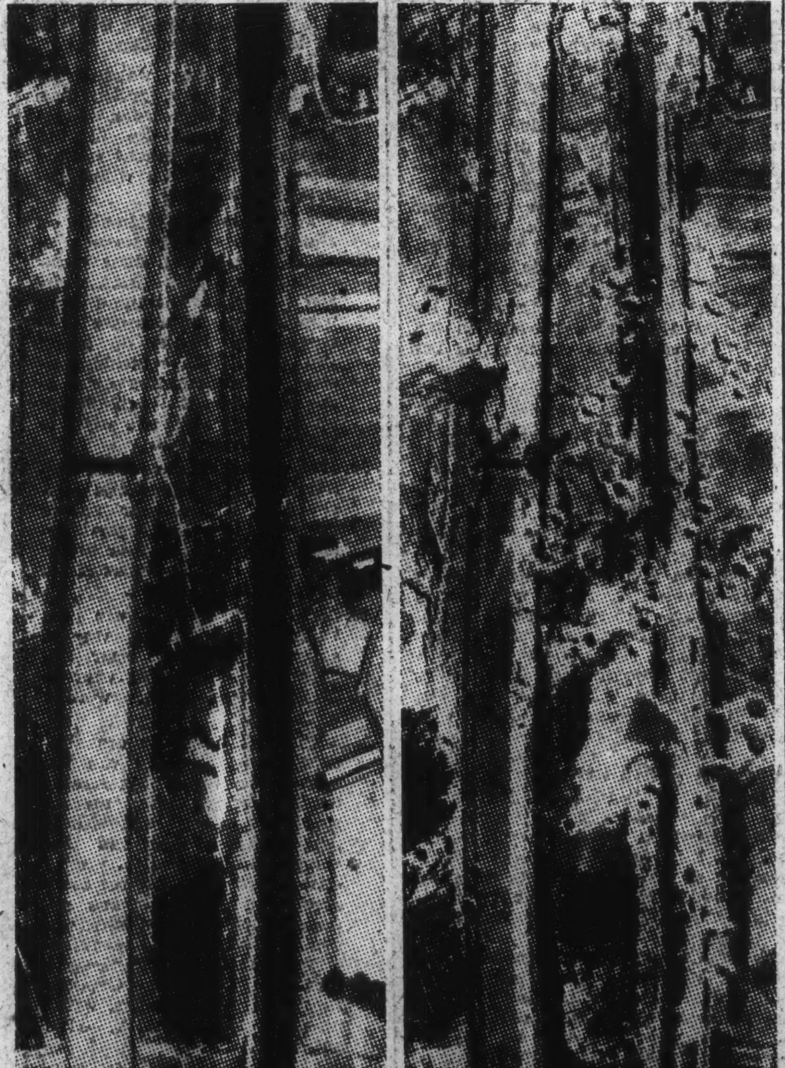
Tusschen de twee- en drie millioen Geallieerde strijders worden opgesteld voor nieuwe offensieven. Van hen is het eerste contingent, het Amerikaansche Eerste Leger, reeds tot den aanval overgegaan. De eerste linie der Duitsche versterkingen ten Oosten van Aken is doorbroken. Tegelijk is bekend gemaakt dat de R.A.F. het Dortmund-Emskanaal, vitale verbinding van de Ruhr, heeft doen leegloopen. En op 3 October werd de Westkappelsche Zeedijk vernield als gevolg waarvan de groote Duitsche geschutsstellingen aan de monding van de Westerschelde buiten gevecht gesteld zouden worden.

DE STRIJD TEN N. VAN AKEN

Het opperbevel van het Amerikaansche Eerste Leger heeft op 3 October gemeld, dat afdeelingen van dit leger ten Noorden van Aken in de Siegfried Linie zijn doorgedrongen, daarbij 6,5 km. gevorderd zijn en Ubach veroverd hebben, dat 2½ km. van de Duitsche grens en ongeveer 4 km. ten Zuiden van Geilenkirchen ligt.

Andere Amerikaansche troepen zijn in een verwoeden strijd gewikkeld in de straten van Overloon, dat ruim 20 km. ten Zuidoosten van Nijmegen ligt. Overloon is geheel door Amerikaansche troepen omsingeld.

De Amerikaansche troepen strijden thans in een gebied ten Oosten van de Siegfried Linie, waar geen permanente versterkingen meer zijn en zich alleen loopgraven en tankvallen bevinden.



Het Dortmund-Ems Kanaal voor en na den aanval op 23 September (zie ook hiernaast)

XH38

Ten Noorden en ten Noordwesten van Ubach wordt nog steeds gevochten. De Duitschers bieden hier verwoeden tegenstand. De Amerikanen wisten gedurende dit offensief 5 à 600 Duitschers gevangen te nemen.

Volgens een zegsman van het Amerikaansche Eerste Leger kan hier van een definitieve doorbraak van de Siegfried Linie bij Ubach gesproken worden.

Wellicht wordt het felst gestreden in de dichte bosschen ten Oosten van de spoorlijn en ten Zuiden van de verwoeste stad Palenberg. De Amerikanen vochten hier twee dagen lang en waren op 3 October bezig zich een weg door de bosschen te banen. Gepantserde eenheden, die in het gebied van Overloon opereeren, stuiten op sterken tegenstand van anti-tank kanonnen en op dichtbezaaide mijnvelden. De Duitschers slaagden er 's nachts in de Amerikanen van een der heuvels te verdrijven, maar de mannen van generaal Hodge wisten later den heuvel te heroveren.

Volgens Duitsche krijgsgevangenen maken de Duitschers in dit gebied gebruik van kleine door radio bestuurde tanks.

Ubach was reeds gedeeltelijk verwoest, voordat het bestormd werd. De zware Amerikaansche kanonnen hadden gedurende den nacht, die aan den aanval voorafging 2,000 projectielen op de stad afgevuurd.

Naar verder gemeld wordt hebben de Duitschers steenkolenmijnen gebruikt om er forten in te bouwen, die ze als uitgangspunt voor hun aanvallen gebruiken. Een dezer ondergrondsche steunpunten lag 1,000 m. onder den grond en had ondergrondsche verbindingen, bestaande uit kilometerlange tunnels.

DORTMUND-EMS KANAAL DROOGGELEGD.

In den nacht van 23 September hebben 96 Lancaster bommenwerpers een aanval op het Dortmund-Ems kanaal gedaan. Deze aanval, waarbij 5½ tons bommen werden gebruikt, is een groot succes geworden. Tien dagen na den aanval constateerden verkenningsvliegtuigen, dat het kanaal, dat den Rijn met de Noordzee verbindt, nog steeds over een afstand van vele kilometers droog lag en dat de Duitschers er niet in waren geslaagd het te herstellen. Wanneer men weet, dat het scheepvaartverkeer langs dit kanaal in 1943 het drievoudige was van het verkeer voor den oorlog, dan blijkt duidelijk welk een ernstige handicap deze beschadiging voor het Duitsche transport beteekent. Het Ruhrgebied is thans, wat het verkeer te water betreft, afgesneden van de Noordzee, Berlijn en Oost-Duitschland.

Voor hun aanval hadden de Lancasters het kwetsbaarste punt van het kanaal uitegezocht, n.l. daar waar het kanaal in een dubbel aquaduct over de rivier de Glane wordt geleid. Wel hadden de Duitschers de voorzorgsmaatregel genomen om sluizen in dit kwetsbare gedeelte aan te brengen, doch de zware bommen troffen de aquaducten dusdanig, dat deze sluizen het leegloopen van het kanaal niet konden voorkomen.

De drooglegging van het Dortmund-Ems kanaal beteekent, dat de Duitsche spoorwegen nog meer overbelast zullen worden. Dit is van de grootste beteekenis voor het vervoer van de producten der zware industrie naar het Oosten. Het Zweedsche ijzererts, bestemd voor het Ruhrgebied, werd voor een belangrijk deel langs het kanaal vervoerd. De afsluiting van het scheepsverkeer op den Rijn maakt de positie bovendien nog moeilijker.

DE WEST-KAPPELSCHE ZEEDIJK

Op Maandag 2 October richtte de Geallieerde Opperbevelhebber een dringende waarschuwing tot de bewoners der Zeeuwsche eilanden, gelegen in de monding van de rivier de Schelde. De opperbevelhebber kondigde hierin hevige bombardementen van vijandelijke troepen en installaties op deze eilanden aan. "Uw leven en dat van uw familie wordt niet alleen bedreigd door gevaren uit de lucht, doch ook door overstroomingen," zoo luidde de waarschuwing van generaal Eisenhower. "Verlaat voor uw eigen veiligheid de eilanden en indien dit niet mogelijk is, begeeft u dan met uw families onmiddellijk naar een veilige plaats op de eilanden."

De oproep bevatte voorts waarschuwingen om militaire doelen zooals wegen, kanalen, spoorwegen, enz. te mijden en gaf ook adviezen hoe te handelen bij deze evacuatie.

Vier en twintig uur na de waarschuwing, welke eenige malen werd herhaald, deed een sterke macht Lancasters van de RAF een geconcentreerden aanval op een punt van den zwaren zeedijk, welke het eiland Walcheren tegen de Noordzee beschermt.

Daar de dijk aan den voet een breedte heeft van zestig meter, gebruikten de Lancasters bommen van 5½ ton. De aanval geschiedde van 5000 voet hoogte. De bommenwerpers werden door jagers beschermd, doch er waren geen vijandelijke vliegtuigen in de lucht.

De aanval geschiedde Dinsdagmiddag tusschen 1 en 3 uur, dus in een vloedperiode, gedurende welke het eiland ongeveer zes voet beneden den zeespiegel lag.

Een waarnemer in een der Lancasters, de officier-vlieger H. Ellis, beschreef dezen aanval als volgt: "Driemaal cirkelden wij rond, teneinde volkomen zeker te zijn van het doel. Onze voorgangers hadden reeds hun bommen geworpen en ik zag groote kraters in het dijklichaam. Toen wij onze opdracht hadden vervuld, zag ik hoe de zee de wijde bomkraters vulde en vervolgens het eiland binnen drong. Spoedig bereikte het water het stadje Westkapelle, dat ongeveer 700 meter van de kust ligt."

Een uur na den aanval nam een verkenningsvliegtuig foto's van het eiland. Deze fotos laten zien, dat er een gat van 100 meter breedte in den dijk is en dat reeds een gebied van ongeveer 70 hectaren door de zee was overstroomd.

De Geallieerden kunnen geen gebruik van de belangrijke haven Antwerpen maken, zoolang op de eilanden langs de Schelde-monding sterke Duitsche artillerie-stellingen den waterweg bestrijken. Thans dreigen deze stellingen onhoudbaar voor den vijand te worden. Bij vloed stroomt steeds meer water het eiland binnen en spoedig zullen de geschutstellingen onder water komen te staan.

VOLHOUDEN!

Londen, 2 October.—De Nederlandsche regeering maakt bekend:

"De stopzetting van het spoorwegverkeer in Nederland heeft uitmuntende diensten bewezen aan de Geallieerde oorlogvoering. Het Geallieerd Opperbevel acht doorzetting daarvan uit militaire overwegingen in het bijzonder in het Oostelijk deel des lands noodzakelijk. De Nederlandsche regeering wenscht dat onder deze omstandigheden over de geheele linie wordt volgehouden.

"De stemmen die de regeering uit Nederland bereiken, bevestigen dat men ook daar, na de vastberaden wijze waarop de staking werd ingezet, van geen wijken wil weten, niettegenstaande de onmenschelijke represailles waarmee gedreigd wordt. De regeering zal stellig niet nalaten te zijner tijd te zorgen dat de misdadigers hun gerechte straf niet zullen ontloopen, en dat het leed dat de slachtoffers ondervinden, zooveel doenlijk zal worden verzacht.

"Voor het oogenblik kan maar één parool gelden: volhouden! Volhouden tot op den dag waarop de vijand uit Nederland is verdreven."

AAN DEN LEZER

Het Geallieerde opperbevel dat van de ontwikkeling van den toestand in de nog bezette gedeelten van Nederland nauwkeurig op de hoogte is en dat beseft dat in de komende weken een regelmatige, betrouwbare nieuwsvoorziening voor het Nederlandsche volk van het hoogste belang is, heeft besloten het weekblad "De Vliegende Hollander" zooveel mogelijk als dagblad te verspreiden. Dit is het eerste nummer. Het Geallieerde Opperbevel doet een dringend beroep op de Nederlandsche lezers om de exemplaren van dit blad niet te bewaren, maar ze snel, voorzichtig en doeltreffend door te geven. Piloten wagen hun leven om U dit nieuws te brengen. Geeft het door!

HET LOGBOEK

De Geallieerde oorlogvoering heeft een zwaar offer gelicht van ons volk. Groote gaten zijn gebombardeerd in de Westkappelsche Zeedijk—symbool en beveiliging van ons op de wateren bevochten vaderland. De golven bedreigen de landerijen van Veere tot Vlissingen, van Westkappel tot Arnemuiden.

Waarom?

De Duitschers bestreken met hun zware batterijen vanaf Walcheren de monding van de Wester-Schelde, en de toegang tot Antwerpen. Nu slaat het water deze hoeksteen weg uit de Duitsche verdediging. Het is hard voor ons volk—maar het is noodzakelijk. Want nooit zal de Geallieerde oorlogvoering offers van ons vergen die niet bepaald worden door dien eenen allesoverheerschenden factor: de strijd tegen Duitschland.

Het lot wilde dat Nederland dit offer bracht op den dag waarop het herdacht dat 370 jaar tevoren het zoute water de blijde verlossing schonk aan Leiden. Maar was het niet thans dezelfde Noordzee die door overstrooming eenzelfde verlossing naderbij deed komen? Dit besef geve kracht aan allen die ons innig-mooie Walcheren lief hadden—kracht vooral aan de tienduizenden, die de tuin van Zeeland van geslacht op geslacht hebben bewerkt. Wij moeten onze droefenis bedwingen. Wij moeten de tanden op elkaar zetten. Wij moeten doorvechten.

Luctor et Emergo heet het in het Zeeuwsche wapen. "Ik worstel en kom boven." Gansch Nederland worstelt.

Gansch Nederland moet en zal boven komen!

DE JONGSTE ZEVEN DAGEN

Woensdag, 27 Sept. Britsche luchttroepen van Arnhem teruggetrokken. Eerste Geallieerde vliegveld in Nederland in gebruik.

Donderdag, 28 Sept. Russische troepen in Joegoslavië. In Italië het Achtste leger op breed front over de Rubicon.

Vrijdag, 29 Sept. Klein Duitsch bruggehoofd over Neder-Rijn opgeruimd. Canadeezen nemen Cap Gris Nez. Overdag 3000 Geallieerde bommenwerpers naar Duitschland. Generaal Bor Komorowski, verdediger van Warschau, tot Poolsch opperbevelhebber benoemd.

Zaterdag, 30 Sept. Münster, Hamm en Bielefeld zwaar gebombardeerd. In Joegoslavië contact tusschen Russische troepen en Tito's partisanen.

Zondag, 1 Oct. Calais door Canadeezen genomen. Voortdurende Geallieerde luchtaanvallen op Duitsche spoorwegnet achter het front.

Maandag, 2 October. Bajonetgevechten bij nieuw Amerikaansch offensief ten Noorden van Aken. 1.200 Vliegende Forten en Liberators bombardeeren doelen achter de Duitsche linies in het Westen. De Russen in Joegoslavië 125 K.m. van Belgrado.

Dinsdag, 3 Oct. De West-Kappelsche dijk, die Walcheren tegen de zee beschermt, door de R.A.F. met 5½-tons bommen doorbroken. Merxem, voorstad van Antwerpen, door Canadeezen en Polen van den vijand gezuiverd. 1000 Geallieerde bommenwerpers bombardeeren doelen in Zuid-Duitschland. De verdedigers van Warschau capituleeren.

EEN VOORBEELD VAN MOED

H.M. Koningin Wilhelmina heeft Z.M. den Koning van Engeland, na het beëindigen van den heroïschen strijd bij Arnhem het volgende telegram gezonden:

"Ik heb met de grootste bewondering het prachtige standhouden gevolgd van de Luchtdivisie bij Arnhem en ik stel er prijs op U mededeeling te doen van de diepe bewondering van Mijn volk en Mijzelf voor haar taai volhouden en haar heldenmoed. Mijn volk en ik betreuren ten zeerste het verlies van zooveel dappere jonge levens. Wij zullen onze schuld jegens hen nooit vergeten."

Koning George VI heeft dit telegram aldus beantwoord:

"Ik waardeer hooglijk Uw telegram en de hulde, die Gij en Uw volk hebt gebracht aan Mijn luchttroepen, die in Arnhem door hun buitengewonen moed en toewijding zulk een schitterende bijdrage hebben geleverd tot het uiteindelijke succes van den Geallieerden veldtocht tegen onzen gemeenschappelijken vijand."

Voorts heeft de Minister van Oorlog, hr. van Lidth de Jeude, het volgende telegram gezonden aan Generaal Dwight D. Eisenhower, den Geallieerden Opperbevelhebber:

"De Nederlandsche Regeering wenscht uiting te geven aan haar diepgevoelde dankbaarheid en groote bewondering voor het schitterende wapenfeit van de Eerste Engelsche Luchtlandingsdivisie, die op Nederlandschen bodem een van de meest dramatische en glorierijke veldslagen heeft geleverd tegen een overweldigende meerderheid. De Divisie heeft een voorbeeld gesteld van moed en vastberadenheid. Ik zou U willen vragen deze hulde over te brengen aan de mannen van de Divisie, die naar de Geallieerde linies zijn teruggekeerd."

Korte Berichten

- Sedert 30 September is de "Nederlandsche transportdienst" tusschen Engeland en een Geallieerde luchtbasis in Nederland in werking. Met het eerste toestel, een Lockheed 12-A machine, arriveerden de kapitein-vlieger M. S. Kamphuys uit Amsterdam, de officier-vlieger van den Marine-luchtvaartdienst Harry Nienhuys, de luitenant-waarnemer "Hein" uit Doetinchem alsmede twee leden van het Nederlandsch Militair Gezag.
- Oud-minister Welter, die binnenkort voor de regeering een reis door Zuid-Amerika gaat maken, gaf in een persgesprek te New York te kennen, dat de emigratie van Nederlandsche boeren naar Zuid-Amerika een gedeeltelijk oplossing zou kunnen zijn voor de moeilijkheden, ontstaan door de inundatie van een aanzienlijk deel van Nederland's cultuurgrond. De heer Welter zal in Zuid-Amerika de mogelijkheden onderzoeken voor emigratie naar de gematigde streken van dit werelddeel.
- De eerste groep Nederlandsche vrijwilligers, die zich in Zeeuwsch-Vlaanderen voor militairen dienst kwamen aanmelden, hebben Donderdagavond 28 September de stad Hulst verlaten. Zij verrichten patrouille- en bewakingsdiensten, in samenwerking met de leiding van het Eerste Canadeesche Leger. De leger-autoriteiten zijn ten zeerste ingenomen met het werk van deze mannen.
- Amerikaansche Catalina—vliegbooten hebben een hevig offensief geopend tegen het Japansche scheepvaartverkeer in het Z.W. deel van den Stillen Oceaan. In zes achtereenvolgende nachten hebben de Catalina's dertien schepen tot zinken gebracht en negen andere beschadigd. Hieronder waren vele geladen olietankers. In September heeft Japan in totaal 330 schepen en 1.400 vliegtuigen verloren.

Proclamatie tot de Duitschers

Het volgende is de tekst van Proclamatie No. 1, uitgevaardigd door Generaal Eisenhower, opperbevelhebber van het Geallieerde Expeditie-Leger, aan het volk van Duitschland:

"De Geallieerde strijdkrachten, die onder mijn bevel staan, zijn thans in Duitschland doorgedrongen. Wij komen als overwinnaars, maar niet als onderdrukkers. Wij zullen, in het Duitsche gebied, dat door de strijdkrachten onder mijn bevel is bezet, het Nazidom en het Duitsche militarisme uitroeien. Wij zullen het Nazi-bewind omverwerpen, de Nazi-Partij ontbinden en de wreede wetten en instellingen gebaseerd op onderdrukking en rassen-onderscheid, door de Partij gemaakt, afschaffen. Wij zullen dat Duitsche militarisme, dat zoo dikwijls de wereldvrede verstoord heeft, vernietigen. Militaire leiders en partijleiders, de Gestapo en anderen, verdacht van misdaden en wreedheden zullen terecht staan en, wanneer zij schuldig bevonden zijn, de straf ontvangen, die zij verdienen.

Bij mij, als opperbevelhebber van de Geallieerde strijdkrachten en als militair bewindvoerder, berusten de opperste wetgevende, rechterlijke en uitvoerende macht en gezag, en de militaire regeering is ingesteld voor de uitoefening van die bevoegdheden onder mijn leiding. Alle personen in het bezette gebied moeten alle besluiten en bevelen van de militaire regeering onmiddellijk en zonder tegenspraak opvolgen. Er zullen militaire rechtbanken worden ingesteld voor de bestraffing van de overtreders. Verzet tegen de Geallieerde strijdkrachten zal de kop worden ingedrukt. Andere ernstige vergrijpen zullen op gestrenge wijze worden gestraft.

Alle Duitsche rechtbanken en onderwijs-inrichtingen binnen bezet gebied zijn geschorst. Het Volksgerichtshof, de Sondergerichte en de S.S. politie-rechtbanken en andere bijzondere gerechtshoven zijn van gezag beroofd in het geheele bezette gebied. De heropening van de crimineele en burgerlijke rechtbanken en onderwijs-inrichtingen zal worden toegestaan, wanneer de omstandigheden dat veroorloven.

Alle ambtenaren hebben de plicht tot nader order op hun posten te blijven en alle bevelen of instructies van de Militaire Regeering of van de Geallieerde autoriteiten aan de Duitsche Regeering of aan het Duitsche volk te gehoorzamen en te doen navolgen. Dit geldt eveneens voor ambtenaren, employé's en arbeiders van alle openbare ondernemingen en diensten en voor alle andere personen, belast met werk van essentieel belang."

- In Parijs zijn 300 landverraders ter dood, en vele anderen tot lange vrijheidsstraffen veroordeeld. In het Brusselsche Paleis van Justitie zijn dezer dagen eveneens de eerste verraders berecht. Eenige beklaagden, die Belgische patriotten bij de Gestapo hadden aangegeven, zijn ter dood veroordeeld.
- Luchtfoto's van het 41.000 ton metende Duitsche slagschip "Tirpitz" toonen aan, dat het schip bij den aanval op 15 September ernstig beschadigd is. Bij de aanvallen, welke in den loop dit jaar op de "Tirpitz" werden gedaan, waren ook Nederlandsche Marine-vliegers betrokken, die met "Hellcats" van Britsche vliegdekschepen opereeren.
- Alle gevechtsvliegtuigen van de 9e Amerikaansche luchtmacht, van eenpersoonsjagers tot viermotorige bommenwerpers toe, zijn nu op vliegvelden van het vasteland van Europa gestationeerd.
- Het Vaticaan heeft lange diplomatieken weg te Berlijn een scherp protest ingediend in verband met gruweldaden van de Duitsche troepen in het gebied van Florence.

HUIS NA HUIS VERWOEST

Generaal Urquhart oven den strijd in Arnhem

Londen, 2 October.—Generaal-majoor R. E. Urquhart, bevelhebber van de strijdkrachten, die bij Arnhem landden, heeft een beschrijving gegeven van den strijd rond en in de Geldersche hoofdstad. Wij geven hier enkele van zijn uitlatingen weer.

"Elke dag was gelijk aan de vorige—geschut- en mortiervuur. Wij hadden het hoofdkwartier in een kelder, en het was een heele toer om er weer uit te komen.

"De Duitschers pasten de volgende tactiek toe: wanneer wij een straat bezet hielden, begonnen zij huis na huis te vernietigen. Wij konden daar wel tegen, tot er geen huizen meer waren en ook geen straten meer waren. Toen werd het werkelijk vrij onaangenaam.

"Het was een goed ding, dat het bevel tot terugtrekken werd gegeven, want wij hadden het geen 24 uur meer kunnen uithouden."

Tegenslag

"Van meet af aan," zoo verklaarde generaal Urquhart, "liep het de troepen bij Arnhem tegen. Het luchtdoelgeschut was zoo geconcentreerd, dat de troepen twaalf kilometer buiten de stad moesten landen. Daar kwam nog bij, dat de divisie de derde was, die werd overgebracht. De luchttroepen, die verder zuidelijk werden neergelaten, hadden voorrang. De divisie voor Arnhem kon daardoor niet in haar geheel worden vervoerd. Tengevolge van het weer en andere omstandigheden kwam de tweede groep vele uren later aan, dan was verwacht.

"Wij ontmoetten tegenstand, die veel sterker was dan we vermoedden," zoo ging de generaal verder. "En het plan om rond de stad stellingen in te nemen, moest daardoor worden opgegeven. Van meet af aan ontwikkelden zich de straatgevechten en het duurde niet lang of de divisie werd verspreid, terwijl kort daarna het onderlinge contact verloren ging. Een compagnie was ten Zuiden van de brug, een tweede ten Noorden er van. De mannen slaagden er in de explosieve ladingen uit de brug te verwijderen, een waarlijk grootsche prestatie. De brug was aldus geheel bezet en het wachten was slechts op hulp uit het Zuiden."

In den strijd om Arnhem, aldus de generaal, gaven de Duitsche tanks en zware artillerie den doorslag. De luchttroepen moesten het zonder dergelijke wapenen stellen.

Alle met de troepen bij Arnhem gelande doktoren zijn achter gebleven, teneinde zich aan de gewonden te wijden.

OFFICIEEL

Een eereschuld

Londen, 1 October—De Regeering deelt mede: "Nabestaanden van hen die gevallen zijn als strijders van de verzetsorganisaties, zullen uitkeeringen genieten als militaire strijdkrachten, krachtens de bepalingen welke voor de landmacht zijn of zullen worden vastgesteld. Voorzoover zij niet onder deze bepalingen vallen, zal t.z.t. een afzonderlijke regeling op dezen voet worden getroffen."

Aan de studenten

Londen, 27 September: De Minister van Onderwijs, Kunsten en Wetenschappen, G. Bolkestein, maakt bekend: "In April 1943 is aan de studenten de z.g. loyaliteitsverklaring voorgelegd. De overgroote meerderheid heeft geweigerd, deze verklaring te teekenen. Zij echter die wel teekenden, hebben nog geruimen tijd colleges kunnen volgen, examens kunnen doen, en hebben universitaire graden verkregen. Daardoor hebben zij in vele gevallen een voorsprong gekregen op hen, die hun vaderlandschen plicht verkozen boven hun eigen carrière. Dit krenkt het rechtsgevoel van ieder Nederlander. Deze zaak heeft de aandacht der regeering. De huidige regeering is niet in de gelegenheid geweest, zich een definitief oordeel te vormen. Wel kondigt zij aan dat, zoo spoedig mogelijk na de bevrijding, contact zal worden gezocht met universitaire instanties, na hun zuivering, teneinde te komen tot maatregelen, waardoor de voorsprong van studenten die voor het Duitsch gezag gebogen hebben, wordt te niet gedaan."

INSTRUCTIES VAN PRINS BERNHARD

Hoofdkwartier der Nederlandsche strijdkrachten, 25 *Sept.* 1944.

Nederlanders, leden van de Binnenlandsche Strijdkrachten.

De ernst van het oogenblik maakt meer dan ooit de doeltreffende samenwerking noodzakelijk tusschen al die binnenlandsche strijdkrachten, die uit vrijen wil gewapenderhand onder Mijn bevel aan de bevrijding van het Vaderland willen deelnemen. In aansluiting op reeds gegeven aanwijzingen omtrent de wijze van optreden in samenhang met de krijgsverrichtingen, heb Ik thans het navolgende bepaald:

1e. Al naar gelang wapens beschikbaar komen, zullen deze alleen mogen worden uitgereikt aan hen, die in het huidige stadium geacht worden deze te kunnen en willen gebruiken.

2e. Men zij in het bijzonder op zijn hoede voor penetratie in de eigen gelederen door vijandelijke elementen. Men voorziet derhalve niemand van wapens, wiens absolute betrouwbaarheid niet op grond van persoonlijke ervaring vaststaat. Met verraders en provocateurs dient onmiddellijk op de meest afdoende wijze te worden afgerekend.

3e. Organisaties, die voor de distributie van wapens zijn aangewezen, zullen voor zoover mogelijk in vrijwilligers uit andere organisaties voor het in ontvangst nemen daarvan in de gelegenheid stellen.

4e. Met inachtneming van het voorafgaande zullen wapens aan de vrijwilligers naar volgorde van aanmelding voor de in ontvangstneming worden uitgereikt.

5e. Plaatselijk zullen de organisaties, uit welke leden van het gewapende verzet deelnemen, tot overeenstemming moeten geraken over eenhoofdige, plaatselijke leiding van het verzet. In de gevallen, waarin overhoopt niet tijdig tot overeenstemming kan worden geraakt, wordt de aanwijzing van den plaatselijken leider overgelaten aan de gezamenlijke beslissing van de Centrale Leiding der organisaties, welke bekend staan als K.P., O.D. en R.V.V.

Deze gezamenlijke Centrale Leiding is voor het nemen van zulk een beslissing door Mij bevoegd verklaard. Het spreekt vanzelf, en Ik verwacht dan ook, dat als plaatselijk leider allereerst diegenen in aanmerking komen, die de meeste ervaring in het actieve verzet hebben.

Militaire beslissingen moeten door die Centrale Leiding, voor zoover eenigszins mogelijk, aan deze eenhoofdige plaatselijke leiding worden overgelaten.

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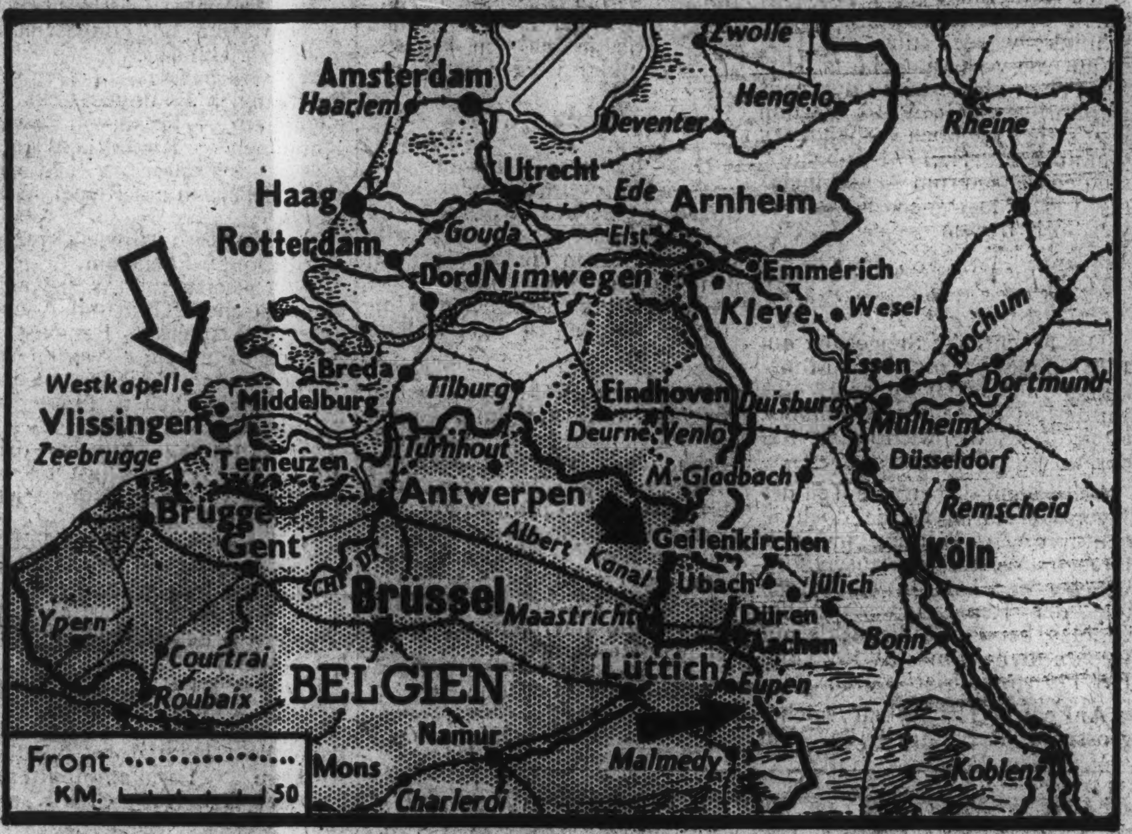
Nr. 171, Mittwoch, 4. Oktober 1944
NACHRICHTEN FÜR DIE TRUPPE

6000 Mann Besatzung auf der Flucht vor den Fluten

Insel Walcheren - Deich zerstört



Gewaltige Wassermassen der Nordsee ergossen sich gestern abend über die holländische Insel Walcheren, den Eckpfeiler der Abwehr an der Schelde-Mündung, nachdem Bomber in einem dreistündigen Angriff den grossen Deich bei Westkapelle in die Luft gesprengt hatten.

6000 Mann der Besatzung auf der Insel Walcheren sind auf der Flucht vor den Fluten. In kleinen Booten, auf Flössen und oft nur an einen Balken oder eine losgerissene Tür geklammert, versuchen sie den hochgelegenen Küstenstreifen im Südwesten der Insel zu erreichen. Dort sind sie dann zwar abgeschnitten, aber immerhin vor den Fluten gerettet.

In Middelburg, mitten auf der Insel, versuchen andere, die Notdeiche gegen die anrollenden Fluten zu verstärken.

Drei Wellen alliierter Kampfflieger kamen gestern zwischen 13 und 15 Uhr angeflogen. Flak war fast keine da. Die ersten Bomben fielen ins Meer. Dann kam eine Explosion, die alle anderen Bombeneinschläge übertönte. Noch bevor der Seewind die Rauchwolken vertrieben hatte, brach eine Wasserwand über das Städtchen Westkapelle herein und riss alles, was im Wege war, in einem Strudel mit sich.

Die Fluten steigen

Viele wurden gleich von der ersten Flutwelle mitgerissen. Andere konnten nicht mehr rechtzeitig aus ihren Unterständen heraus und sind darin ertrunken. Eine Anzahl der schweren Batterien steht schon unter Wasser. Mit jeder Stunde steigen die Fluten in dem weiten Gebiet der Insel, das unter dem Meeresspiegel liegt.

Wie lange sich die Besatzungen in Vlissingen an der Südspitze von Walcheren werden halten können, lässt sich noch nicht sagen. Durch den Besitz von Vlissingen wird den Alliierten die Benutzung des Hafens von Antwerpen verwehrt. Und durch Vlissingen müssen auch die Mannschaften zurück, die auf dem Süduter der Schelde-Mündung zurückgelassen wurden.

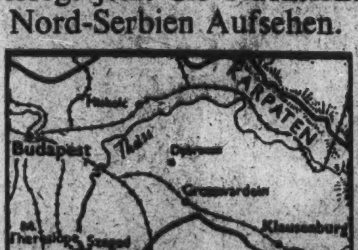
Dieser Rückzug ist weiter durch einen neuen Vorstoss nördlich von Antwerpen gefährdet, wo die Vorstadt Merxem am Montag von den deutschen Truppen geräumt werden musste.

Die Lage an der Schelde-

(Fortsetzung Seite 3)

Sowjet-Panzerspitze nur 60 km vor Belgrad

Während am Montag die bedrohliche Entwicklung an der Ostfront aus dem ungarischen Raum im Mittelpunkt des Interesses stand, erregt jetzt die Nachricht vom Vorstoss der Sowjets in Nord-Serbien Aufsehen.



Auf beiden Seiten der Donau setzten die Sowjets ihre Offensive auf breiter Front fort. Weisskirchen und Werschetz in Nord-Serbien wurden genommen. Eine Panzerspitze drang bis Vele-Beckerek vor und eroberte die Stadt nach kurzem Strassenkampf. Sie liegt 60 m nördlich von Belgrad an der Strasse und Eisenbahn von Belgrad-Szeged-Budapest.

Der rasche Vormarsch der Sowjets in Nord-Serbien hat eine schwere Flankenbedrohung für jene Truppen geschaffen, die zwischen Szeged und Mako zur Gegenoffensive eingesetzt sind. Seit vier Tagen greifen hier Panzer und Grenadiere immer wieder die Russen an, konnten bisher aber die Stadt Mako nicht zurückerobern. Trotz schwerster Verluste wird auf Befehl des Führerhauptquartiers die Offensive bei Mako fortgeführt, um, wann es geht, die Bedrohung für Budapest abzuwehren.

Vor Ungarns Sonderfrieden

Die letzten Meldungen aus Budapest verstärken noch die Befürchtungen, dass die Ungarn einen Sonderfrieden suchen und ebenso wie vorher die Rumänien, Bulgaren und Finnen, den an ihren Grenzen kämpfenden Truppen in den Rücken fallen wollen.

Die Regierung Lakatos hat den Arbeitern soeben erlaubt, in den Betrieben die sogenannten Beschwerdekommissionen zu bilden, eine Art Arbeiterräte, wie sie ähnlich in den letzten Monaten des Weltkrieges von den Habsburgern zugelassen wurden. Als weitere Massnahme zur Beruhigung der Arbeiter wurden der sozialdemokratische Parteiführer Geza Melasitis und eine Anzahl Gewerkschaftsführer freigelassen. Gleichzeitig verstärken die Arbeiter ihre Friedenskundgebungen unter der Losung: wir wollen keine Trinkgelder, wir wollen Frieden.

Trotz der verstärkten Friedens-Agitation in Ungarn bleibt aber die Wilhelmstrasse weiter fest dabei, dass die ungarische Bündnistreue gewährleistet ist. Die amtliche Ansicht wurde erneut von Intendant Paul Steinfurth im Rundfunk geäussert, der erklärte, dass die ungarischen Divisionen zusammen mit ihren deutschen Kameraden bis zum letzten aushalten werden.

Von den übrigen Abschnitten der Ostfront liegen noch folgende Meldungen vor:

In den Beskiden mussten die Stellungen südlich Dukla um einige Kilometer zurückgenommen werden.

In Warschau ist laut OKW-Bericht die Aufstandsbewegung zusammengebrochen. Nach acht Wochen heftiger Kämpfe stellten die polnischen Aufständischen jetzt den Widerstand ein.

Im Festungsgürtel von Riga hat sich die Lage der Heeresgruppe Nord weiter dadurch verschlechtert, dass die Insel Dagö von den Sowjets besetzt wurde. Mit Dagö ist die dritte Insel, die dem Rigaer Meerbusen vorgelagert ist, im Besitz des Russen, der jetzt hierdurch den Schiffsverkehr von und nach Riga noch wirksamer bekämpfen kann.

In Finnland sind 1000 Mann der 20. Gebirgsarmee bei Vojakkals, 10 km nördlich Tornio, von finnischen Truppen eingeschlossen worden.

Amerikaner nähern sich Bologna

Neue Regenfälle machen grössere Kanpfhandlungen in fast allen Frontabschnitten in Italien unmöglich.

Nur im etruskischen Appennin haben die Amerikaner laut OKW-Bericht — ihre Angriffe wieder aufgenommen. Der wichtige Strassenknotenpunkt Monghidoro auf dem Wege nach Bologna wurde besetzt.

Nürnberg schwer gebombt

Schwere USA-Bomberverbände mit Jägergeleit griffen gestern wieder Frontstädte, Rüstungsbetriebe und Flugplätze im Reich an. Brände wurden vor allem in Nürnberg verursacht.

Am schwersten wurden gestern die MAN-Werke in Nürnberg, die Daimler-Benz-Werke in Gaggenau unweit Baden-Baden und das Treibstoffwerk der Union Rheinischen Braunkohlen Kraftstoff A.G. in Wesseling bei Köln getroffen.

Gleichzeitige Luftangriffe alliierter Bomber und Fernjägerverbände trafen Flugplätze in Lachen-Speyerdorf, Giebelstadt, Kitzingen und Illesheim. Allein in Kitzingen und Lachen-Speyerdorf wurden 33 abgestellte Flugzeuge in Brand geschossen.

Luftangriff im Mondlicht

Die neue Tagesoffensive gegen R-Betriebe hinter dem Westwall folgte auf ausgedehnte Schnellbomberangriffe in der Nacht zum Montag. Es wurden Braunschweig, Karlsruhe und das ganze Gebiet zwischen Frankfutt a. Main, Köln und Dortmund angegriffen. Brände, die an zahlreichen Stellen in West- und Südwest-Deutschland in der Montag Nacht verursacht wurden, brannten den gestrigen Tag über weiter.

Im hellen Mondlicht stiessen Jabos im Tiefangriff auf Wehrmachttransporte herab und belegten wieder Feldbefestigungen und Schanzarbeiterlager mit Bomben.

Zwischen Emmerich und Gladbach blieben 8 Wehrmachttransport-Züge auf der Strecke liegen, nachdem die Lokomotiven in Brand geschossen und zahlreiche Güterwagen explodiert waren.

Der OKW-Bericht meldet nichts über einen Dödel-Einsatz gegen Gross-London.

Laut OKW-Bericht wurden 1307 anglo-amerikanische Flugzeuge, darunter 591 viermotorige Bomber im Monat September abgeschossen.

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Mehr Jäger im September

EIN KAMERAD ZUR LAGE

MAN hört so viele widersprechende Zahlenangaben darüber, wie viele Jagdflugzeuge die Luftwaffe jetzt eigentlich zur Verfügung hat und wie viele im Monat gebaut werden, dass es schwierig erscheint, sich ein Bild zu machen.

Tatsächlich sind die Widersprüche nur scheinbar, und die Antwort auf die Frage ist verhältnismässig einfach.

Nach dem Jägerbauprogram hätten im Monat September beinahe 4 000 Jagdflugzeuge gebaut werden sollen —nämlich 3 000 ME.109 und FW.190, und 800 Düsen- und Raketen-Jäger.

Was tatsächlich gebaut worden ist, im September, das kommt allerdings bei weitem nicht an diese Zahlen heran, aber es übertrifft doch wesentlich die allgemeinen Erwartungen. Im vergangenen Monat wurden nämlich an die 1 100 Jagdmaschinen fertiggestellt : 1 000 ME.109 G.14 und FW.190 A.8, und an die 100 ME.262 und 163.

Wenn man abrechnet, dass ein paar Serien von den Düsenjägern noch für den Einsatz gesperrt sind, dann stellt sich heraus, dass die Produktion im September tatsächlich auf ungefähr 1 000 Maschinen heraufgeschraubt worden ist — und das ist allerhand —wenn man bedenkt, dass im Juni bloss etwa 500 gebaut worden sind.

* * *

Man fragt sich unwilkürlich, wie diese beachtliche Leistung möglich gewesen ist.

Einer der Gründe ist, dass die Luftangriffe auf die Flugzeugwerke in letzter Zeit stark nachgelassen haben, weil der Anglo-Amerikaner den Einsatz seiner Bomberwaffe auf die Treibstoffwerke konzentriert hat. Die Ruhepause ist gut ausgenutzt worden. Aber wenn auch, mit einem gewaltigen Kräfteaufwand, ein beträchlicher Teil des Schadens wieder gut gemacht worden ist, so ist dadurch die Erzeugung natürlich nicht wieder auf die alte Höhe gebracht, geschweige denn vergrössert worden

Ein wesentlicher Faktor der Produktionssteigerung war, dass man endlich angefangen hat, die Werke unter Grund zu verlegen, wie im Moseltal, in dem Eisenbahntunnel bei Kochheim, in Halberstadt, in der Berliner U-Bahn und an anderen Stellen.

Dazu kommt, dass jetzt alles Jäger baut : Dornier, Junkers und Heinkel stellen jetzt FW 190 und Me.262 her. Die Erzeugung von Kampfflugzeugen war ja schon seit langem stark eingeschränkt worden und hat jetzt so gut wie völlig aufgehört. Und zwar hat das einen durchaus vernünftigen Grund : schon jetzt stehen die noch vorhandenen 4-motorigen He.177 unbenutzt auf den Plätzen rum — weil mehrmotorige Maschinen einfach zu viel Sprit fressen.

* * *

Die beachtliche Steigerung auf 1 000 Jagdflugzeuge im Monat kommt nur leider zu spät. Sie wurde fast im selben Augenblick erreicht, als die wichtigsten Reparaturwerke verloren gingen.

Bei weitem der grösste Teil der Jägerreparaturen wurde doch in den grossen Werken im verlorenen Westgebiet ausgeführt, wie bei der Erla in Antwerpen und der Reparaturwerft Villacoublay bei Paris, die beide auf Reparaturen von Me.109 und FW.190 spezialisiert waren.

An einen Neuaufbau solcher grossen Reparaturwerke im Reich ist auf absehbare Zeit nicht zu denken. Was jetzt an Reparaturen notwendig ist, muss auf den Flugplätzen und in kleinen improvisierten Werkstätten gemacht werden, und damit wird natürlich eine Menge Zeit verschwendet. Die Folge ist : bei den Fronteinheiten stehen dauernd eine Menge unklare Flugzeuge herum, und wenn die Staffeln noch so einigermassen einsatzfähig bleiben sollen, dann brauchen sie eben dauernd neue Mühlen. Und trotz der Produktionssteigerung kommen die neuen Maschinen nicht so schnell herein, wie sie bei den Einsatzstaffeln unklar werden

* * *

Das heisst : Obwohl im September zweimal soviel Jagdflugzeuge gebaut worden sind wie im Juni, ist die Luftwaffe schlechter dran als bevor. An den Aufbau einer Jägerreserve ist unter den gegebenen Umständen weniger zu denken denn je.

Für die beiden Hauptaufgaben der Jägerwaffe sind immer noch bei weitem nicht genug Maschinen vorhanden : Weder können die Erdtruppen an der Front auf vermehrte Luftunterstützung gegen die anglo-amerikanischen Raketenjabos rechnen — noch kann die Treibstoff-Industrie vor der systematischen Zerstörung durch anglo-amerikanische Bomber gerettet werden.

Aber eine Leistung ist es trotzdem.

Oblt. J.v.Ö.

Granatsplitter

ÜBER den Verbleib der 300 Blitzmädel, die seit der Evakuierung des südwestfranzösischen Raumes vermisst werden, sind bisher folgende Nachforschungen angestellt worden:

Ungefähr 200 der vermissten Nachrichten- und Stabshelferinnen der ehemaligen Ersten Armee haben sich von Bordeaux nach Spanien durchgeschlagen. Ihre Namen sind jetzt vom deutschen Militär-Attaché in Madrid an den Arbeits-Stab „Frankreich" geschickt worden

35 weitere Mädels hatten sich der Marschgruppe des Generalmajors Elster angeschlossen und sind bei Orleans vom Amerikaner mit gefangen worden.

Der Rest der ungefähr 300 Blitzmädels lebt noch mit der französischen Zivil-Bevölkerung oder hat sich an französische Freischärler gewandt, um von ihnen über die Schweizer Grenze gebracht zu werden.

Eine Division kriegt ein Kind

Die Patenschaft für ein neugeborenes Russenkind übernahm diese Woche der Kommandeur der 2-72. I.D., Eichenlaubträger Generalleutnant Schack.

Das Russenkind wurde unterwegs, kurz vor der belgisch-holländischen Grenze, geboren, als die 2-72. I.D., zusammen mit ihren russischen Hilfswilligen und deren ukrainischen Frauen, in wochenlangem Gewaltmarsch vom Mittelmeer nach Westholland zog.

Insgesamt marschierten mit der Division des Generalleutnant Schack rund 90 dieser ukrainischen Frauen, die als Küchenhelferinnen den Gewaltmarsch von der Mittelmeerküste bis nach Westholland mitmachten.

Wer schanzt, darf . . .

Auch die Liliputaner sind nun im Zuge des totalen Kriegseinsatzes zur Rüstungs- und Schanzarbeit eingezogen worden.

Obwohl die Liliputaner bisher als rassisch minderwertig und daher nicht fortpflanzungswürdig galten, wird im Rassenpolitischen Amt der NSDAP erwogen, Liliputanern, die sich in der Rüstungs- und Schanzarbeit bewähren und parteipolitisch zuverlässig sind, ein Ehefähigkeitszeugnis auszustellen.

Verstehste, Tovarich ?

In der „Führer-Ecke" der kleinen Festung „Isteiner Klotz" gegenüber der Schweizer Grenze hat jetzt der NSFO die Weihinschriften an der Bunker-Wand russisch anmalen lassen, damit die Russen die Führer-Sprüche verstehen.

Das Widerstandsnest „Festung Isteiner Klotz" wird, mit Ausnahme des Rahmenpersonals, von den russischen Freiwilligen des 66. A. K. verteidigt.

Hir spricht der Ortografi-Fürer

Versuche werden jetzt gemacht, um für alle deutschen Worte lediglich nach dem Klang eine vereinfachte Schreibweise einzuführen.

Zum Beispel soll Führer ohne h geschrieben werden, Bier und Liebe ohne e, Prophet mit f statt ph, Teer und Meer mit nur einem e.

Diese Bestrebungen um eine vereinfachte Rechtschreibung werden im Auftrag der Reichsregierung von dem Orthographie-Sachverständigen, Oberregierungsrat Mathias, unternommen.

besitzt, kurz nach

Bomben auf Engelland

Lied aus dem Film der Luftwaffe „Feuertaufe" von Hans Bertram
Worte: Wilhelm Stoeppler Muſik: Norbert Schultze

4.

Wir ſtellen den britiſchen Löwen zum letzten entſcheidenden Schlag.
Wir halten Gericht. Ein Weltreich zerbricht. Das wird unſer ſtolzeſter Tag!

Kehrreim:
Kamerad! Kamerad! Alle Mädels müſſen warten!
Kamerad! Kamerad! Der Befehl iſt da, wir ſtarten!
Kamerad! Kamerad! Die Loſung iſt bekannt:
Ran an den Feind! Ran an den Feind! Bomben auf Engelland!
:/: Hört ihr die Motoren ſingen. Ran an den Feind!
Hört ihr's in den Ohren klingen: Ran an den Feind!
Bomben! Bomben! Bomben auf Engelland! :/:

Ein Leser der NfdT sendet uns diese Erinnerungspostkarte.

DIE LETZTEN 21 TAGE

12. September : Le Havre und Festung Eben Emael gefallen.

16. September : Alliierte durchbrechen Westwall an drei Stellen.

17. September : 15 000 anglo-amerikanische Luftlandetruppen landen in Holland

19. September : Englische Panzer erreichen den Rhein bei Nimwegen.

21 September : Rheinbrücke in Nimwegen fällt unbeschädigt in alliierte Hände.

22. September : Deutsche Besatzung in Boulogne stellt den Kampf ein. — Reval von Sowjets genommen. — Rimini gefallen.

28. September : Sowjets nehmen Pernau am Rigaer Meerbusen.

24. September : Sowjets brechen in die Donau-Ebene ein.

25. September : West-Rheinland zwischen Köln und Aachen unter Artillerie Beschuss. — Alliierte Flugzeuge werfen für Fremdarbeiter Hunderttausende von Brandpäckchen über ganz Westdeutschland ab.

26. September : Alliierte dringen bei St. Antonis fast bis zur Maas vor. — Ganz Estland jetzt von Sowjets besetzt.

27. September : Briten überqueren die Maas in Süd-Holland. brechen ins Reichsgebiet ein.

28 September : Engländer erweitern Brückenköpfe am rechten Maasufer

29. September : Einheiten General d.Fl Students 1. Fallschirmarmee räumen Brückenkopf bei Heveadorp westlich Arnheim. Fernkampfbatterien bein Cap Gris Nez stellen Kampf ein.

30. September : Alliierte erweitern Angriffsfront bei Herzogenbusch und zwischen Maas und südlichen Rheinarm. — Riga unter russischem Artilleriefeuer.

1. Oktober : Calais stellt den Kampf ein; Grossangriff beginnt auf Dünkirchen, den letzten Kanalstützpunkt in deutscher Hand — Russische Truppen bedrohen Szeged, zweitgrösste Stadt Ungarns, stehen 150 km. vor Budapest. Andere Verbände sind in Serbien einmarschiert und halbwegs bis Nisch vorgedrungen.

2. Oktober : Amerikaner gehen zwischen Aachen und Geilenkirchen zum Grossangriff über. durchbrechen Westwall bei Palenberg. Inzwischen: letzte Vorbereitungen zu der vom FHQ befohlenen Grossoffensive gegen alliierte Stellungen bei Nimwegen zur Rettung von Rhein- und Ruhr-Gebiet und der in Holland abgeschnittenen 15. Armee-Verbände. — Kassel zweimal in einer Stunde, zum vierten Mal in einer Woche. angegriffen: kein Jäger steigt zur Verteidigung auf. Weitere Luftangriffe gegen die Frontstädte Köln, Hamm und Siegen. Von 2 000 Angreifern werden sieben abgeschossen.

Schlappe für Glasmeir

Blass vor Neid wurde Reichsredner Glasmeir, der nimmermüde Phrasendrescher der Siegeszuversicht, als er in den Innsbrucker Neusten Nachrichten folgenden Satz des Hauptschriftleiters Ernst Kainrath las:

„Die gegenwärtige militärische und politische Lage ist gewiss nicht geeignet, allein mit der Kritik der reinen Vernunft zu siegesverheissenden Schlüssen zu führen. Aber unser Glaube an den Führer und den Endsieg hat nichts mit reiner Vernunft zu tun."

Dortmund-Ems-Kanal ohne Wasser

Tausende arbeiten, um die Hochufer bei Datteln aufzubauen

Tausende Personen — Schanzarbeiter, RAD- und Teno — arbeiten jetzt Tag und Nacht, um die Hochufer des Dortmund-Ems-Kanals bei Datteln wieder aufzubauen, die durch einen Luftangriff zerstört wurden.

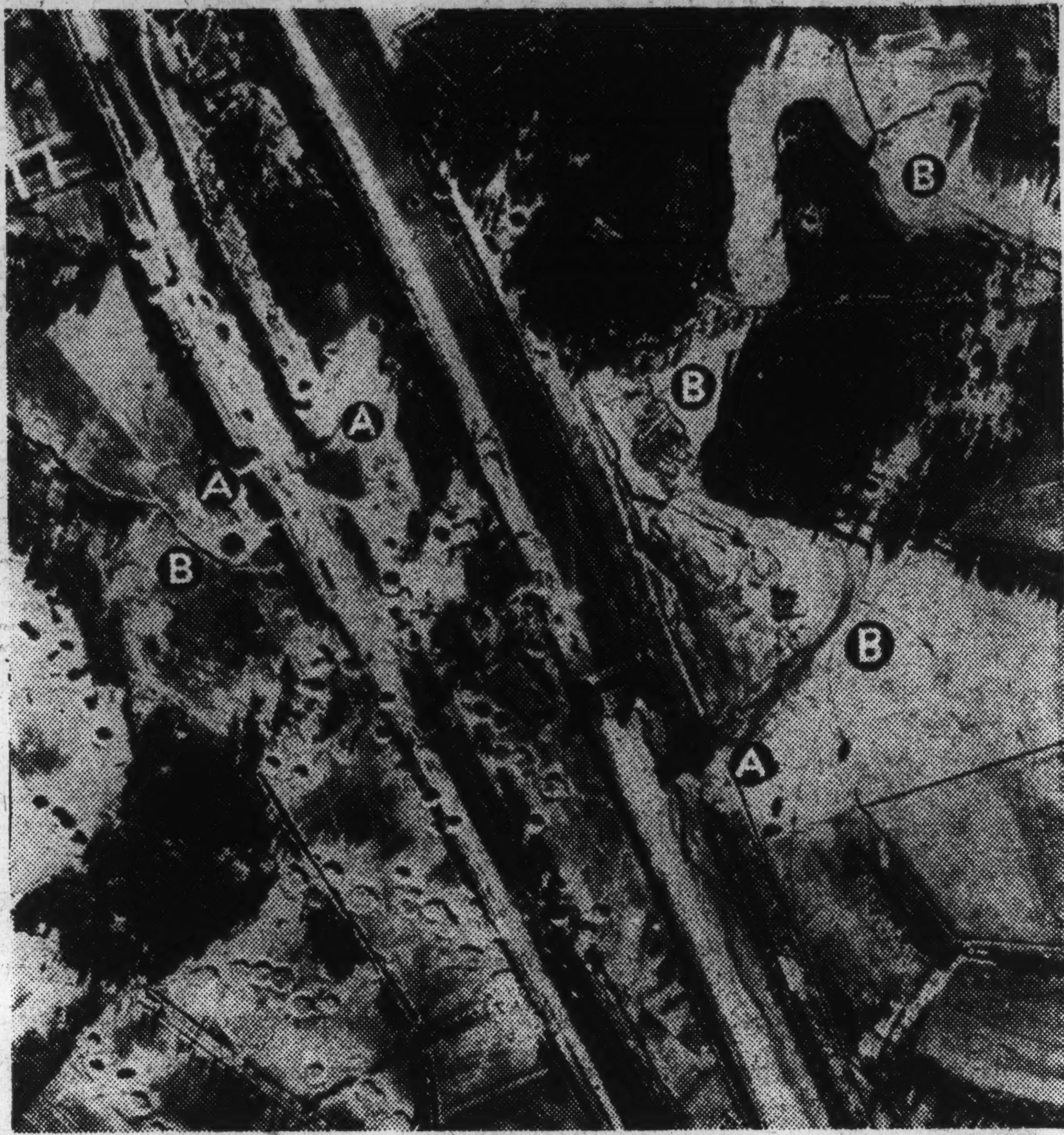
Der Kanal ist ausgelaufen, Schleppkähne und Schlepper liegen auf dem Kanalgrund und der ganze Verkehr zwischen Emden und Dortmund ist unterbunden.

Schwere Folgen

Der Ausfall des Dortmund-Ems-Kanals, über den ein grosser Teil der Ruhr-Kohle nach Nord- und Mitteldeutschland ging, sowie dem Ruhrgebiet Lebensmittel aus den Überschussgebieten des Ostens zugeführt wurden, fällt jetzt umso mehr ins Gewicht, wo das ganze Verkehrswesen des Reiches überlastet ist und fast täglich wichtige Eisenbahnstrecken durch Luftangriffe ausfallen.

Alles wird getan, um den lebenswichtigen Kanal so bald wie möglich wieder instand zu setzen.

Zementlieferungen für den Kanalbau haben sogar Vorzug vor dringenden Wehrmachtaufträgen.



Der Dortmund-Ems-Kanal am Tage nach dem britischen Luftangriff: Die mit „A" bezeichneten Stellen zeigen die von den Bomben geschlagenen Breschen in den Hochufern des Kanals; die mit „B" bezeichneten Stellen zeigen die ausbrechenden Fluten.

Schirach ist wieder in Wien

Von seinem zweimonatigen Einsatz in der Wehrmacht ist Gauleiter Baldur von Schirach jetzt wieder an die Heimatfront zurückgekehrt. nachdem über die peinlichen Vorgänge im Wiener Gauhaus am 20. Juli Gras gewachsen ist.

Schirach: das Gras wuchs schnell

Den Wiener Volksgenossen zeigte sich der Gauleiter zum ersten Mal wieder beim Parteibegräbnis für Gauamtsleiter Dr. Hans Mann.

Am 20. Juli, als die Nachricht von dem Führerattentat durchkam, war Gauleiter von Schirach plötzlich aus dem Gauhaus verschwunden.

Als dann später bekannt wurde, dass der Friedensputsch missglückt war, meldete sich Gauleiter von Schirach zur Wehrmacht, um sein ängstliches Verschwinden zu bemänteln.

Bis zur Front kam der 37-jährige Gauleiter allerdings nicht, sondern verbrachte seine Zeit in der Wehrmacht damit, dass er in Kottbus vor den Rekruten der Ersatz-Brigade der Panzergrenadier Division „Grossdeutschland" anfeuernde Durchhaltereden hielt.

Bahnsperre trennt Eltern von KLV-Kindern

Für viele tausend Eltern, die befürchten, dass sich die Kampffront zwischen sie und ihre Kinder schiebt, hat sich die Aussicht, dass sie ihre Kinder während des Krieges noch einmal wiedersehen, noch durch drei neue Massnahmen verschlechtert :

1. Kinder werden aus KLV-Lagern in Ostpreussen nicht mehr evakuiert.
2. Eltern, die ihre Kinder in Ostpreussen besuchen wollen, dürfen nicht mehr hin, weil die Sperre des Eisenbahnverkehrs jetzt auch auf sie ausgedehnt wurde.
3. Briefe und Pakete an die Kinder sollen drastisch eingeschränkt werden.

Kinder zurückgebracht

In nächster Zukunft sollen Einzelpakete für KLV-Kinder ganz eingestellt werden, und Eltern in einem Orte werden sich zusammentun müssen, um ein Sammelpaket an ihre Kinder zu schicken

Eine letzte Meldung aus Königsberg berichtet, dass 380 Berliner Kinder aus dem ostpreussischen KLV-Lager Nickelsdorf, die bereits in Löwenhagen einen Transportzug bestiegen hatten, wieder umkehren mussten und in das Lager zurückgebracht wurden

FORTSETZUNG von S.1

Mündung ist typisch für die Situation der ganzen 15. Armee in Holland. Ihr Rückzug ins Reich ist überall in der Flanke durch den langen Einbruchskeil bebroht, der in dem Brückenkopf über den Waal bei Nimwegen endet.

Um den Nimweger Brückenkopf

Die Führung ist daher entschlossen, den geplanten Angriff gegen den Nimweger Brückenkopf unbedingt durchzuführen um die Anglo-Amerikaner über den Waal zurückzuwerfen. die grosse Strassenbrücke bei Nimwegen zurückzuerobern und die in diesem Abschnitt drohende Gefahr für das Ruhrgebiet ein für alle Mal zu beseitigen An dieser Entscheidung ändert auch die Tatsache nichts, dass die Panzer und Panzergrenadiere, die am Pannerdensch-Kanal auf den Befehl zum Angriff warten, auch gestern wieder durch die Angriffe von Hunderten von Bombern und raketenfeuernden Jagdbombern schwere Ausfälle hatten, und dass die Gefahr an anderen Abschnitten der 500 km langen Abwehrfront von Nimwegen bis Belfort immer grösser wird.

Am grössten ist heute die Gefahr im Abschnitt zwischen Aachen und Geilenkirchen, wo die Anglo-Amerikaner seit Montag im Angriff sind, und aus dem erst vor wenigen Tagen Streitkräfte für den Gegenangriff auf Nimwegen abgezogen wurden.

Am härtesten war der Kampf in den Wäldern an der Wurm südlich Palenberg Den ganzen Tag über kämpften die deutschen Truppen hier im strömenden Regen.

Schloss Rimburg auf der anderen Fluss-Seite, das der Familie von Brauchitsch gehört, ging erst nach erbittertem Nahkampf verloren. Auf den dunklen Gängen und in den Zimmern wehrten sich die Verteidiger teilweise mit Messern gegen die Amerikaner bevor sie sich gefangen gaben

Kampf unter der Erde

In improvisierten Befestigungen in den Schachtanlagen der Zeche Carolus Magnus leisteten die Soldaten viele Stunden lang Widerstand, bis die Angreifer Flammenwerfer-Panzer heranbrachten.

Schritt um Schritt werden die deutschen Verbände zurückgedrängt.

Nach letzten Meldungen mussten sich die deutschen Soldaten vor der gewaltigen Materialüberlegenheit der Anglo-Amerikaner aus dem Städtchen Ubach, 5 Kilometer südlich Geilenkirchen. zurückziehen. Die Anglo-Amerikaner haben jetzt in diesem Abschnitt den betonierten Befestigungsbereich des Westwalls durchstossen.

Allein gestern gingen 39 Bunker verloren. Es sind nur noch Schützenlöcher, Panzergräben und Feldbefestigungen da, um den Vorstoss der Amerikaner nach dem Rhein aufzuhalten.

Dr. Leys Wuwa

Vor Kriegsversehrten, die in einer Reichschulungsstätte der NSDAP zu Parteiangestellten ausgebildet werden, sprach am Montag Dr. Ley

„Unsere grösste Geheimwaffe", erklärte Dr. Ley „ist die nationalsozialistische Idee und Erkenntnis. Was auch kommen mag, wir werden niemals kapitulieren."

Lager von Damennachthemden und Uhren unter Frontstadt-Ruinen

Das Aufschiessen einer fantastischen Unterwelt in den unübersichtlichen Ruinen der Frontstädte stellt die Polizei vor ein neues Problem.

Schwarzhändler, Wehrmachtflüchtlinge und Fremdarbeiterorganisationen haben sich unter den Trümmern eingenistet und entziehen sich durch ihr gutorganisiertes Warnungssystem immer wieder dem Zugriff der Polizei.

Wie weit das Unwesen dieser Banden um sich greift, enthüllt ein Bericht der Hamburger Polizei.

Lager ausgehoben

Bei einer nächtlichen Razzia wurde am Montag in einem gebombten Gewölbe der Brückengasse ein Lager an Mangelwaren ausgehoben, in dem von seidenen Damennachthemd über Tabak und Butter. bis zu goldenen Uhren und Kisten voll Schnäpsen, alles zu haben war.

Das meiste stammte aus Einbrüchen, die in den letzten Monaten in den Häusern hoher Hamburger Parteibeamten verübt worden waren.

In Hammerbrok wurden in einigen zerstörten Häusern Verstecke entdeckt, in denen sich offensichtlich noch kurz vorher Wehrmachtflüchtlinge aufgehalten hatten.

In keinem der Fälle konnten Verhaftungen vorgenommen werden, da sich die Verbrecher, rechtzeitig gewarnt, aus dem Staube gemacht hatten.

Finanzplanung in den Invasionsgauen

Ein typisches Beispiel für die Art der Finanzplanung, wie sie jetzt von Grossunternehmen in den Invasionsgauen vorgenommen wird, sind die Vorgänge bei der westdeutschen Kaufhof A.G., der arisierten Fortsetzung des Warenhauskonzerns Leonhard Tietz A.G.

Alle Tochtergesellschaften der Westdeutschen Kaufhof A.G. sind noch rasch vor Kriegsende zur Stabilisierung der Besitzverhältnisse in GmbHs umgewandelt worden, mit Ausnehme der Passage Kaufhof A.G in Saarbrücken.

Auf Beschluss von Vorstand und Aufsichtsrat wurde für das Saar-Unternehmen die Aktiengesellschaftsform aufrecht erhalten, um im Fall einer Abtrennung der Saar, genau wie nach dem letzten Krieg, den Zutritt französischen Kapitals zu erleichtern.

Neuer Staatssekretär im Vatikan

Als Nachfolger des Kardinals Maglione wurde Kardinal Federigo Tediscini als Vatikan Staatssekretär ernannt.

Carpentier in Haft

Der französische Boxer Georges Carpentier ist in der Nähe von Bordeaux verhaftet worden. Carpentier wird zur Last gelegt. dass er mit den deutschen Besatzungsbehörden in Frankreich zusammengearbeitet hat.

Wehrmachtrationen werden gekürzt

Verpflegungsstufe I soll ganz abgeschafft werden

Dem grossangelegten Propagandafeldzug unter der Truppe, in dem Soldaten zu grösster Sparsamkeit mit Lebensmitteln ermahnt werden, sollen drastische Kürzungen der Wehrmachtrationen folgen, die jetzt ausgearbeitet werden.

Vorgesehen ist unter anderem, wie verlautet, die vollkommene Abschaffung der Verpflegungsstufe I.

Die bisherigen Empfänger der Verpflegungsstufe I erhalten dann Verpflegungsstufe II.

Sonderregelung für Waffen-SS

Die Fettration bei den Verpflegungsstufen II, III und IV soll herabgesetzt werden.

Grosskampf- und Grabenverpflegung soll es nur noch für Stosstrupp-Unternehmungen und Panzerverbände geben.

Einheiten, die nur im Abwehrkampf stehen, sollen Grosskampf- und Grabenverpflegung nicht mehr empfangen.

Für die Einheiten der Waffen-SS ist eine Sonderregelung vorgesehen.

Oben: Die Wirtin eines Cafés im besetzten Rheinland begrüsst einen britischen Offizier

Unten: In Brand sehen zwei Fussgänger zum ersten Mal einen amerikanischen „Jeep".

„Akuter Luftalarm" im Westen

In den unmittelbar bedrohten nvasionsgebieten werden jetzt Versuche gemacht mit einem neuartigen sogenannten „akuten Luftalarm", der die Bevölkerung vor den Überraschungsangriffen der alliierten Jagdbomber chützen soll.

In kleinen Gemeinden, auf den Dächern der Betriebe und in der Nähe von Schanzenden werden Luftspäher mit Feldstechern aufgestellt, die sofort „akuten Luftalarm" geben, sobald sie einen alliierten Flieger am Himmel ehen.

Mit dem neuen Alarm soll Schanzarbeitern und anderen die Möglichkeit gegeben werden, wenigstens die paar Sekunden vor dem Jagdbomber-Angriff zu nutzen, um sich in den nächsten Graben onder hinter den nächsten Baum zu werfen.

Flak wird benötigt

Der „akute Luftalarm" ist aber nur eine der Massnahmen, die von den Behörden getroffen werden in Vorbereitung auf die schlimmste Luftoffensive des ganzen Krieges, die die Anglo-Amerikaner von ihren vorgeschobenen Einsatzhäfen in Frankreich und Belgien jeden Augenblick auf den Westen des Reichs loslassen können.

Jede verfügbare Flakeinheit, sogar die Heimatflak aus den Betrieben im Innern des Reichs bis nach den Donau-Alpengauen wird jetzt nach dem Westen geschafft.

Auf die Gefahr hin, viele Städte im Innern des Reichs zu entblössen, muss alles getan werden, um der bevorstehenden Luftkatastrophe im Westen zu begegnen.

Noch fünf Generale gefallen

Der Rundfunk meldet den Tod von fünf weiteren Generalen: an der Ostfront fielen General der Infanterie Friedrich Meith, Kommandeur eines Armeekorps, und Generalmajor Friedrich Blümke, Kommandeur einer Infanterie-Division. In Italien verschied Generalmajor Wilhelm Crisolli, Kommandeur einer Luftwaffen-Feld-Division. An den Folgen ihrer Verletzungen starben Generalleutnant Zickwolff, Kommandeur einer Infanterie-Division, und Generalmajor Werner Dürking, Kommandeur einer Grenadier-Division.

20 U-BOOTE VERLOREN

Die britische Admiralität gab soeben bekannt, dass im Monat September 16 deutsche U-Boote von britischen Seestreitkräften versenkt wurden.

Vier weitere deutsche U-Boote wurden schwer beschädigt, ihr Untergang konnte jedoch nicht einwandfrei festgestellt werden.

Überfluss an Fliegern in USA

Die USA bilden in den nächsten fünf Wochen keine neuen Jagd- und Kampfflieger aus, wie aus einem Befehl des Oberbefehlshabers der amerikanischen Luftwaffe, General Arnold, hervorgeht.

In dem Befehl heisst es: „Auf keinen Fall konnten und wollten die USA Gefahr laufen, in einer kritischen Phase des Krieges zu wenig Luftwaffennachwuchs zu haben oder ungenügend ausgebildetes Personal einsetzen zu müssen.

„Unsere Verluste waren jedoch weit geringer, als wir erwartet hatten.

„Wir haben deshalb jetzt viel mehr ausgebildete Flieger zur Verfügung als wir nötig haben. Deshalb kann das Ausbildungstempo jetzt zeitweilig verlangsamt werden."

Der Fuhrer meditiert

Ein Bild des Führers im Kreise seiner engsten Mitarbeiter gibt der kroatische Kulturminister Makanec, der vor kurzem den Poglavnik nach dem Führerhauptquartier begleitete.

„In der Gegenwart des Führers", so erzählt Makanec, „darf man an das Wort ‚Kapitulation' nicht einmal denken, geschweige denn es aussprechen. Der seherische Blick des Führers ist verklärt in die Ferne gerichtet.

„Der Führer" — so fährt Minister Makanec fort—„ist etwas beleibter als das letztle Mal, als ich ihn sah, das Gesicht nicht ganz so straff, und sein Rücken ist leicht gebeugt unter der Last der gewaltigen Verantwortung.

„Der Führer"—so berichtet abschliessend der kroatische Minister—„widmet immer mehr seiner Zeit dem Meditieren und ist oft tagelang für niemanden zu sprechen, auch nicht einmal für seine engsten Mitarbeiter".

Brandpäckchen-Rache an Bürckels Schwager

Der erste Racheakt, bei dem vermutlich eines der neuen Brandpäckchen benutzt wurde um das Haus eines verhassten Parteibeamten niederzubrennen ist nach Ansicht der Polizei die Brandstiftung in der Villa von Hauptbereichsleiter und Oberbürgermeister a. D. Dürreld, dem Schwager des verstorbenen Gauleiters Bürckel.

Das Feuer brach in der Nacht zum Montag im Speisezimmer der Villa aus, die Hauptbereichsleiter Dürrfeld an der Walslauter besitzt, kurz nachdem seine Gäste das Haus verlassen hatten, und alles im Bett lag.

Durch die Fensterscheibe

Vermutlich war das Brandpäckchen durch eine eingedrückte Fensterscheibe in das Speisezimmer geworfen worden.

Die Vorhänge fingen Feuer und das ganze Speisezimmer brannte aus bevor die Feuerwehr eintraf und den Brand löschen konnte.

Nach Ansicht der Polizei wurde der Racheakt von Ausgebombten verübt, von denen viele nach dem Luftangriff in der Nacht zum 28. September um Aufnahme in der Villa gebeten hatten. aber von Hauptbereichsleiter Dürrfeld abgewiesen wurden.

Die Täter hatten vermutlich eines der Brandpäckchen aufgelesen, die auch in dieser Gegend von alliierten Fliegern abgeworfen worden waren.

Um diese Brandpäckchen zu bedienen, genügt es, ein Kupferröhrchen zwischen den Fingern zu zerquetschen, das Päckchen an einer geeigneten Stelle niederzulegen und dann zu verschwinden. Eine halbe Stunde später geht das Päckchen geräuschlos in Flammen auf.

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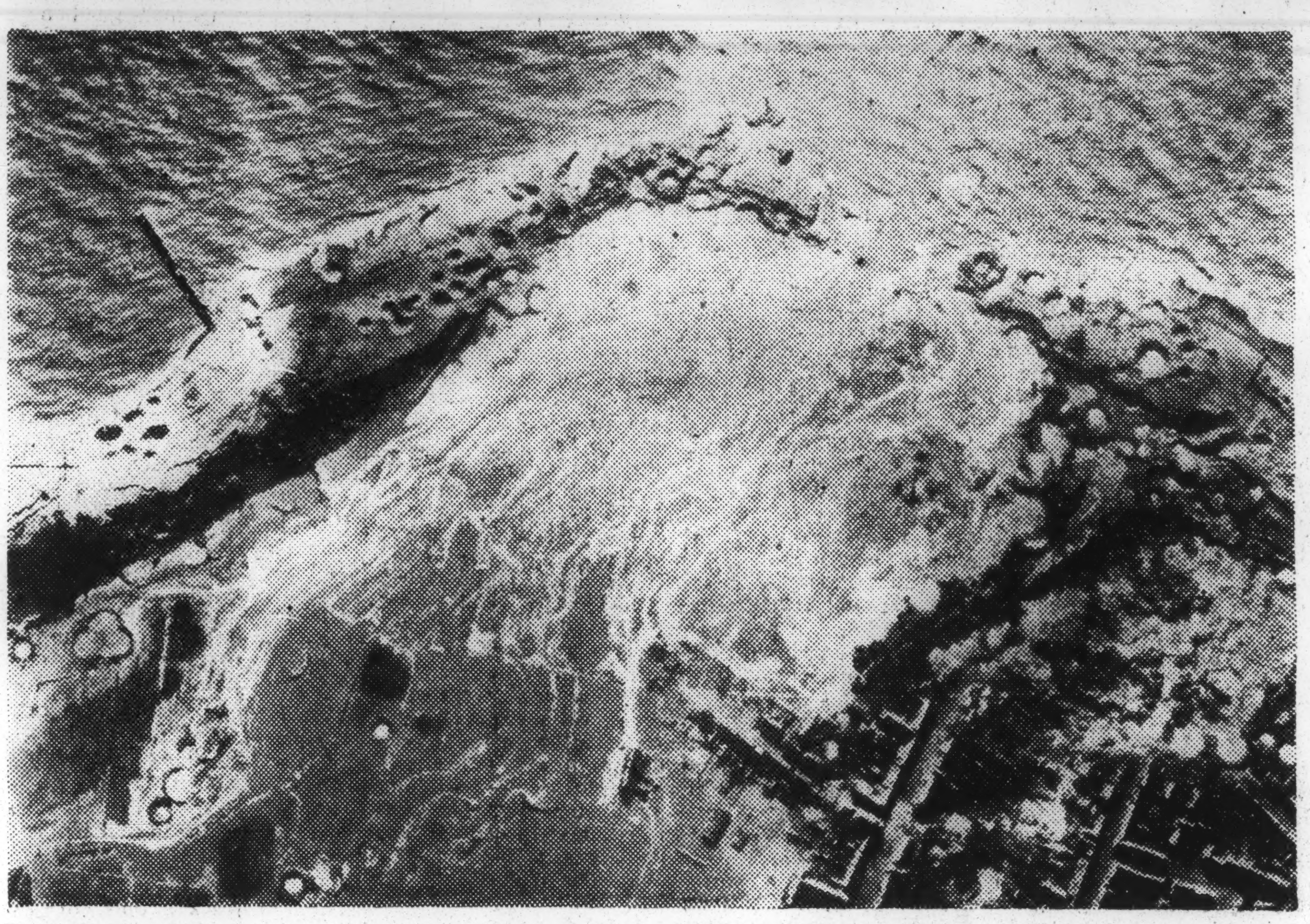
Nr. 172, Donnerstag,
5. Oktober 1944

NACHRICHTEN FÜR DIE TRUPPE

Walcheren fast verschwunden



Diese Fotografie wurde kurz nach dem Tagesangriff der RAF-Bomber auf den grossen Deich in der Nähe des Dorfes Westkapelle auf der holländischen Insel Walcheren gemacht. Das Bild zeigt, wie die Wassermassen der Nordsee durch die 120 Meter breite Durchbruchsbresche auf die Abwehrbatterien stürzen, die den Zugang zu Antwerpen decken.

Besatzung ist von den Fluten abgeschnitten

Fast die ganze Insel Walcheren an der Schelde-Mündung ist in der Nordsee verschwunden, nur 24 Stunden, nachdem Flieger den Deich bei Westkapelle in die Luft sprengten und eine Sturmflut über die Insel raste. Middelburg und Vlissingen sind auf allen Seiten vom Meer umspült.

Die ersten Überlebenden der Überflutungs-Katastrophe haben das holländische Festland erreicht. Wieviele von den 6 000 Mann der Besatzung auf Walcheren in den Fluten umgekommen sind, lässt sich noch nicht ermitteln.

Die schweren Batterien bei Vlissingen, soweit sie nicht von den Fluten zugedeckt sind, sind jetzt von allem Nachschub abgeschnitten.

Gleichzeitig kommt die Meldung, dass die Alliierten von Antwerpen aus 12 km weit nach Nordosten vorgestossen sind, die Strasse Antwerpen-Breda durchschnitten haben und dabei sind, allen Truppen auf den Inseln am nördlichen Schelde-Ufer den Rückzug abzuschneiden.

Unter dem Druck dieser doppelten Bedrohung der Schelde-Mündung hat Generalfeldmarschall Model Befehl gegeben, die Reste der 15. Armee in Südwest-Holland über des Mündungsgebiet von Maas und Rhein zurückzunehmen, um die Abwehrstellungen im Raum von Nimwegen und Arnheim zu verstärken. Dort haben die Angreifer 8 bis 10 Divisionen für einen neuen Vorstoss über den Niederrhein zusammengezogen. Die Bereitstellungen der Wehrmacht am Pannerdensch-Kanal warten noch immer auf den Befehl zum Angriff auf Nimwegen.

Nimwegen-Brücke sollte gesprengt werden

Welche Bedeutung die Führung der Liquidierung dieses Einbruchskeils beimisst, geht schon daraus hervor, dass gleich 12 der sogenannten Meeres-Schwimmer eingesetzt wurden, um durch einen unbemerkten Unterwasser-Angriff die grosse Strassenbrücke bei Nimwegen in die Luft zu sprengen. Von ihnen ist aber keiner zurückgekehrt. Die grosse Brücke ist noch immer intakt.

Während am Niederrhein um das Einfallstor zum Ruhrgebiet gekämpft wird, wird im Raum zwischen Aachen und Geilenkirchen zu immer neuen Gegenangriffen angesetzt. Hier haben die Amerikaner den betonierten Befestigungsbereich des Westwalls durchstossen. Dreimal mussten die Truppen aus ihren Schützenlöchern und improvisierten Feldbefestigungen zum Gegenangriff vor um die Stadt Ubach zurückzuerobern.

Von den Schlackenhalden der Kohlenzechen des Wurm-Reviers schossen 8/8 in die amerikanischen Stellungen. Auch 12 Panzer wurden mit vorgeschickt. Die Amerikaner legten erst Sperr-

(Fortsetzung Seite 4)

Sowjets kämpfen 30 km vor Belgrad

Alles, was im Befehlsbereich von Generaloberst Friesener und des Ob-Südost zusammengerafft werden kann, wird jetzt nach Belgrad geworfen, um dem schnellen Vormarsch der Sowjets durch Nord-Serbien Einhalt zu gebieten. Landesschützen aus Steiermark und Kärnten, Polizei aus Klagenfurt und Graz, RAD-Einheiten, die an der Leitha schanzten, eben einberufene ungarische Rekruten, alles geht an die ungarische Südgrenze.

Auf den ungarischen Landstrassen werden alle Lastwagen aufgehalten. Sie werden für Truppen und Munitionstransporte nach dem Süden beschlagnahmt.

Schnelle Sowjettruppen haben bereits Neudorf erreicht. Es liegt nur 30 km nordostwärts von Belgrad. Andere Angriffstruppen stossen von Vel-Beckerek auf Neusatz vor, wo die letzte Eisenbahn und Strasse von Belgrad nach Budapest die Donau überquert

Parallel zu diesem russischen Vorstoss nördlich der Donau dringen Sowjetverbände südlich der Donau tiefer in Serbien ein Sie haben bereits die Kupferminen von Bor, die grössten Kupfervorkommen Europas besetzt

Die Sowjettruppen werden von den Tito-Partisanen, unterstützt, die überall aus ihren Bergverstecken hervorbrechen und den Sowjettruppen den Weg zu ihrer Blitzoffensive öffnen.

Zugleich haben auch die Sowjetverbände an der ungarischen Südostgrenze ihren Vormarsch wieder aufgenommen, nachdem die Gegenoffensive von Generaloberst Friesener stecken geblieben ist. Szeged und Grosswardein sind unmittelbar bedroht

In der ungarischen Hauptstadt hat eine Flucht der Freunde der Deutschen eingesetzt. Bei Eintreffen der Meldungen über den Vorstoss der Sowjets längs der ungarischen Südgrenze wurde eine dringende Regierungssitzung in Budapest einberufen.

Bisher wurde nur bekannt, dass die Hauptstadt von allen Zivilpersonen geräumt werden soll, die kriegswichtige Arbeit leisten. Die Evakuierung von 30 000 Kindern in des Gebiet des Plattensees hat bereits begonnen

Die übrige Ostfront:

Der Landesgruppenleiter der AO, Henry Esp, und die Mitglieder der deutschen Gesandtschaft haben ihre Frauen und Kinder nach Steinamanger geschickt, das nur 20 km von der Reichsgrenze liegt.

In den Ostbeskiden gehen die Kämpfe um die Pass-Strassen nach Ungarn und der Slowakei weiter. Neue Sowjetangriffe wurden laut OKW-Bericht in Gegenangriffen aufgefangen

Auf der Insel Dagö hat die Wehrmacht jetzt auch den Brükkenkopf im Südteil der Insel geräumt. Auf der Insel Ösel werden Vorbereitungen zur Abwehr sowjetischer Landungen getroffen. Ösel soll unter allen Umständen gehalten werden, um die Hafenausfahrt von Riga freizuhalten.

In Riga geht die Evakuierung von deutschfreundlichen Letten, Fachkräften und Schwerverwundeten weiter.

Auch die Nordsee-Deiche in Gefahr

Die Überflutungskatastrophe auf der holländischen Insel Walcheren an der Scheldemündung, wo Flieger die Deiche in die Luft sprengten, hat die Behörden an der Nordseeküste im Reich vor eine neue Aufgabe gestellt. Sie wird dieUmleitung von tausenden Bewohnern erforderlich machen, die jetzt anderweitig eingesetzt sind.

An zuständiger Stelle wird nämlich mit der Möglichkeit gerechnet, dass nach den Erfahrungen auf der Insel Walcheren auch an irgend einer Stelle die lange Deichstrecke an der Nordseeküste angegriffen und gesprengt wird

RAD-Verstärkungen und Schanzarbeiter aus dem Westen sind von Oberstarbeitsführer Dr. von Maltitz dringend angefordert worden, um weiter landeinwärts Notdeiche zu errichten und Hunderttausende von Hektar Land vor der Möglichkeit einer Flutkatastrophe zu retten.

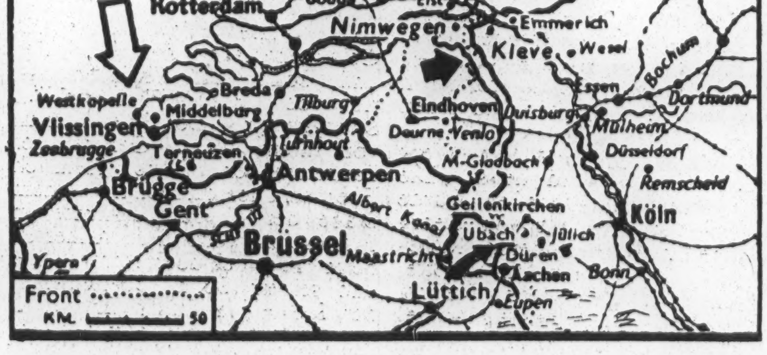
U-Stützpunkt Bergen gebombt

Der U-Bootstützpunkt Bergen in Südnorwegen hatte gestern seinen ersten Bomber-Angriff dieses Krieges.

Etwa 200 viermotorige Maschinen vom Typ Lancaster warfen um 9 Uhr 30 ihre Bombenlast auf die U-Boot-Bunker. Sie trafen drei der Boote, die vor den Bunker-Neubauten im Freien lagen.

Dieser Grossangriff trifft den U-Stützpunkt mitten im Aufbau. Bergen, das früher nur eine Flottille (die 11.) beherbergte, sollte jetzt zusammen mit Drontheim die Boote der 8 Flottillen aufnehmen, die sich aus Frankreich absetzten, um von Norwegen aus die neue Dönitz-Grossoffensive im Atlantik zu führen.

Die grossen Bunker-Neubauten und Werkstattanlagen, an denen monatelang gearbeitet worden ist, und die kurz vor der Vollendung standen, sind in wenigen Minuten zusammengeschlagen worden



So sieht das Wunder aus

EIN KAMERAD ZUR LAGE

ZU Beginn dieses Oktobers hat offenbar die ganze Welt das Gefühl : der Krieg hat einen deutlichen Abschnitt erreicht.

Auch Herr Dr. Ley steht unter dem Eindruck. Deshalb hat er eine Botschaft an seine engeren Landsleute im Rheinland losgelassen, und hat denen erzählt : das Wunder ist eingetreten. Das Wunder, auf das wir gewartet haben — das unsere letzte Hoffnung war. . . Die Fronten sind zum Stehen gekommen. Das ist jetzt der Wendepunkt — danach kommt der Gegenangriff und der deutsche Endsieg. .

Wenn das die Privatansicht des Herrn Ley wäre, dann brauchte man sich ja nicht weiter zu wundern. Bodenloser Optimismus und rosiger Wunderglaube sind ja bekannte Symptome in einem gewissen Stadium. Aber Herr Dr. Goebbels scheint auch mit der jüngsten Entwicklung des Krieges zufrieden zu sein. Jedenfalls hat er an seine sämtlichen Schreiber und Redner die Weisung gegeben : Uns gehts gut — wir habens geschafft — die Fronten sind stabilisiert — der Rest ergibt sich dann schon wenn jetzt bloss noch „fanatisch durchgehalten" wird.

Und in diesem Sinne hat sich Herr Goebbels selber ja auch ausgedrückt. wie er ins Rheinland gefahren ist und auf Besuch zu Model.

* * *

Was daran Wunderbares sein soll, dass der Anglo-Amerikaner die selbstverständlichsten Regeln der Kriegskunst anwendet und erst einmal halt macht, zum Auffüllen, ehe er den nächsten „undurchdringlichen Wall" überrennt — das ist schwer einzusehen. So sieht schliesslich jeder Angriff aus : man geht vor soweit wie man sich das leisten kann, ohne alle seine Kräfte auszugeben — und dann sammelt man neue Kräfte für den nächsten Sprung.

Das ist allerdings das grosse Geheimnis : man muss noch Kraftreserven haben, zum Sammeln.

* * *

Wie sich das mit den Menschen- und Materialreserven verhält, die jetzt auf beiden Seiten des Westwalls gesammelt werden — das ist so deutlich sichtbar für jedermann, dass sogar die Herrn Goebbels und Ley sich kaum ernsthafte Illusionen machen können. Das „Grosse Wunder" hat doch die Lage des Reichs in der Beziehung nicht im geringsten geändert.

Der Anglo-Amerikaner muss zwar augenblicklich halt machen, z.B., um Sprit nach vorn zu bringen. Aber das ist für ihn eine rein technische Frage. Den Alliierten steht ja jede beliebige Menge Sprit zur Verfügung. Und dei Luftwaffe macht schon lange keinen Versuch mehr, die Treibstoffindustrie der Alliierten anzugreifen. Die liegt sowieso meistens ausser Reichweite.

Und auf der anderen Seite, im Reich, da stehen die 4-motorigen He.177 auf den Plätzen unbenutzt — weil einfach kein Sprit vorhanden ist, und keine Aussicht irgendwoher welchen zu bekommen.

Das Verhältnis ist auf allen Gebieten dasselbe. Man braucht sich nur umzusehen : Nicht einmal für die Flüchtlinge aus den Westgauen sind Eisenbahnzüge verfügbar. Täglich kommen die anglo-amerikanischen Raketenjabos und zerstören systematisch Lokomotiven, Wagen, Reparaturwerkstätten, die alle nicht ersetzt werden können.

Für jedes abgeschossene, alliierte Flugzeug erscheinen zehn neue. Für ein abgeschossenes deutsches Flugzeug kommt keins

Wer Hoffnungen auf neue Waffen gesetzt hat, wer geglaubt hat, dass die Düsenjäger in Massen erscheinen und den Karren aus dem Dreck ziehen werden — der hat jetzt wohl schon seine Enttäuschung hinter sich. Auch das sparsamste Bauprogramm kann nicht durchgeführt werden ohne Kugellager ohne Härtungsmetalle. ohne Treibstoff.

Man braucht sich nur die neuen Divisionen anzusehen, die den Westwall halten sollen, wenn der Schlag kommt, wenn die Pause zuende ist : Kinder und Greise, Körperbehinderte halbausgerüstet und viertelsausgebildet. Und während diese letzten Reserven zusammengekratzt werden, landen in Frankreich Divisionen über Divisionen junger, kräftiger Männer, in aller Ruhe ausgebildet und ausgerüstet mit allem, was sie brauchen.

Die einzigen Leute, die im Reich einen Vorteil von der Pause vor dem nächsten Sprung haben, sind die 12 Millionen ausländischer Arbeiter Für die bedeutet jeder Tag bessere Organisation und bessere Bewaffnung.

* * *

Der bodenlose Optimismus der Goebbels und Ley wäre wirklich unverständlich, wenn man nicht wüsste, worauf die Herren hinauswollen. Was bleibt der Führerclique schon übrig, als jedes Mittel zu versuchen um den Krieg zu verlängern? Für die Leute ist wirklich jeder gewonnene Tag kostbar, der ihnen noch verbleibt, um ihre Vorbereitungen zur Übersiedlung zu treffen.

Die Fluchtvorbereitungen gehen doch schon beinahe öffentlich vor sich. Das offizielle Geschrei über die stabilisierten Fronten und den schliesslichen Endsieg, das ist doch nur für die harmloseren Volksgenossen. Für die Eingeweihteren wird gleichzeitung die Flüsterparole verbreitet : natürlich weiss jedes Kind, dass er Krieg für Deutschland verloren ist — aber das Ende muss noch herausgezögert werden, bis der illegale Widerstand im Reich, nach der Katastrophe, und der Widerstand vom neutralen Ausland aus organisiert sind

Aber wenn die Führerclique ihren Willen hat wenn sie das deutsche Volk wirklich dazu kriegt. ihren Rückzug bis zur letzten Minute zu decken — dann wird ihr das zwar letzten Endes auch nichts helfen, aber vom deutschen Volk wird danach wohl kaum etwas übrig bleiben.

Aber das interessiert den wundergläubigen Herrn Ley ja nicht weiter. *Oblt. J.v.Ö*

Granatsplitter

NACH einem neuen Plan von Generalmajor Schmidt, der zur Zeit das erste Jagdkorps im Reich führt sollen alle Kampfmaschinen, die auf den Plätzen herumstehen, weil es keine Motoren, keine Besatzungen und keinen Sprit für sie gibt, auf Scheinflugplätzen abgestellt werden, damit sie da von den Anglo-Amerikanern angegriffen werden. Zum grössten Teil handelt es sich um He.177, für deren vier Motoren bei der heutigen Treibstoffkrise einfach nicht genug Sprit da ist. Aber auch He.111, Do.217 und Ju.88 Maschinen müssen geopfert werden.

Durch diese Massnahme, so hofft Generalmajor Schmidt, werden die alliierten Flieger von den Einsatzplätzen der deutschen Jäger abgelenkt und zerstören nicht mehr so viele wertvolle Jagdmaschinen durch Tiefangriffe am Boden.

„Flak-Lehrer"

Da die 15- und 16jährigen Flakhelfer jetzt mit zum Reichsschutz in den Grenzgebieten eingesetzt werden, soll der Schulunterricht für diese minderjährigen Flakhelfer für die nächste Zeit von den Batterie- und Flakkommandeuren, denen die Flakhelfer unterstellt sind, übernommen werden.

Vorgesehen ist neben dem Einsatz als Flakhelfer ein Schulunterricht von 18 Stunden in der Woche und für Berufsschüler 6 Stunden in der Woche.

Reiseerlaubnis

Fünfhundert lebende graubraune Wanderratten aus den Trümmern des Hamburger Hafens werden jetzt nach Berlin versandt. Ein einziges Paar dieser Ratten kann innerhalb eines Jahres nicht weniger als 800 Junge zeugen.

Die Hamburger Wanderratten werden für Versuche gebraucht, um besonders wirksame Giftpräparate herzustellen die dann zur Bekämpfung der immer mehr um sich greifenden Rattenplage in den Frontstädten des Reiches benutzt werden sollen.

Grausames Standbild

Das Standbild einer Frau, das 62 ausgebombten Berliner Müttern und Kindern ihre Notunterkunft kostete, wird demnächst in der Baseler Kunsthalle zu sehen sein.

Das Standbild ist ein Werk Georg Kolbes und heisst „Die Flehende". Geschaffen wurde das Frauenstandbild von Georg Kolbe in dem früheren RAD-Heim in Hierlagen im Sprottebruch, das ihm von Reichsminister Dr Goebbels als Atelier zur Verfügung gestellt wurde, nachdem das Berliner Atelier des Künstlers bei einem Luftangriff zerstört wurde.

Die 62 Berliner Frauen und Kinder, die in dem Heim eine vorübergehende Notunterkunft gefunden hatten. wurden auf Anordnung von Dr. Goebbels ausquartiert, um für Georg Kolbe Platz zu machen.

Cäcilies Verwandlungen

Der Wannsee-Vergnügungsdampfer ‚Kronprinzessin Cäcilie" ist vom städtischen Gesundheitsamt Berlin als Lazarettschiff für Bombenopfer eingerichtet worden.

Das neue Lazarettschiff enthält 60 Betten. Cherfarzt ist ein Student der Medizin, sein Personal besteht aus 2 Schwestern, einem Küchenmädchen, dem Schiffer und seinem Gehilfen

Wenn der Vater mit dem Sohne . . .

Der erste Brief aus einem Gefangenenlager, der von Vater und Sohn unterschrieben ist, traf bei Frau Eberbach in Stuttgart ein. Der Brief kommt von ihrem Mann, General der Panzertruppen Hans Heinrich Eberbach, der kürzlich mit seinem Stabe der 5. Panzer-Armee in Frankreich vom den Alliierten beim Frühstück überrascht wurde, und seinem Sohn, Oberleutnant zur See Heinz Eugen Eberbach, der jetzt als U-Bootskommandant im Mittelmeer gefangen wurde.

Vater und Sohn überleben nun den Krieg zusammen im selben Lager.

Langsam-Mühle rettet schnell

Das neue Schweizer Langsam-Flugzeug S.B. 2 soll dem Schweizer Alpinen Notdienst zur Verfügung gestellt werden.

Die Maschine entspricht dem Fieseler-Storch, ist allderdings geräumiger und hat einen 440 Ps starken Motor. Durch kurze Start- und Landestrecken ist es dem Alpinen Notdienst möglich, Personen aus Bergnot zu retten und auf dem schnellsten Wege abzutransportieren

Der Panzer sucht im Nebel seinen Weg

Jeder Panzer, LK- und PKW-Fahrer soll in Zukunft zwei Nebelhandgranaten bekommen, damit sie sich gegen angreifende Jabos und Tiefflieger schützen können.

Wenn der Panzer oder Wagen auf den Strassen angegriffen wird, sollen die Nebelhandgranaten unter den Wagen geworfen werden damit der Wagen in Rauch gehüllt wird und der Angreifer annimmt, dass der Wagen getroffen ist.

Wenn die Sache Erfolg hat soll etwas ähnliches bei den Jagd- und Kampffliegern ebenfalls versucht werden.

DIE LETZTEN 21 TAGE

12. September: Le Havre und Festung Eben Emael gefallen.

16, September: Alliierte durchbrechen Westwall an drei Stellen.

17 September: 15 000 angloamerikanische Luftlandetruppen landen in Holland

19. September: Englische Panzer erreichen den Rhein bei Nimwegen

21. September: Rheinbrücke in Nimwegen fällt unbeschädigt in alliierte Hände.

22 September: Deutsche Besatzung in Boulogne stellt den Kampf ein. — Reval von Sowjets genommen — Rimini gefallen

23 September: Dortmund-Ems-Kanal durch Luftangriff ausser Betrieb gesetzt

24. September; Sowjets brechen in die Donau-Ebene ein.

25 September: West-Rheinland zwischen Köln und Aachen unter Artillerie Beschuss. — Alliierte Flugzeuge werfen für Fremdarbeiter Hunderttausende von Brandpäckchen über ganz Westdeutschland ab.

26. September: Alliierte dringen bei St. Antonis fast bis zur Maas vor — Ganz Estland jetzt von Sowjets besetzt.

27 September: Briten überqueren die Maas in Süd-Holland, brechen ins Reichsgebiet ein.

28 September: Engländer erweitern Brückenköpfe am rechten Massufer

29 September: Fernkampfbatterien bein Cap Gris Nez stellen Kampf ein.

30. September: Alliierte erweitern Angriffsfront bei Herzogenbusch und zwischen Maas und südlichem Rheinarm. — Riga unter russischen Artilleriefeuer.

1. October: Calais stellt den Kampf ein : Grossangriff beginnt auf Dünkirchen, den letzten Kanalstützpunkt in deutscher Hand

.. October: Amerikaner gehen zwischen Aachen und Geilenkirchen zum Grossangriff über, durchbrechen Westwall bei Palenberg. Inzwischen : letzte Vorbereitungen zu der vom FHQ befohlenen Grossoffensive gegen alliierte Stellungen bei Nimwegen zur Rettung von Rhein- und Ruhr-Gebiet und der in Holland abgeschnittenen 15 Armee-Verbände.

3 October: Alliierte Bomber sprengen Deich bei Westkapelle ; die Insel Walcheren, Eckpfeiler der Abwehr an der Schelde-Mündung, überschwemmt ; 6 000 Mann der Besatzung auf der Flucht vor den Fluten. — Neuer alliierter Vorstoss nördlich Antwerpen — Sowjets dringen tief in Nord-Serbien ein, stehen 60 km von Belgrad. — Schwerer Luftangriff auf Nürnberg.

Führerwort

„Man stelle sich vor, dass die blutigen Schlachten des Weltkrieges nicht an der Somme, in Flandern, im Artois, vor Warschau, Nishnij Nowgorod Kowno Riga und wo sonst überall noch stattgefunden hätten sondern in Deutschland, an der Ruhr und am Main, an der Elbe, vor Hannover, Leipzig, Nürnberg usw., und man wird wohl zustimmen müssen dass die Möglichkeit einer Zertrümmerung Deutschlands gegeben gewesen wäre."

„*Mein Kampf*" *II. Band*, 15. *Kapitel, S*,763-4.

Rheinländer sollen weiter gehorchen

KZ-Insassen werden Grenadiere

400 KZ-Insassen des aufgelösten Konzentrationslagers Natzweiler im Elsass und über 3 000 KZ-Insassen aus anderen Konzentrationslagern werden zur Frontbewährung in die neuen Volksgrenadier-Divisionen eingereiht die jetzt aufgestellt werden.

Rund 20 neue Volksgranadier-Divisionen mit den Traditionsnamen der Landsturmeinheiten von 1813 werden jetzt in aller Eile für die Abwehr im Westen zusammengestellt Durchschleusungskommissionen der SS kämmen für die Volksgrenadier-Divisionen auch die letzten Volksdeutschen aus den Umsiedlungslagern aus, und Offiziere der Wehrbezirkskommandos und Wehrersatzinspektionen fangen in den gebombten Betrieben in Braunschweig. Karlsruhe und anderen Frontstädten gleich die Gefolgschaftsmitglieder ab, für die anderweitig doch keine Arbeit gefunden werden kann.

Das Stammpersonal dür die neuen Volksgrenadier-Divisionen stellen Luftwaffe und Kriegsmarine aus dem Personal, das durch die Einschränkungen im Luft- und Seekrieg überzählig geworden ist

Der Führer dankt seinem Setzer

Ein Handschreiben des Führers überreichte Kreisleiter Danninger dem neuen Ortsgruppenleiter von Miesbach in Oberbayern, Altparteigenosse Michael Harvolk, als er ihn in sein neues Amt einführte.

Pg. Harvolk kann für sich die Ehre in Anspruch nehmen, als Setzer beim Miesbacher Anzeiger schon anfangs der 20er Jahre, manchen Artikel des Führers für das damalige Parteiorgan gesetzt zu haben.

IM BESETZTEN RHEINLAND: *Ein amerikanischer Soldat rastet auf der Schwelle eines deutschen Hauses.*

Frau Hewels Aufstieg erregt Aufsehen im FHQ

Grosses Aufsehen in Kreisen des Führerhauptquartiers erregt der blitzartige Aufstieg der jungverheirateten 22-jährigen Gattin von Botschafter Walter Hewel, die sich jetzt an Stelle von Frau Konteradmiral Voss der gesellschaftlichen Veranstaltungen im Führerhauptquartier annimmt.

Ungleich anderen Hauptquartieren sind dem Führerhauptquartier auch Damen aus Partei und Staat angegliedert, die für die gesellschaftliche Unterhaltung und Ablenkung des Führers zu sorgen haben.

Die 22jährige Blanda Elisabeth hatte mit ihrem blondem Charm sofort das Herz des Führers gewonnen, als sie von Botschafter Hewel kurz vor seiner Hochzeit am 12. Juli dem Führer auf dem Obersalzberg vorgestellt wurde.

Die Hochzeit von Botschafter Hewel gestaltete sich zu einem der prunkvollsten gesellschaftlichen Ereignisse in der Geschichte des Führerhauptquartiers. Auf besonderen Wunsch des Führers durften der festliche Glanz, sowie die Speisen und Getränke, einer Galaveranstaltung im tiefsten Frieden nicht nachstehen.

Zu den Gästen zählten der Reichsführer-SS, die Reichsminister Speer und Funk. SS-Oberstgruppenführer Sepp Dietrich, sowie viele andere alte Kämpfer der Partei. Der Reichsführer-SS liess es sich nicht nehmen, persönlich als Standesbeamter zu amtieren.

Goebbels fordert: „Volk soll Feind in den Rücken fallen“

Auch nach der Besetzung durch die alliierten Armeen sollen die Rheinländer nicht einem USA-General, sondern einzig und allein dem Führer gehorchen.

Diese Forderung stellte Reichsminister Dr. Goebbels in einer Gefolgschafts-Versammlung eines rheinischen Betriebes auf, wo er nach einem kurzen Besuch im Hauptquartier von Generalfeldmarschall Model zu Arbeitern sprach, die soeben von den Schanzarbeiten im Westen an ihre Werkbänke zurückgekehrt waren.

„Jedes Haus im Rheinland“, so verlangte Dr. Goebbels, „muss einer Festung gleichen, und ein Wall von Leibern, alt und jung, muss aufstehen, um den verhassten Feinden Einhalt zu gebieten. Eine fanatisierte Bevölkerung soll dem Feind in den Rücken fallen und ihn nicht zur Ruhe kommen lassen“

Die Gefallenen

Dr. Goebbels gedachte dann der Arbeiter, die beim Schanzen am Westwall gefallen sind.

„Eher werden wir uns die Hände blutig arbeiten und bis zum letzten Atemzug kämpfen“ erklärte Dr. Goebbels weiter, „als die Waffen aus der Hand zu legen. Denn dann wären all die vielen Opfer umsonst, die wir Nationalsozialisten in dem jahrlangen Ringen gebracht haben“

Nachdem Reichsminister Dr. Goebbels versichert hatte dass der Führer zuletzt auch diese Gefahr bewältigen wird rief er den Volksgenossen seiner rheinischen Heimat die Abschiedsworte zu: „Kämpfen, arbeiten und standhaft bleiben.“

Führer übernimmt Herausgabe der Karl May-Bücher

Die Indianergeschichten von Karl May werden von jetzt ab nur noch durch den Verlag des Führers vertrieben.

Die meist gekauften Werke Karl Mays, nämlich der „Schatz im Silbersee“, „Das Vermächtnis des Inka“ und die „Sklavenkarawane“ werden jetzt auf Grund einer zwischen dem Karl-May-Verlag und dem Eher-Verlag abgeschlossenen Interessengemeinschaft vom Eher-Verlag herausgegeben, dessen einziger Eigentümer der Führer ist.

Nach Abschluss des Vertrags sandte der Führer seine persönlichen Glückwünsche an Karl Mays 80jährige Witwe, Frau Klara May, Verfasserin des Buches „Unter dem Hakenkreuz um die Erde“.

Glückwunschtelegramme dese Führers erhielten ferner der Leiter des Karl-May Verlags, Dr. Schmidt, sowie Pg. Patty Frank, der das Karl-May-Museum, genannt „Villa Bärenfett“ gründete, das grösste indianische Privatmuseum Deutschlands.

Alter SA-Führer liquidiert

Ein Blutordensträger der Partei ist das neueste Opfer des Gestapo-Terrors, der auf den Friedensputsch vom 20. Juli folgte und nicht nur das Offizierskorps der Wehrmacht traf, sondern auch bereits zur Liquidierung einer Anzahl von SA-Führern und ehemaligen Hoheitsträgern geführt hat.

Vom SD liquidiert wurde jetzt der Blutordensträger, SA-Sturmbannführer Willibald Barthel, der früher Adjutant und Transportleiter des seinerzeit verunglückten Stabschefs der SA. Viktor Lutze, war.

Barthel fiel dem Gestapo-Terror im Alter von 55 Jahren zum Opfer, obwohl er einer der ältesten Parteigenossen war und dem Führer nach dem Novemberputsch 23 in aufopfernder Weise die Flucht ermöglicht hatte.

Schnaps und Kaffee auf der Durchreise

Drei Zentner Bohnenkaffee und 250 Flaschen Schnaps, die bisher im Reich für Ausgebombte reserviert gehalten wurden, sind jetzt dem NSV-Bahnhofsdienst in Krakau überwiesen worden.

Der NSV-Bahnhofsdienst, der seine Dienststelle auf dem weiten Platz vor den Krakauer Bahnhofsgebäuden aufgeschlagen hat, betreut durchreisende politische Leiter, die jetzt aus den bedrohten Gebieten des Generalgouvernements in das Reich fahren.

Heisse Bäder und Hotelunterkunft für durchreisende politische Leiter aus dem Osten werden in der NSV-Hauptdienststelle in der Rakowitzerstrasse in Krakau bereitgehalten.

Frankreich wählt wieder

Nach siebenjähriger Unterbrechung wird Frankreich im nächsten Frühjahr seine ersten Wahlen wieder haben. Schon im Februar soll, wie in einer Sitzung des General-de-Gaulle-Kabinets beschlossen wurde, mit der Wahl der städtischen Behörden begonnen werden. Die Wahlen zum Parlament werden aber erst beginnen, wenn die Kriegsgefangenen und Zwangsarbeiter wieder heimgekehrt sind

Sechs Parteiführer Uk-gestellt, die es überleben wollen

Wie jede Woche geben wir auch diesmal die Namen einiger Parteiführer bekannt, die in den letzten Tagen von ihrem sogenannten Fronteinsatz zurückgekehrt sind, um ihre politische Tätigkeit im Reich als Motor des Umstellungsprozesses auf den totalen Krieg wieder aufzunehmen.

Nach dreimonatigem Austausch in der Etappe heimgekehrt und bis zum Ende de Krieges ukgestellt sind:

Gauobmann der DAF. SA-Brigadeführer Knabe. Danzig-Westpreussen;

NSKK - Obergruppenführer Otto Schade Führer der NSKK-Motorobergruppe-Ost;

NSKK-Oberführer Fritz Wolff, Führer der NSKK Motorgruppe „Danzig Westpreussen“;

Kreisleiter Bohne. Warthenau, Oberschesien;

Bürgermeister Pg. Linke, Jauer, Niederschlesien. und

Bürgermeister Pg. Albrecht, Reeps, Hagenow.

Sportmeldungen

Bomben bewirken Spielwiederholung

In Wien hat der Fussball-Gaufachwart entschieden, dass ein Bombenangriff die geschlagene Mannschaft schwerer benachteiligt als die siegende Elf. Der Fussballfachwart hat nämlich angeordnet:

„Die in der Wiener Gauklasse am 10. September unter besonders erschwerten Bedingungen ausgetragenen Meisterschafts-Spiele Wiener AC gegen Oberlaa und Floridsdorfer AC gegen Vienna werden wiederholt“.

Die beiden Spiele fanden als Doppelveranstaltung in Floridsdorf statt, unweit der Lobau. Am 10. September zerstörten starke anglo-amerikanische Bomberverbände aus Italien die ostmärkischen Mineralöl-Werke in der Lobau.

WAC schlug Oberlaa 4:1 und Floridsdorf die Vienna 3:2. Jetzt bekommt der Tschammerpokalsieger eine Gelegenheit zwei Verlustpunkte in Gewinne zu verwandeln.

Durch Bomben schwer gelitten hat der ostpreussische Altmeister VfB Königsberg dessen Klubheim und gesamtes Sportgerät vernichtet wurde.

DNB bemerkt hierzu: „Damit teilt VfB Königsberg das Los vieler deutscher Vereine die nach einer jahrzehntelangen friedlichen Laufbahn plötzlich wieder von vorne anfangen müssen“. Was beim heutigen Material- und Mitgliedermangel völlig ausgeschlossen ist.

Fremdarbeiter gibt es jetzt auch schon im deutschen Fussball. Das Tor des Wiener AC hütet der bulgarische Nationalspieler Antonoff.

Den Breithauptschild in München-Oberbayern gewann KSG Ingoldstadt gegen SV Fürstenfeldbruck 2:1 Das Treffen zählte zugleich auch als Punktspiel.

FF Malmö, Schwedens Fussballmeister, wurde jetzt auch 4:3 gegen IFK Norköping schwedischer Pokalsieger. Erst vor zwei Wochen hatte Norköping in der Meisterschaft die Malmöer glatt 3:1 überfahren.

In der schwedischen Ligatabelle führt vorläufig noch Norköping mit 12:4 Punkten vor Göteborg und Malmö mit je 11:5 und Elfsborg mit 10-6 Punkten

* * *

Sachsens Vereinsmeister, der SC Marathon-Leipzig, stellte in der deutschen Vereinsmeisterschaft infolge vorbildlicher Breite und Jugendarben 16it-Mannschaften In der Reichsliste der deutschen Vereinsmeisterschaft steht der Sachsenmeister leistungsmässig allerdings nur an 20. Stelle.

Ausgezeichnete Leistungen gelangen den Kriegsversehrten bei den Dr Ernst Cramer-Gedächtnis-Wettkämpfen in Nürnberg, dem Abschlussfest im Gau Franken.

9,7 Sek. war die Siegerzeit im 50 m-Hüpfen der Beinamputierten, die im Weitsprung bis zu 3,77 m erreichten. Der schnellste Armamputierte lief 100 m in 12,8 Sek., der beste Weitspringer kam auf 5,83 m.

Die Leistungen der körperlich voll tauglichen Leichtathleten hingegen waren ausgesprochen schwach.

5,65 m weit sprang Frl. Mayerhofer beim Münchner Taubenbergfest.

Mit 15,1 Sek. gelang Dr. Buratovic eine neue kroatische Bestleistung. Seine Zeit ist besser als die deutsche Jahresbestleistung.

* * *

Das internationale Tennisturnier in Cascais bei Lissabon gewann der Italiener Romanoni, der im Männerdoppel mit dem Spanier Carlos siegte und sich auch das gemischte Doppel holte.

Gladiator

Schwerer Tagesangriff auf München

Westwallstädte auch wieder getroffen

München brannte gestern abend nach einem Tagesangriff, den Hunderte von USA-Bombern mit Jägergeleit von Italien aus flogen. Kein einziger deutscher Jäger wurde eingesetzt. Nur Flak trat im Raum von München in Aktion.

Alle verfügbaren Löschzüge bekämpften die Brände auf dem Umschlagbahnhof von München, wo Munitions- und Nachschubzüge in Flammen standen.

Gleichzeitig mit dem Angriff auf München warfen andere USA-Flugzeuge Bomben auf Bahnhöfe und Anlagen der Brennerbahn.

In der Nacht zum Mittwoch hatte fast das ganze Gebiet hinter dem Westwall Fliegeralarm, als anglo-amerikanische Schnellbomberverbände und einzeln fliegende Jabos wieder Ortschaften, Züge, motorisierte Fahrkolonnen und Flusskähne mit Bomben und Bordwaffen angriffen.

Über Stadt und Land

In Kassel gab es wieder Grossbrände, nachdem die Brände vom Montag kaum erloschen sind.

Zwischen Emmerich, Osnabrück, Münster und Düsseldorf bis hinunter nach Aschaffenburg und Pforzheim rasten alliierte Schnellbomber über Stadt und Land dahin und beschossen mit ihren Bordwaffen alles, was sich im Schutze der Dunkelheit auf Strassen und Eisenbahnstrecken bewegte.

Allein bei Osnabrück blieben 13 Züge mit zerschossenen Lokomotiven und ausgebrannte Güterwagen liegen. Bomben fielen auch auf den Flugplatz Hahndorf und das Treibstoffwerk der Essener Steinkohlen A.G. in Kamen-Dortmund.

Laut OKW-Bericht wurden amDienstag insgesamt 31 alliierte Flugzeuge abgeschossen.

Flüchtlinge strömen aus Kurland ein

Tausende von deutschfreundlichen Litauern und Letten strömen durch Tilsit und Russ über die Memel in das Reich, nachdem die deutschen Militärbehörden die Zulassung von Flüchtlingen aus Kurland wieder erlaubt haben.

Alle arbeitsfähigen Männer und Frauen unter ihnen werden sofort von Streifen des SS-Oberabschnitts Nordost zusammengeholt, in Arbeitstrupps gesteckt und zum Schanzen an die Ostgrenze Ostpreussens geschickt.

Um Sowjetagenten abzuschrecken, sich ins Reich einzuschmuggeln, wurden in Skoegen 23 Letten, die behaupteten, dass sie sich von Rossiten aus durch die russischen Linien durchgeschlagen hatten, kurzerhand von der SS erschossen

Brauchitsch ist 63

Am Mittwoch war der 63. Geburtstag des ehemaligen Chefs des OKW, Generalfeldmarschall von Brauchitsch. Seit Mitte August ist über den Verbleib des Feldmarschalls nichts bekannt.

Wie die Schwester Generalfeldmarschalls von Brauchitsch erklärte, ist er am 16. August spurlos verschwunden, drei Tage bevor der ihm zugeschriebene Artikel gegen die Friedensgenerale im „Völkischen Beobachter" veröffentlicht wurde.

Malta macht Licht

Malta, das seit Mitte Juli seine Verdunklungs-Vorschriften bereits etwas gemildert hatte, darf jetzt wieder nach 3343 Warnungen sein volles Licht leuchten lassen Der letzte Fliegeralarm war am 28 August gegeben worden.

Die Unruhen in Dänemark: Dänische Zivilisten errichten Barrikaden vor Schloss Amalienborg, der Residenz König Christians.

Zwei alliierte Angriffe bedrohen Bologna

Bologna — die deutsche Hauptabwehrstellung am Rande der Po-Ebene — bedrohen jetzt zwei alliierte Angriffskeile, die auf der Strasse Firenzuola-Bologna und Rimini-Imola vorgetrieben werden.

Mit neuen Verstärkungen brachen alliierte Truppen, Panzer und motorisierte Artillerie im etruskischen Apennin auf breiter Front in die deutschen Höhenstellungen ein und sind jetzt näher an Bologna herangerückt.

An der Adria regnet es noch immer, und die Kampfpause dauert an.

Nach dem Fall von Rimini: Gefangene deutsche Landser werden von indischen Soldaten nach Waffen durchsucht.

2 000 dänische Polizisten in Buchenwald

Rund 2 000 dänische Polizisten wurden im KZ Buchenwald eingeliefert, weil sie sich bei den Kopenhagener Unruhen geweigert hatten, gegen ihre eigenen Landsleute einzuschreiten.

Auf diese Weise wurde dem KZ Buchenwald eine ganz neue Kategorie von Sträflingen einverleibt, nachdem es seit seiner Gründung die verschiedensten Wellen von politischen Gefangenen aufgenommen hatte, und zwar zuerst Kommunisten und Sozialisten, dann Stahlhelmer, dann Bibelforscher, dann Katholiken dann Aristokraten

Die neuen Insassen konnten teilweise in den freigewordenen Zellen der Häftlinge untergebracht werden, die beim Luftangriff vom 24. August ausgebrochen waren und nicht wieder aufgegriffen werden konnten.

Billigere Miete für Evakuierte

Ein billigeres Leben sichert den Bombenflüchtlingen in den Aufnahmegauen ein neuer Erlass des Reichskommissars für die Preisbildung.

Obwohl die Bombenflüchtlinge sich meistens in den Aufnahmewohnungen dauernd niederliessen, forderten die Vermieter weiterhin von ihnen die teuren, nur für kurzfristigen Aufenthalt geltenden Zimmer- und Pensionspreise.

Fortan werden die Preise für Dauermieter um 20 bis 40 Prozent herabgesetzt. Als Dauermieter gilt, wer länger als einen Monat bei dem gleichen Vermieter wohnt.

Haftbefehl gegen Laval

Der Gerichtshof von Marseille hat einen Haftbefehl hinter Laval erlassen. Die Nachricht wurde durch den Radiodienst in Marseille verbreitet.

Zementmangel hindert Arbeit am Ems-Kanal

Mehr und mehr Schanzarbeiter werden herangebracht, um die zerstörte Strecke des Dortmund-Ems-Kanals unweit der Überführung über die Glane wieder instand zu setzen.

Die Erdarbeiten werden nachts bei Scheinwerferbeleuchtung fortgesetzt. Verzögert wird aber die Wiederherstellung der Kanalsohle und Dämme durch den herrschenden Zementmangel.

Jeder Tag, den die Instandsetzung in Anspruch nimmt, bedeutet den Verlust von rund 100 000 Tonnen Massengütern, Eisenerz und Rohöl für die Rüstung.

In einer Reihe grosser Rüstungsbetriebe musste bereits die Produktion eingeschränkt werden, weil nicht genug Ruhrkohle oder Eisen herangebracht werden kann.

In den Krupp-Gruson-Werken in Magdeburg, den Hanomagwerken in Hannover sowie den Volkswagen-Werken in Fallersleben wurden seit gestern Feierschichten eingelegt.

FORTSETZUNG von S.1

feuer und holten dann ihre Jagdbomber zur Hilfe.

Ein Gegenangriff nach dem andern blieb im Granatenhagel liegen. Dann wurde ein neuer Gegenangriff bei Merkstein angesetzt, um die Amerikaner über die Wurm zurückzuwerfen. Auch hier mussten die Angreifer wieder zurück, bevor sie den Fluss erreichen konnten.

Nach letzten Meldungen stossen die Amerikaner von Ubach gegen die Strasse Aachen-München-Gladbach vor.

An den anderen Abschnitten der Front ist der Kampf im Vorfeld von Metz am härtesten. Dort ging gestern das Fort Driant nach mehrstündigem Nahkampf verloren.

Das Ende kam, als die Amerikaner grosse MengenÖl durch die Scharten in das Werk gossen und es durch eine Sprengladung entzündeten.

Die Waffenruhe von Dünkirchen

Wie der OKW-Bericht meldet, ist im letzten Kanal-Stützpunkt Dünkirchen eine Waffenruhe vereinbart worden, um genau, wie vorige Woche in Calais, die Zivilisten zu evakuieren.

Sie begann am Dienstag Abend um 18 Uhr und dauert insgesamt 60 Stunden. Für die Evakuierung selbst sind nur 36 Stunden vorgesehen Also bis heute früh um 6 Uhr morgens. Aber 12 Stunden vorher sind vereinbart, um die von Dünkirchen nach Süden führende Strasse freizumachen, und nach der Evakuierung weitere 12 Stunden, um die Strasse wieder zu verminen.

Der Endkampf um Dünkirchen wird also morgen früh um 6 wieder beginnen.

300 382 Kriegsgefangene leben jetzt in USA

Nach einer Mitteilung des USA-Kriegsministeriums befinden sich zur Zeit 300 382 Kriegsgefangene in den Vereinigten Staaten.

Von den Kriegsgefangenen sind 248 205 deutsche Wehrmachtangehörige, 51 034 Italiener und 1 143 Japaner.

C 13774 / 344 / 18
16 OCT 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

INDEXED

Mr. P. N. Loxley

With the Compliments
of
Major-General R. A. D. Brooks.

P.B.A.TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

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CONFIDENTIAL INDEXED

L.R.45 COMBINED ANGLO AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT. DATE. 12th Oct.44

No.	Title	Date	Pkgs or Bombs	No. of Leaflets	No. of Units	Target
ZG.71	Last of the Secret Weapons	Oct. 10/11	1B	80,000	80,000	Lorient
			1B	80,000	80,000	St. Nazaire
			1B	80,000	80,000	Merzig
			1B	80,000	80,000	Saarlautern
			1B	80,000	80,000	St. Avold
			1B	80,000	80,000	Baccarat
			1B	80,000	80,000	Witlich
			1B	80,000	80,000	Koln
			1B	80,000	80,000	Dieuze
			9B	720,000	720,000	
ZG.61	Safe Conduct	Oct. 10/11	1B	66,650	66,650	Knocke
			1B	66,650	66,650	Oostburg
			1B	66,650	66,650	Groenoelgk
			1B	66,650	66,650	Breskens
			1B	66,650	66,650	Baal
			1B	66,650	66,650	Linnich
			1B	66,650	66,650	Julich
			1B	66,650	66,650	Duren
			1B	66,650	66,650	Eulpich
			1B	66,650	66,650	Prum
			1B	66,650	66,650	Bitburg
			1B	66,650	66,650	Kondage
			1B	66,650	66,650	Bouzonville
			1B	66,650	66,650	Boulay
			1B	66,650	66,650	Bionville
			1B	66,650	66,650	Hans sur Nied
			16B	1,066,400	1,066,400	
XH.41 +	Flying Dutchman	Oct. 10/11	1B	20,000	40,000	Leeuwarden
			1B	20,000	40,000	Assen
			1B	20,000	40,000	Zwolle
			2B	40,000	80,000	Groningen
			5B	100,000	200,000	
ZG.45	One minute in which to save your life.	Oct. 10/11	1B	80,000	80,000	Arnheim
			1B	80,000	80,000	Koln
			1B	80,000	80,000	Witlich
			3B	240,000	240,000	
XH.40 +	Flying Dutchman	Oct. 9/10	2B	40,000	80,000	Haarlem
			2B	40,000	80,000	Amsterdam
			2B	40,000	80,000	Utrecht
			2B	40,000	80,000	Rotterdam
			2B	40,000	80,000	Le Hague
			1B	20,000	40,000	Amersfoort
			1B	20,000	40,000	Apeldoorn
			1B	20,000	40,000	Deventer
			1B	20,000	40,000	Henglo
			1B	20,000	40,000	Enschede
			15B	300,000	600,000	
ZG.66	Eisenhower Stmnt.	Oct. 9/10	1B	80,000	80,000	Amersfoort
			1B	80,000	80,000	Apeldoorn
			1B	80,000	80,000	Deventer
			1B	80,000	80,000	Henglo
			1B	80,000	80,000	Enschede
			5B	400,000	400,000	

+ T.178 Nachrichten was disseminated on 10/11 Oct. when 2 bombs containing 18,880 leaflets and 113,280 units were dropped on each of the following targets:-
Knocke, Oostburg, Groenolјk, Breskens, Arnheim, Prum, Bitburg, Witlich
1 bomb containing 9,440 leaflets and 56,640 units:-
Leeuwarden, Assen, Zwolle, Baal, Linnich, Julich, Duren, Eulpich, Kedange, Biuzonville, Boulay, Bionvil
Hans sur Nied, Merzig, Saarlautern, St. Avold, Dieuze, Baccarat
5 bombs containing 47,200 leaflets and 283,200 units:- Lorient, St. Nazaire
8 bombs containing 75,520 leaflets and 453,120 units:- Koln
10 bombs containing 94,400 leaflets and 566,400 units:- Dunkirk

TOTAL DISSEMINATION FIGURE:- 585,280 leaflets 3,511,680 units and 62 Bombs.

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L.R.46 **COMBINED ANGLO AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT.** Date. 13.10.44

No.	Title	Oct.	Pkgs or Bombs	No. of Leaflets	No. of Units	Target
ZG.71	The least of the secret weapons	9/10	37P	592,000	592,000	Ruhr area
WG.2C	Foreign Workers	9/10	23P	46,000	368,000	Ruhr area
WG.2D	Foreign Workers	9/10	42P	84,000	672,000	Ruhr area
WG.2F	Foreign Workers	9/10	62P	124,000	992,000	Ruhr area
WG.2I	Foreign Workers	9/10	49P	98,000	784,000	Ruhr area
WG,9	Warning Leaflet	9/10	5P	80,000	80,000	Ruhr area
ZG.61	Safe Conduct	12/13	1B	66,650	66,650	West Cappelle
			1B	66,650	66,650	Oostburg
			1B	66,650	66,650	Groenendijk
			1B	66,650	66,650	Heinsberg
			1B	66,650	66,650	Linnich
			1B	66,650	66,650	Julich
			1B	66,650	66,650	Inden
			1B	66,650	66,650	Eschweile
			8B	533,200	533,200	
XH.42	Flying Dutchman	12/13	1B	20,000	40,000	Haarlem
+			2B	40,000	80,000	Amsterdam
			2B	40,000	80,000	Utrecht
			5B	100,000	200,000	
ZH.2	Netherlanders	12/13	1B	80.000	160,000	Haarlem
ZG.24	Bluff?	12/13	2B	160,000	160,000	Koln
ZG.45	One minute in which to save your life.	12/13	1B	80,000	80,000	Arnheim
			1B	80,000	80,000	Emmerich
			1B	80,000	80,000	Kedange
			1B	80,000	80,000	Boulay
			1B	80,000	80,000	Bionville
			1B	80,000	80,000	Hans sur Nied
			1B	80,000	80,000	Conthil
			1B	80,000	80,000	St. Maurice
			1B	80,000	80,000	Giromagny
			1B	80,000	80,000	Frahier
			1B	80,000	80,000	Hericourt
			1B	80.000	80,000	Montbehard
			12B	960,000	960,000	

+ T.179 Nachrichten was disseminated on 12/13 Oct. when 1 bomb containing 8,000 leaflets and 48,000 units was dropped on each of the following targets:- Heinsberg, Linnich, Julich, Inden, Eschweile, Kedange, Boulay, Bionville, Hans sur Nied, Conthil, Dieuze, Maizieres, Blamont, Badenviller, Raon L'Etape, Etival, St. Anould, Gerardmer, Cornimont, St. Maurice, Giromagny, Frahier, Hericourt, Montbehard.

2 Bombs containing 160,000 leaflets and 960,000 Units:- Arnheim, Emmerich, Saarburg, Hunting, Yutz, Bouse,

10 bombs containing 80,000 leaflets and 480,000 units:- Koln, Dunkirk

3 bombs containing 24,000 leaflets and 144,000 units:- West Cappelle, Oostburg, Groenendijk.

TOTAL DISSEMINATION FIGURES ;- 552,000 leaflets, 69 bombs and 3,112,000 units.

ZG.54	P/W leaflet	12/13	1B	60,666	80,888	Dieuze
			1B	60,666	80,888	Maizieres
			1B	60,666	80,888	Blamont
			1B	60,666	80,888	Badenviller
			1B	60,666	80,888	Raon l'Etape
			1B	60,666	80,888	Etival
			1B	60,666	80,888	Anould
			1B	60,666	80,888	Gerardmer
			1B	60,666	80,888	Cornimont
			9B	545,994	727,772	

CONFIDENTIAL

+ = First Dissemination.

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN No. 52 X. H. 38.

Wednesday October 4th, 1944.

Distributed by the Allied Air Forces.

INDEXED

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Dortmund-Ems Canal before and after the attack.

TO OUR READERS.

The Allied Supreme Command knows exactly about the development of the position in the parts of Holland that are still in German hands. They realise that in coming weeks a regular, reliable news supply is of the greatest importance for the Dutch people and have decided to distribute the weekly 'Vliegende Hollander' as much as possible as a daily paper.

The Allied Supreme Command urge Dutch readers not to keep copies of this paper but to pass them on to others in a quick, careful and efficient way. Pilots are risking their lives to bring you this news. Pass it on!

EDITORIAL BOX: "HOLD OUT"

London, 2nd October.

The Dutch Government publishes that the stopping of the railway transport in Holland has done excellent service to the Allied war effort. The Allied High Command thinks a continuation necessary from a military view point especially in the eastern part of the country. The Dutch Government wishes that under these circumstances the people will hold out everywhere.

The voices which reached the Government from Holland are concerned that there also, after the determined way in which the strike was started they do not want to give up the struggle, in spite of the inhuman reprisals with which they have been threatened. The Government will certainly not fail this time to see that the criminals do not escape their justified punishment, and that the sorrow to which the victims are subjected will be lifted as soon as possible. For the moment there can only be one cry: "Hold on! Hold on until the day on which the enemy has been driven out of Holland."

AN EXAMPLE OF COURAGE.

After the heroic struggle of the British First Airborne Division at Arnhem Queen Wilhelmina has sent the following telegram to H.M. the King of England:

"Having followed with the greatest admiration the magnificant stand of the Airborne Division near Arnhem, I should like to express to you the profound admiration of my people and myself for their tenacity and heroism. My people and I deeply grieve for the loss of so many brave young lives. We shall never forget the debt we owe them."

King George VI answered this telegram as follows:

"I greatly appreciate your telegram and the tribute that you and your people have paid to my Airborne troops, who by their oustanding gallantry and devotion at Arnhem have made so splendid a contribution towards the ultimate success of the allied campaign against our common enemy."

The Minister of War, Jhr. van Lidth de Jeude, has sent the following telegram to General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Supreme Commander in Chief:

"The Netherlands Government wishes to express its deepfelt gratitude and great admiration for the magnificent feat of arms of the First British Airborne Division, whic delivered one of the most dramatic and glorious battles on Dutch soil against an overwhelming superiority. The Divisions has given an example of courage and determination. I would like to ask you to transmit this tribute to the men of the Division, who have returned to the Allied lines."

PROCLAMATION TO GERMANS

The following is the text of Proclamation No. 1. issued by General Eisenhower, Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, to the people of Germany.

The allied forces serving under my command have now entered Germany. We come as conquerors, but not as oppressors. In the area of Germany occupied by the forces under my command, we shall obliterate Nazism and German militarism. We shall overthrow the Nazi rule, dissolve the Nazi Party and abolish the cruel, oppressive and discriminatory laws and institutions which the party has created. We shall eradicate that German militarism which has so often disrupted the peace of the World. Military and Party leaders, the Gestapo, and others suspected of crimes and atrocities will be tried, and, if guilty, punished as they deserve.

Supreme legislative, judicial and executive authority and powers within the occupied territory are vested in me as Supreme Commander of the Allied forces and as Military Governor, and the Military Government is established to exercise these powers under my direction. All persons in the occupied territory will obey immediately and without question all the enactments and order of the Military Government. Military Government courts will be established for the punishment of offenders. Resistance to the Allied Forces will be ruthlessly stamped out. Other serious offences will be dealt with severely.

ONE HOUSE AFTER THE OTHER BLOWN UP

General Urqhart on the battle in Arnhem.

Major-General R.E. Urqhart, commanding officer of the British forces who landed near Arnhem, has given a description of the battle in and around the provincial town. Here follow some extracts.

"One day was a repitition of the last shelling and mortaring. We occupied a cellar and it was darned hard to get out of it. German tactics were to start at the end of a street and blow up each house in turn. That was all very well until there were no more streets left. Then it became really rather uncomfortable.

"It was just as well the withdrawl was ordered when it was. We couldn't have held out another 24 hours."

"From the beginning, the general said, there were setbacks, for the troops for Arnhem. The flak was so concentrated that the troops had to land 8 miles outside the town. Furthermore this division was the third to land. The troops landed to the south had first and second priority. Thus the division for Arnhem could not be put down in one lift. As a result of the weather and other circumstances the second batch arrived many hours later than was scheduled."

"We met more resistance than we had expected", the general continued, "and the plan to make a complete perimeter round the town had to be given up. From the first street-fighting developed with an enemy a damned sight stronger than anticipated. It was not long before the division was scattered and not much longer before the various elements were out of communication. One company was south of the bridge and another to the north of it. The men succeeded in removing the explosive charges from the bridge a remarkably fine achievement. The bridge was secured if anything had come up from the south."

In the battle for Arnhem, the general said, the German tanks and artillery were decisive. The airborne troops did not carry any.

All doctors among the troops landed near Arnhem have stayed with the wounded.

A DEBT OF HONOUR

London, October 1st - Government Announcement

"The next of kin of those who have been killed as fighters of the resistance movements, will receive compensations as military forces, according to the decrees which are or will be determined for the land forces. In so far as they do not come under these decrees, a special regulations on these lines will be made."

INSTRUCTIONS FROM PRINCE BERNHARD.

Dutch Forces H.Q. 25th September, 1944.

Dutchmen, members of the Forces of the Interior.

The seriousness of the moment, requires more than ever the efficient collaboration between all interior forces, who from their own free will want to participate under my command in an armed liberation of the fatherland. In addition to the instructions concerning the action to be taken in connection with the war events, I have decreed the following:

1e. As weapons are made available, it will only be permitted to hand them to those who are considered under present circumstances, capable and willing to use them.

2e. One should be especially on one's guard to prevent penetration of one's own ranks by enemy elements. Therefore no one should be supplied with weapons, whose absolute reliability has not been established personally. Traitors and provocateurs should be dealt with in a most drastic fashion.

3e. Organisations charged with the task of distributing weapons, will as far as possible assign volunteers from other organisations to receive them.

4e. Taking into account the above, volunteers will be issued with arms according to the order in which they have registered.

5e. Locally the organisations whose members participated in armed resistance, will have to come to an agreement about the appointment of the local resistance leader. In those cases where agreement cannot be reached in time, the instructions of the local leader are left to the common decision of the Central Leadership of the organisations, which are known as K.P. O.D. and R.V.V.

I have invested this joint central leadership with the authority to take such decisions. It is quite natural, and I therefore expect that in the first place those will be considered as local leaders, who have had most experience in active resistance.

Military decisions must as far as possible be left to the local leader by the central leadership.

The American First Army penetrates into the Siegfried Line

The command of the American First Army has announced on 3 October that sections of this army have penetrated into the Siegfried Line north of Aachen, that they have advanced 6.5 km (4 miles) and have taken Ubach, which lies 2.5 km from the German frontier, and about 4 km south of Geilenkirchen.

Other American troops have been engaged in fierce fighting in the streets of Overloon, which lies app. 12 miles south east of Nymegen. Overloon has been completely surrounded by American troops,

American troops are now fighting in a sector East of the Siegfried line, which is open except for tank traps and newly constructed field defences.

North and northwest of Ubach fighting still goes on. The Germans are offering fierce resistance. The Americans took 5 or 600 prisoners during this offensive.

According to a spokesman of the American First Army there can be spoken of a definite breach of the Siegfried Line near Ubach.

Possibly the heaviest fighting goes on in the thick woods East of the railway and South of the destroyed town of Palenberg. The Americans here fought for two days and on October the 3rd were occupied in clearing a way through the woods. Armoured units, which were operating in the Overloon sector, encountered strong opposition by anti-tank guns and by thickly laid minefields. The Germans succeeded at night in pushing the Americans back from one of the hills, but the men of General Hodge managed to retake the hill later on.

According to German P.O.W. the Germans in this sector are making use of small radio-controlled tanks.

Ubach was already partly destroyed, before it was stormed. In the night preceding the attack, the heavy American guns had fired 2000 rounds on the town.

It is said further that the Germans have used coal mines to build forts, which are being used as bases (starting point) for their attack. In one of these subterranean strongpoints 1,000 men lay underground, and it had underground connections consisting of tunnels, which were miles long.

SHORT NEWS ITEMS

On leaving his Command the Commanding Officer of H.M.S. Flores sent the following message to the Allied Naval Commander in Chief Expeditionary Force: "On the eve of the liberation of our country and the return to our home, brought about by the perseverance and steadfastness of your great country, we must express admiration for and gratitude to British arms. We are deeply grateful for the friendliness which the Royal Navy has extended to us and for their close co-operation."

Admiral Ramsay has sent the following message to the Commanding Officer of H.M.S. Flores: "The Royal Navy is proud to have fought alongside the Royal Netherlands Navy for whom they have feelings of real friendship and deep respect. It is a personal regret to me to part with your fine ship which has served under my Command with conspicious success in two operations."

The operations referred to by the Admiral, are the invasion of Sicily, Italy and Normandy.

According to a Royal Decree of September 29th Rear Admiral C. Baron de Vos van Steenwik has been appointed Vice-Admiral.

PREPARATION FOR THE ATTACK

AMERICANS GAIN GROUND NEAR AACHEN - THE IMPORTANT DORTMUND-EMS-KANAAL LAID DRY - GERMAN POSITIONS IN WALCHEREN FLOODED.

Between two and three million Allied forces are being massed for new offensives. The first contingent, the First American Army, has already attacked. The first line of the German defences east of Aachen has been pierced. At the same time it has been announced that the R.A.F. has drained the Dortmund-Ems Canal, important line of communiwith the Ruhr. And on October 3rd the West-Kappelle dike was destroyed as a result of which big German gun positions at the mouth of the Westerschelde are supposed to have been put out of action.

WALCHEREN FLOODED

The dike is destroyed after an attack by bombers.

On Monday October 2nd, the Supreme Allied Commander directed an urgent warning to the inhabitants of the Zeeland islands, in the mouth of the river Scheldt. The Supreme Commander announced that heavy bombardments of enemy troop concentrations and installations on these islands would take place. "Your life and the lives of your families are not only threatened by danger from the air, but also by flooding", it was said in this warning from General Eisenhower. "For your own safety leave the island and if this is not possible, leave immediately with your family for a safe spot on the island."

The appeal contained warnings to avoid military objectives, such as roads, canals, railways, etc. and also gave advice how to act during this evacuation.

Twenty-four hours after this warning, which was repeated several times, a heavy force of Lancasters of the R.A.F. made a concentrated attack on a point of this heavy dike, which protects this island against the North Sea.

The attack took place on Tuesday afternoon between 1 and 3 p.m. during high tide, while the island was about six feet below sea level.

One of the observers, Flying Officer H. Ellis, described this attack as follows: "We flew round three times to make sure of our aim. Our predecessors had already droppe their bombs and I saw large craters in the dike. When we had carried out our mission how the water was filling the wide bomb craters and subsequently force its way into the island. The water soon reached the town of Westkapelle, which is about 700 yards from the shore." An hour after the attack a reconnaisance 'plane took photographs of the island. These photographs show that a gap of 120 yards had been made in the dike and that the flood had already extended over an area of 70 ha.

The Allies could not use the important harbour of Antwerp as long as this island at the mouth of the Scheldt held heavy German artillery positions. Now the enemy's position threatens to become impossible. At high tide more water rushed into the island and very soon the gun positions will be submerged.

As the foot of the dike is more than sixty metres wide the Lancasters used 5½ ton bombs. The attack was made from an altitude of 5,000 feet. The bombers were escorted by fighters, but no enemy 'planes came up

DORTMUND-EMS CANAL LAID DRY

ON the night of September 23rd 96 Lancasters made a great attack on the Dortmund-Ems Canal. This attack in which 5½ ton bombs were used, has been a great success. Ten days after the attack reconnaissance 'planes ascertained that large stretches of the Canal, which connects the Rhine with the North Sea, were dry and that the Germans had not yet succeeded in repairing it. When one realises that in 1943 shipping in this Canal was three times as heavy as before the war, then it becomes clear what a serious handicap this damage constitutes for the German transport. The Ruhr is now, as far as water traffic is concerned, cut off from the North Sea, Berlin and Eastern Germany.

Before their attack the Lancasters had chosen the most vulnerable point of the Canal, namely there where the Canal has been doubled over the river Glane. The Germans had taken precautionary measures by building sluice gates in this vulnerable part, but the heavy bombs hit the acquaducts, so that these sluices could not prevent the Canal from running dry.

The draining of the Dortmund Canal means that the German railway system will be still more overburdened. This is of the greates importance for the transport of products from the heavy industry to the East. A large part of the Swedish iron-ore intended for the Ruhr is transported along this Canal. In addition there is the blocking of shipping traffic on the Rhine.

SURVEY OF THE WEEK

Tuesday, October 3rd: The West-Kappelle Dike which protects Walcheren against the sea, has been pierced by the R.A.F. with 5½ ton bombs. Merxem, suburb of Antwerp has been cleared of the enemy by Canadians and Poles. 1,000 Allied bombers bombed objectives in Southern Germany. Defenders of Warsaw capitulate.

LOG BOOK

Walcheren -

The Allied Command has asked for a heavy sacrifice from our people. Bombs have made large holes in the dike of West-Kappelle - symbol and protection of our fatherland wrought from the sea. The waves threaten the land from Veere to Vlissingen, from West-Kappelle to Arnemuiden.

Why?

With their heavy batteries the Germans covered from Walcheren the mouth of the Wester Scheldt and the entrance to Antwerp. Now the water is washing away this corner-stone of the German defence. It is hard for our people - but it is necessary. For the Allies will never ask us to make sacrifices which are not necessitated by the one all dominating factor: the battle against Germany.

Fate willed it that Holland should make this sacrifice on the day when it commemorated that 370 years ago the salt water provided the happy relief for Leiden. But was it not the same North Sea which by flooding brought the same relief nearer? This realisation should give strength to all those who loved our beautiful Walcheren - especially to those tens of thousands who have guarded the garden of Zeeland from generation to generation. We must supress our sorrow. We must clench our teeth. We must fight on.

Luctor et Emergo is written on the coat of arms of Zeeland. "I struggle and emerge."

The whole of Holland is struggling.

The whole of Holland must and will emerge.

INDEXED

DE VLIEGENDE HOLLANDER

DAGBLAD VERSPREID DOOR DE GEALLIEERDE LUCHTMACHT

No. 54. VRIJDAG 6 OCT. 1944

VOLHOUDEN!

Prof. Gerbrandy over de spoorwegstaking

Londen, 5 Oct.—De minister-president, prof. Gerbrandy, had Donderdagavond voor Radio Oranje een redevoering willen uitspreken over de spoorwegstaking. Door een dringend onderhoud met den Engelschen premier Churchill was prof. Gerbrandy op het laatste moment verhinderd, in de studio aanwezig te zijn. De tekst van zijn toespraak werd daarop voorgelezen door A. den Doolaard. Op Vrijdagmiddag sprak prof. Gerbrandy persoonlijk een herhaling uit van zijn redevoering. Zij luidde:

Landgenooten,

Op 17 September jongstleden, gaf de Regeering via "Radio-Oranje" last tot een algemeene staking van het spoorwegpersoneel.

De Regeering ontveinsde zich niet, dat aan deze beslissing zeer groote gevolgen vastzaten. Desniettemin werd het besluit genomen, na rijp beraad met het Geallieerde Opperbevel, dat zijnerzijds gewezen had op de dringende strategische en tactische noodzaak om tot dezen maatregel over te gaan. De Regeering werd mede tot haar besluit bewogen door een uit Nederland ontvangen dringend verzoek om een staking af te kondigen.

Reeds enkele malen werden dergelijke verzoeken uit Nederland ontvangen, doch de Regeering had deze steeds afgewezen daar zij de tijd daarvoor nog niet rijp achtte.

De datum der lastgeving tot staking was geen toeval Op 17 September immers begonnen de groote Geallieerde luchtoperaties. Indien luchttroepen worden neergelaten ver voor de frontlijn, dan is dit altijd een hachelijke operatie; de aanvoer van versterkingen en voorraden is ten zeerste afhankelijk van het weer, en de luchttroepen moeten zelfstandig doorvechten tot de hoofdmacht naar hen is doorgebroken.

Het eenige doeltreffende middel, dat onzerzijds ter beschikking stond om de aanvoer van vijandelijke troepen en materiaal zooveel mogelijk te vertragen, was het algeheel stopzetten van het spoorwegverkeer. Nederland was vanzelfsprekend aan zijn Geallieerden verplicht, het gansche gewicht aan beschikbaren steun in de weegschaal te werpen. Dit geschiedde en met succes. Het spoorwegpersoneel, van hoog tot laag, voerde de instructie der Regeering vastbesloten uit. Iedereen in Nederland begreep, beredeneerd of instinctmatig, wat er op het spel stond. De invloed der staking deed zich spoedig voelen. Zij noopte de Duitschers tot omwegen bij den aanvoer hunner versterkingen, en mede daardoor werd de felle en een oogenblik lange, hachelijke strijd om de Waalbrug bij Nijmegen in het voordeel der Geallieerden beslist. Het was daarom niet teveel, eerder te weinig gezegd, toen de Regeering op 2 October jongstleden verklaarde: "De stopzetting van het spoorwegverkeer in Nederland heeft uitmuntende diensten bewezen aan de Geallieerde oorlogvoering".

Een tegenslag.

Wat echter den Geallieerden bij Maas en Waal gelukte, kon bij de Rijn niet ten uitvoer worden gelegd. Hierdoor werd de aanvankelijk zoo snelle opmarsch der Geallieerden tijdelijk gestuit. De krijgskans kan nu eenmaal niet worden gedecreteerd. Deze tegenslag, die duur betaald werd met het bloed van vele dappere Geallieerde strijders, heeft echter voor de bevolking van bezet gebied tot consequenties gevoerd, die thans onder de oogen moeten worden gezien.

Over de gevolgen der staking hoeven wij niet lang uit te wijden. Gij ondervindt ze dagelijks aan den lijve. Wij moeten hier echter dadelijk twee dingen zorgvuldig scheiden en uiteenhouden, namelijk eenerzijds de kolenpositie en anderzijds de voedselpositie.

De beslissende factor, waardoor de kolenpositie wordt bepaald, is niet de spoorwegstaking. maar het feit, dat op het oogenblik de frontlijn verloopt tusschen de Limburgsche steenkolenmijnen en de rest van Nederland. Met of zonder spoorwegstaking zou de kolenpositie in bezet gebied hopeloos geworden zijn door het bloote feit, dat Limburg geen kolen meer kan leveren aan de rest van Nederland. Het front heeft namelijk bezet gebied volkomen van Limburg geisoleerd. Met of zonder spoorwegstaking zouden de electrische centrales in de groote steden daardoor stil komen te liggen, voorzoover dat plaatselijk niet reeds is gebeurd. Met of zonder spoorwegstaking zou de voorziening van gas mettertijd stop komen te staan. Met of zonder spoorwegstaking zou de levering van huisbrand onoverkomelijke moeilijkheden hebben ontmoet.

Eenigszins anders staat het evenwel met de voedselpositie. Vooropgesteld moet worden, dat ook deze door de Duitschers reeds was ontwricht, en dat de voedselvoorziening in elk geval gestagneerd zou hebben door het in beslag nemen van het Nederlandsche spoorwegnet voor Duitsche militaire doeleinden. Dit neemt niet weg dat de aanvoer van voedsel, die natuurlijk voor een overgroot deel des lands afhankelijk is van de spoorwegen, thans ernstige moeilijkheden ondervindt.

Het zou onzerzijds getuigen van kwalijk begrip voor Uw moeilijkheden, indien wij het hier niet onomwonden uitspreken: er dreigt, zeer zeker in de groote steden hongersnood, indien de bevrijding nog geruimen tijd op zich zou laten wachten.

Maar zal men zeggen: waarom verbindt de Regeering niet aan het schijnbaar koelweg vermelden van deze ontzaglijke ramp de overweging, dat de staking van het spoorwegpersoneel aanstonds opgeheven moet worden?

Nederlanders, er zijn zeer goede en steekhoudende gronden daartegen; en die willen wij thans met U bespreken. Allereerst, om op de kolenpositie terug te komen, zullen wij het Duitsche aanbod onder de loupe nemen.

Het Duitsche aanbod.

Via het landverradersstation Hilversum hebben de Duitsche autoriteiten een aanbod gedaan, Nederland te voorzien van Duitsche kolen mits de staking werd opgeheven. Indien de Nederlandsche Regeering heden opnieuw haar houding bevestigt en bekend maakt, dan doet zij dit welbewust dwars tegen elk Duitsch aanbod in. Tegenover Duitsche aanbiedingen kunnen Regeering en volk slechts één houding innemen: volstrekt wantrouwen, volstrekte afwijzing. Elk Nederlander, die nadenkt, weet het: de bittere ervaring bewijst het: de Duitschers houden hun woord nimmer. Wanneer zij aanbieden, Nederland van Duitsche kolen te voorzien, dan bedoelen zij, met onze hulp hun front in ons land van troepen, materieel en munitie te voorzien. Indien de spoorwegstaking zou worden opgeheven, dan is van hen geen generaal-pardon voor de stakers te verwachten doch slechts afschuwelijke weerwraak op de duizenden ondergedoken spoorweg-employé's, die dan in den muil van den leeuw zouden loopen

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Dit immers zou beantwoorden aan een hunner dringenste behoeften. Het reeds lang overbelaste en versleten Duitsche spoorwegmaterieel kan heden slechts worden aangevuld door roof te onzen koste.

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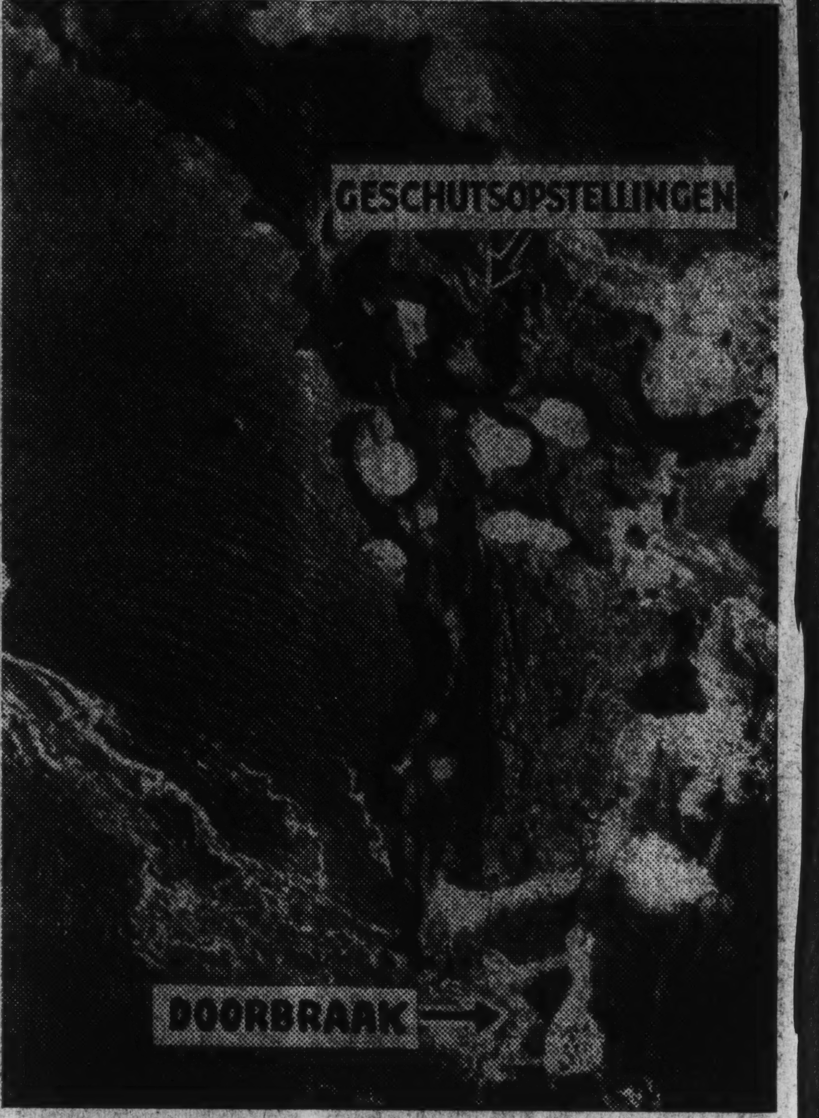
Het zwaarst wegende motief dat spreekt voor voortzetting der staking hebben wij voor het eind bewaard. Indien in Nederland de spoorwegen weer aan den gang gingen, dan zou het Geallieerde Opperbevel de taak moeten overnemen. die thans, met onzelfzuchtige toewijding en ten koste van bloedige offers, door de stakende spoorwegmannen, wordt uitgevoerd. Zij hebben het verkeer practisch stilgelegd. Deze daad, die op de geheele wereld diepen indruk heeft gemaakt, strekt henzelf en heel Nederland ten roem, in weerwil van alle rampen ermee verbonden. Zou de staking echter worden opgeheven, dan zou de Geallieerde luchtmacht tusschenbeide moeten komen in veel sterkere mate dan thans reeds geschiedt; en dan zou zij zich richten tegen objecten, die bemand en bediend zouden zijn door Nederlanders. Ook dan zou elk transport in het geheele nog bezette gebied stil komen te liggen. Ook dan zouden de onvermijdelijke gevolgen zijn: dreigende hongersnood, stilliggende electrische centrales en gasfabrieken, en bovendien een onvermijdelijk aantal slachtoffers onder de burgerbevolking, hoezeer ook moeite gedaan zou worden nauwkeurig te richten. En dan, het ergste van alles met het oog op de toekomst, zouden de gevolgen tevens zijn een vernield spoorwegnet.

De balans opmakende wordt de Regeering, ten volle de zedelijke verantwoordelijkheid aanvaardend voor het op 17 September genomen besluit, bevestigd in haar overtuiging, dat met het opheffen van de spoorwegstaking 's lands belang in geenen deele gediend zou zijn. Het parool is dus: ondanks alle moeilijkheden volhouden over de geheele linie, tot de vijand met Gods hulp uit ons land is geworpen. De Regeering vertrouwt dat zij daarmee handelt in den geest der betrokken strijders. Mogen zij gesterkt worden door de overtuiging, dat de zware offers, die reeds gebracht zijn en nog gebracht moeten worden, machtig zullen bijdragen tot de overwinning en bevrijding.

X H 40



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Het Geallieerde opperbevel dat van de ontwikkeling van den toestand in de nog bezette gedeelten van Nederland nauwkeurig op de hoogte is en dat beseft dat in de komende weken een regelmatige, betrouwbare nieuwsvoorziening voor het Nederlandsche volk van het hoogste belang is, heeft besloten het weekblad "De Vliegende Hollander" zooveel mogelijk als dagblad te verspreiden.

Het Geallieerde Opperbevel doet een dringend beroep op de Nederlandsche lezers om de exemplaren van dit blad niet te bewaren, maar ze snel, voorzichtig en doeltreffend door te geven. Piloten wagen hun leven om U dit nieuws te brengen. Geeft het door!

INDEXED

DE VLIEGENDE HOLLANDER

DAGBLAD VERSPREID DOOR DE GEALLIEERDE LUCHTMACHT

No. 54. VRIJDAG 6 OCT. 1944

VOLHOUDEN!

Prof. Gerbrandy over de spoorwegstaking

Londen, 5 Oct.—De minister-president, prof. Gerbrandy, had Donderdagavond voor Radio Oranje een redevoering willen uitspreken over de spoorwegstaking. Door een dringend onderhoud met den Engelschen premier Churchill was prof. Gerbrandy op het laatste moment verhinderd, in de studio aanwezig te zijn. De tekst van zijn toespraak werd daarop voorgelezen door A. den Doolaard. Op Vrijdagmiddag sprak prof. Gerbrandy persoonlijk een herhaling uit van zijn redevoering. Zij luidde:

Landgenooten,

Op 17 September jongstleden, gaf de Regeering via "Radio-Oranje" last tot een algemeene staking van het spoorwegpersoneel.

De Regeering ontveinsde zich niet, dat aan deze beslissing zeer groote gevolgen vastzaten. Desniettemin werd het besluit genomen, na rijp beraad met het Geallieerde Opperbevel, dat zijnerzijds gewezen had op de dringende strategische en tactische noodzaak om tot dezen maatregel over te gaan. De Regeering werd mede tot haar besluit bewogen door een uit Nederland ontvangen dringend verzoek om een staking af te kondigen.

Reeds enkele malen werden dergelijke verzoeken uit Nederland ontvangen, doch de Regeering had deze steeds afgewezen daar zij de tijd daarvoor nog niet rijp achtte.

De datum der lastgeving tot staking was geen toeval Op 17 September immers begonnen de groote Geallieerde luchtoperaties. Indien luchttroepen worden neergelaten ver voor de frontlijn, dan is dit altijd een hachelijke operatie; de aanvoer van versterkingen en voorraden is ten zeerste afhankelijk van het weer, en de luchttroepen moeten zelfstandig doorvechten tot de hoofdmacht naar hen is doorgebroken.

Het eenige doeltreffende middel, dat onzerzijds ter beschikking stond om de aanvoer van vijandelijke troepen en materiaal zooveel mogelijk te vertragen, was het algeheel stopzetten van het spoorwegverkeer. Nederland was vanzelfsprekend aan zijn Geallieerden verplicht, het gansche gewicht aan beschikbaren steun in de weegschaal te werpen. Dit geschiedde en met succes. Het spoorwegpersoneel, van hoog tot laag, voerde de instructie der Regeering vastbesloten uit. Iedereen in Nederland begreep, beredeneerd of instinctmatig, wat er op het spel stond. De invloed der staking deed zich spoedig voelen. Zij noopte de Duitschers tot omwegen bij den aanvoer hunner versterkingen, en mede daardoor werd de felle en een oogenblik lange, hachelijke strijd om de Waalbrug bij Nijmegen in het voordeel der Geallieerden beslist. Het was daarom niet teveel, eerder te weinig gezegd, toen de Regeering op 2 October jongstleden verklaarde: "De stopzetting van het spoorwegverkeer in Nederland heeft uitmuntende diensten bewezen aan de Geallieerde oorlogvoering".

Een tegenslag.

Wat echter den Geallieerden bij Maas en Waal gelukte, kon bij de Rijn niet ten uitvoer worden gelegd. Hierdoor werd de aanvankelijk zoo snelle opmarsch der Geallieerden tijdelijk gestuit. De krijgskans kan nu eenmaal niet worden gedecreteerd. Deze tegenslag, die duur betaald werd met het bloed van vele dappere Geallieerde strijders, heeft echter voor de bevolking van bezet gebied tot consequenties gevoerd, die thans onder de oogen moeten worden gezien.

Over de gevolgen der staking hoeven wij niet lang uit te wijden. Gij ondervindt ze dagelijks aan den lijve. Wij moeten hier echter dadelijk twee dingen zorgvuldig scheiden en uiteenhouden, namelijk eenerzijds de kolenpositie en anderzijds de voedselpositie.

X H 40

De beslissende factor, waardoor de kolenpositie wordt bepaald, is niet de spoorwegstaking, maar het feit, dat op het oogenblik de frontlijn verloopt tusschen de Limburgsche steenkolenmijnen en de rest van Nederland. Met of zonder spoorwegstaking zou de kolenpositie in bezet gebied hopeloos geworden zijn door het bloote feit, dat Limburg geen kolen meer kan leveren aan de rest van Nederland. Het front heeft namelijk bezet gebied volkomen van Limburg geisoleerd. Met of zonder spoorwegstaking zouden de electrische centrales in de groote steden daardoor stil komen te liggen, voorzoover dat plaatselijk niet reeds is gebeurd. Met of zonder spoorwegstaking zou de voorziening van gas mettertijd stop komen te staan. Met of zonder spoorwegstaking zou de levering van huisbrand onoverkomelijke moeilijkheden hebben ontmoet.

Eenigszins anders staat het evenwel met de voedselpositie. Vooropgesteld moet worden, dat ook deze door de Duitschers reeds was ontwricht, en dat de voedselvoorziening in elk geval gestagneerd zou hebben door het in beslag nemen van het Nederlandsche spoorwegnet voor Duitsche militaire doeleinden. Dit neemt niet weg dat de aanvoer van voedsel, die natuurlijk voor een overgroot deel des lands afhankelijk is van de spoorwegen, thans ernstige moeilijkheden ondervindt.

Het zou onzerzijds getuigen van kwalijk begrip voor Uw moeilijkheden, indien wij het hier niet onomwonden uitspreken: er dreigt, zeer zeker in de groote steden hongersnood, indien de bevrijding nog geruimen tijd op zich zou laten wachten.

Maar zal men zeggen: waarom verbindt de Regeering niet aan het schijnbaar koelweg vermelden van deze ontzaglijke ramp de overweging, dat de staking van het spoorwegpersoneel aanstonds opgeheven moet worden?

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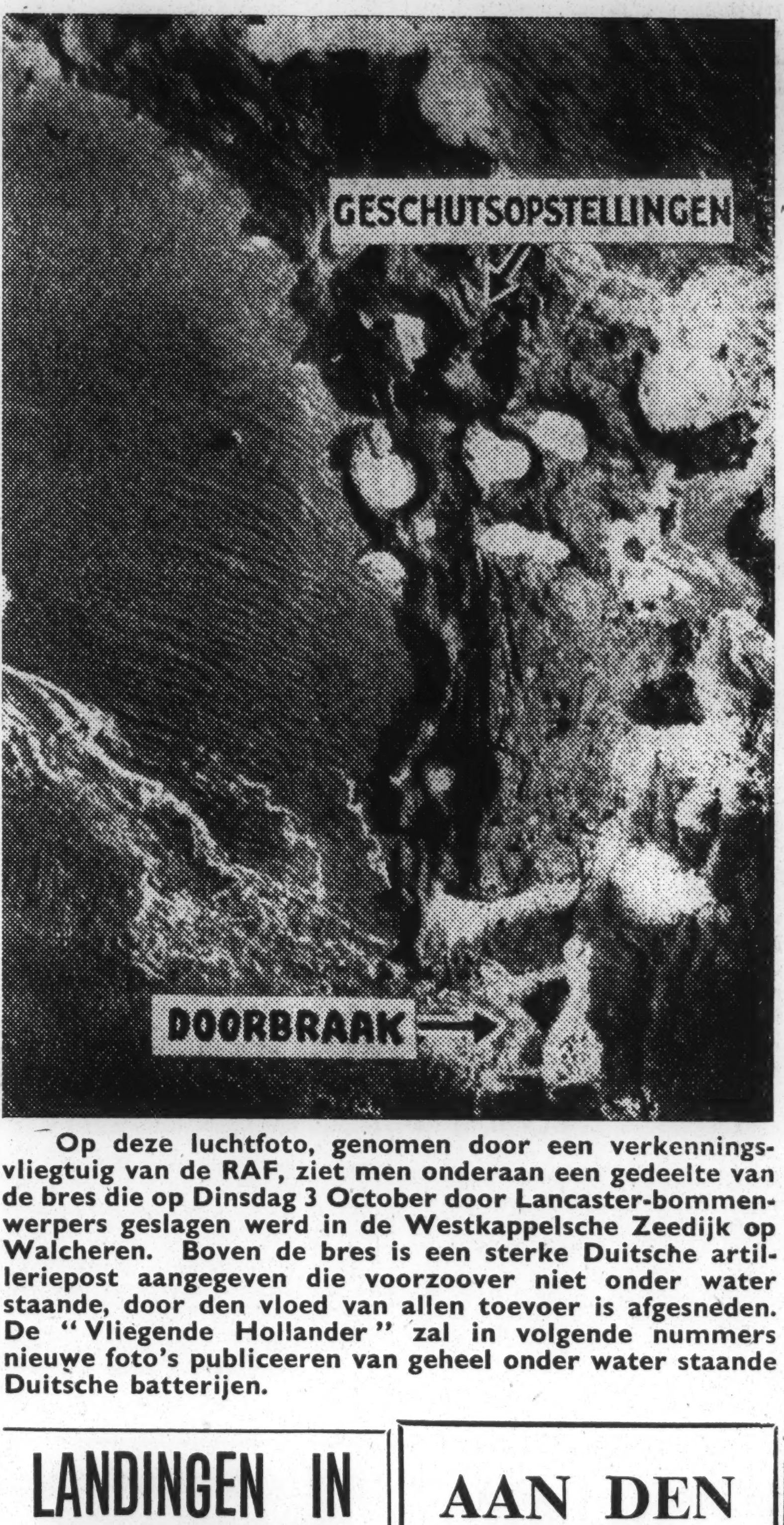

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HET LOGBOEK

In het middelpunt

In den loop van de jongste weken heeft de Nederlandsche regeering een overstelpende hoeveelheid materiaal verzameld, afkomstig uit het bezette vaderland—materiaal dat sprak van ongebroken weerstand, maar ook van tot angstwekkende hoogte klimmende nood en ontbering. Om veiligheidsredenen werd publicatie van dat materiaal geruimen tijd uitgesteld. Aan het einde van deze week heeft de regeering echter gemeend dat het tijdstip aangebroken was waarop de gansche vrije wereld diende te worden ingelicht omtrent de heldhaftige, maar moelijke rol die het Nederlandsche volk in het kader der Geallieerde oorlogvoering vervulde.

Door bemiddeling van het Britsche Ministerie van Voorlichting werd op Vrijdag 6 October te Londen een groote persconferentie belegd welke werd bijgewoond door de vertegenwoordigers van de gansche vrije wereldpers — oorlogvoerenden en neutralen, Britten en Amerikanen. Ter conferentie werd het woord gevoerd door den ministerpresident prof. Gerbrandy, en door den minister van buitenlandsche zaken, mr Van Kleffens. Zij gaven feiten en cijfers. Harde feiten en drooge cijfers, maar achter welke een wereld schuil ging van worsteling en ellende. De mededeelingen van de ministers omtrent het verzet in Nederland, de actie der ondergrondsche beweging, de Duitsche inundaties en plunderingen, de hemeltergende terreur, maakten op de aanwezige journalisten diepen indruk. Tallooze vragen werden door hen gesteld, en door de ministers beantwoord. De door hen verstrekte inlichtingen vonden hun weg in vele honderden, zoo niet duizenden organen der publieke opinie in de Geallieerde en neutrale wereld.

Zoowel door de krijgsverrichtingen op zijn grondgebied als door de onthullingen over den binnenlandschen toestand, staat Nederland op het oogenblik in het middelpunt van de aandacht der vrije volkeren. Zij weten nu dat zich in Nederland een grootsch getuigenis heeft voorgedaan—en gehandhaafd wordt.

Moge het besef van dit medeweten en mede-leven in de drukkende moeilijkheden van het heden allen die strijden en lijden in het vaderland, tot sterking zijn!

DE OPERATIES IN NEDERLAND

Een overzicht van de Geallieerde krijgsverrichtingen ter bevrijding van ons vaderland

Londen, 6 Oct.—In de Geallieerde krijgsverrichtingen in West-Europa sinds 6 Juni zijn duidelijk twee stadia te onderscheiden. Het eerste stadium was dat van harden, statischen strijd in het Normandische bruggehoofd. In deze phase was het de bedoeling der Duitschers, de Geallieerde landingslegers weer in zee te drijven. De bedoeling der Geallieerden was geen andere, dan het bruggehoofd op te bouwen tot basis voor grootscheepsche offensieve acties. De ontplooiing van deze acties werd bemoeilijkt door het feit dat het aanvalsfront, loopend van de omgeving van Cean tot bezuiden Cherbourg, zeer kort was. Ook werden gedurende vele weken de operaties van de Geallieerde luchtmacht belemmerd door slecht weer. Eind Juli echter begon de tweede phase der krijgsverrichtingen: de bewegingsoorlog nam een aanvang.

Het Duitsche Zevende leger werd vernietigend verslagen. Daarmee was de slag om Frankrijk beslist. De achtervolging van den in verwarring terugtrekkenden vijand begon.

Op den Oostelijken flank was die achtervolging toevertrouwd aan het Amerikaansche Eerste Leger (generaal Hodges) en het Amerikaansche Derde Leger (generaal Patton). Het Derde Leger stiet door in de richting van Lotharingen, en werd eerst begin September door de Duitschers tijdelijk tot staan gebracht in de omgeving van de Moezel. Naar het Zuiden toe maakte Patton contact met het Zevende Leger van generaal Patch, dat op 15 Augustus geland was aan de Fransche Rivièra.

De achtervolging van de Duitschers op den Westelijken flank was het werk van het Eerste Canadeesche Leger (generaal Crerar) en het Tweede Engelsche Leger (generaal Dempsey). Canadeezen en Britten forceerden de Seine tusschen Parijs en Rouaan.

Generaal Dempsey trok België binnen, bevrijdde op 3 September Brussel, op 5 September Antwerpen.

De strijd in Noord-België

Het dringendst probleem voor het Duitsche Opperbevel was op dat oogenblik een nieuw front te formeeren, en tijd te winnen. Het Duitsche Opperbevel ging terecht van de veronderstelling uit, dat de Geallieerden onmogelijk het tempo van hun offensief voor onbepaalden tijd konden volhouden. De Geallieerde toevoer moest immers nog altijd vrijwel geheel worden geleid over de open stranden van Normandië. Cherbourg kwam pas langzaam in gebruik.

De zone, waarop de Duitschers besloten stand te houden, liet zich in het algemeen aanduiden als het voorterrein van de rivier de Rijn. Dat voorterrein was gunstig. Het bevatte de Vogezen, de Duitsche middelgebergten ten Westen van de Rijn, en de Eifel. Bovendien lag de Duitsche Siegfriedlinie er in. Hoe moest die zone Noordwaarts worden voortgezet?

Het lag voor de hand dat het Duitsche Opperbevel besloot, stand te houden op en bij de Nederlandsche groote rivieren. Deze immers vormden van nature een van de moeilijkste barrières in gansch Europa. De Duitschers trokken echter niet onmiddellijk op de rivieren terug. Teneinde voor hun verdere verdediging tijd te winnen, organiseerden zij tusschentijdsche defensielinies op de kanalen door de Belgische Kempen. Er werd daar in de eerste twee weken van September hevige strijd gevoerd, waaraan de Koninklijke Brigade "Prinses Irene" met groot élan deelnam.

De luchtlandingen

Op dat historisch oogenblik, toen het Geallieerde offensief vastgeloopen scheen, besloot het Geallieerde Opperbevel tot een gewaagde poging om de barrière van Maas, Waal en Rijn met één slag te overwinnen. Op Zondag 17 September werd de grootste luchtlandingsoperatie der historie uitgevoerd. Parachutisten en zweefvliegtuigen werden neergelaten in de buurt van de bruggen die de Britsche tanks in staat moesten stellen, Nederland benoorden de rivieren te bereiken. Op Maandag 18 September was Eindhoven bevrijd. Dinsdagavond was de Britsche tankmacht vlak ten Zuiden van Nijmegen. De luchtlandingstroepen hadden de vitale brug over de Waal—de breedste waterscheiding—nog niet in handen. Dinsdag en Woensdag werd er fanatiek gevochten. Woensdagavond 20 September viel de brug als door een wonder ongeschonden in Geallieerde handen.

De Duitschers hadden tijd gehad, zich van de verrassing te herstellen. Vanuit twee richtingen (Oost en West) deden zij felle aanvallen op den smallen toevoercorridor door Brabant, en tot drie maal toe slaagden zij er in, dezen verkeersslagader door te snijden. Als gevolg daarvan werd het tempo, waarin generaal Dempsey zijn troepen in de Betuwe kon opbouwen, aanzienlijk vertraagd. Het resultaat was, dat de Duitschers in het bezit bleven van de verkeersbrug bij Arnhem. De daar gelande luchtlandingstroepen hadden weliswaar verhinderd, dat de Duitschers die brug hadden kunnen gebruiken in de dagen waarin het lot van de Waalbrug in de waagschaal hing, maar zij hadden zich daarna ten Noorden van de Rijn bij Oosterbeek moeten terugtrekken. Vandaar werden, na negen etmalen heroischen strijd, tweeduizend overlevenden over de Rijn teruggetrokken.

Consolidatie en concentratie

De phase die toen begon, was die van consolidatie der veroverde posities en concentratie van de strijdkrachten, die noodig waren voor nieuwe offensieve acties.

Het Amerikaansche Eerste Leger maakte Zuid-Limburg tot basis voor zijn eersten aanval op de Siegfriedlinie in de buurt van Aken. Aan het andere uiteinde van het Geallieerde aanvalsfront werd Oostelijk Zeeuwsch-Vlaanderen bevrijd door Poolsche en Canadeesche troepen. Andere deelen van het Canadeesche Eerste Leger oefenden druk uit op de Duitschers ten Noorden van Antwerpen, met de bedoeling, de Duitsche aanvallen vanuit West-Brabant op den Geallieerden toevoercorridor te verzwakken. Bij Nijmegen was de situatie echter nog enkele dagen lang moeilijk. De Duitschers deden aanvallen vanuit het Zuidoosten (het *Reichswald*) en vanuit het Noorden. Bovendien poogden zij met gewone—en duikbommenwerpers, met drijvende mijnen en door middel van duikers die explosieve ladingen aanbrachten, de brug op te blazen. Terecht werd deze brug op dat oogenblik door een RAF-stafofficier genoemd "het belangrijkste stuk metselwerk in gansch Europa."

In Noord-Brabant werd de Geallieerde corridor geleidelijk-aan breeder. De Duitsche troepen die bij Venlo over de Maas waren getrokken, werden vanuit de Peel Oostwaarts gedrukt door Amerikaansche tankafdeelingen. Vanaf een lijn van Oss naar Eindhoven schoof het Geallieerde front Westwaarts—richting Den Bosch en Tilburg. Tegelijk rukten de Canadeezen over het kanaal Antwerpen-Turnhout Noordwaarts.

Aan deze inleidende offensieve acties der Geallieerden werd op alle sectoren door de Duitschers fel weerstand geboden. Zij verdedigden het voorterrein der groote rivieren hardnekkig, en trokken naar het belangrijkste punt—Arnhem—troepen samen uit West-Nederland en West-Duitschland. Deze bewegingen, al aanzienlijk vertraagd door de spoorwegstaking, werden verder belemmerd door de Geallieerde luchtmacht.

Het Geallieerde Opperbevel had alle krachten ingespannen om Nederland zoo spoedig mogelijk te bevrijden. De snelle Duitsche reactie had, tezamen met tegenvallers als zeer slecht weer, de uitvoering van enkele plannen vertraagd. Maar het was een uitstel waarvan geen afstel komen zou.

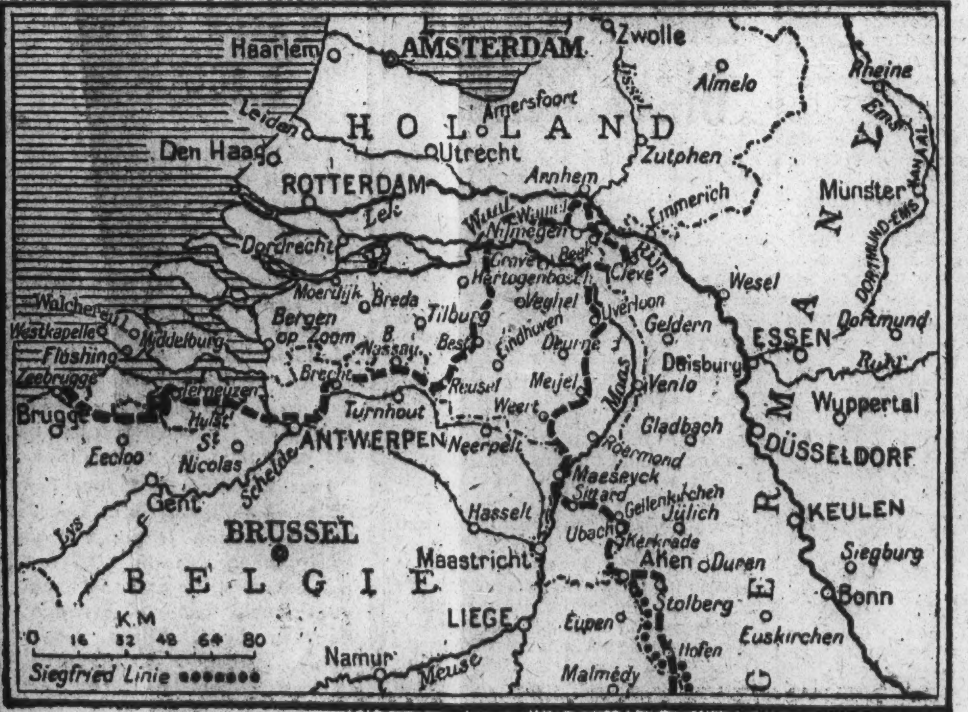
INSTRUCTIE VAN PRINS BERNHARD

Hoofdkwartier der Nederlandsche strijdkrachten, 5 October.—"Teneinde de strijdkrachten onder Mijn bevel zooveel mogelijk te helpen, is het van het grootste belang, alle wapens welke in nog bezette gebieden gevonden worden, onmiddellijk te overhandigen aan den door Mij benoemden plaatselijken verzetsleider."

Bernhard,
Prins der Nederlanden.

Korte Berichten

- Winston Churchill bracht op 5 October in het Lagerhuis warme hulde aan de verdedigers van Warschau, die 63 dagen lang heldhaftig weerstand hadden geboden aan een hevig offensief van Duitsche Weermacht en S.S.
- Duizend Amerikaansche bommenwerpers bombardeerden j.l. Donderdag Duitsche spoorwegverbindingen naar het strijdtooneel in de Betuwe. Generaal Dempsey zette daar Woensdag een beperkten aanval in, die de Britsche troepen bracht tot op 3 km. van de Arnhemsche brug.
- Troepen uit Wales bevrijdden op 4 October Hilvarenbeek, ten Z. van Tilburg.
- Twaalf Duitsche onderofficieren zwommen vorige week Donderdag 20 km. in rubberpakken door de Waal om explosieve ladingen aan te brengen aan de bruggen bij Nijmegen. De poging om de bruggen op te blazen, mislukte. Op den terugtocht werden de Duitschers ontdekt. Twee werden door geweervuur gedood, tien gevangen genomen.
- De Russen stonden op 5 Oct. nog slechts 15 km. ten Noordoosten van Belgrado.
- Voor de verspreiding van nieuwsbladen en pamfletten door de lucht maakt de Geallieerde luchtmacht gebruik van pamflet-bommen die enkele tienduizenden exemplaren bevatten. Door middel van een barometrische lont ontploffen deze bommen op ongeveer 1000 meter hoogte. Het bomomhulsel spat in onschadelijke fragmenten uiteen—en de pamfletten dwarrelen op een vrij beperkt gebied naar beneden.
- De petroleuminstallaties van Balikpapan zijn in de afgeloopen week twee maal zwaar gebombardeerd door Amerikaansche bommenwerpers.
- Uit de musea van Florence zijn door de Duitschers tusschen de vier- en vijfhonderd waardevolle schilderijen gestolen, o.a. een beroemde Rembrandt.
- Dr. van Mook zei op 4 Oct. te Washington dat alle berichten uit Nederlandsch-Indië aantoonden dat het de wensch der Indonesiërs was, zoo spoedig mogelijk verlost te worden van het Japansche juk.
- Het persbureau ANEP heeft een bureau geopend in Brussel.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Westkapelle
Middelburg
Bergen op Zoom
B. Nassau
Best
Eindhoven
Deurne
ESSEN
Dortmund
Flushing
Zeebrugge
Terneuzen
Brecht
Reusel
Meijel
Duisburg
Venlo
Ruhr
Wuppertal
Brugge
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Turnhout
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St Nicolas
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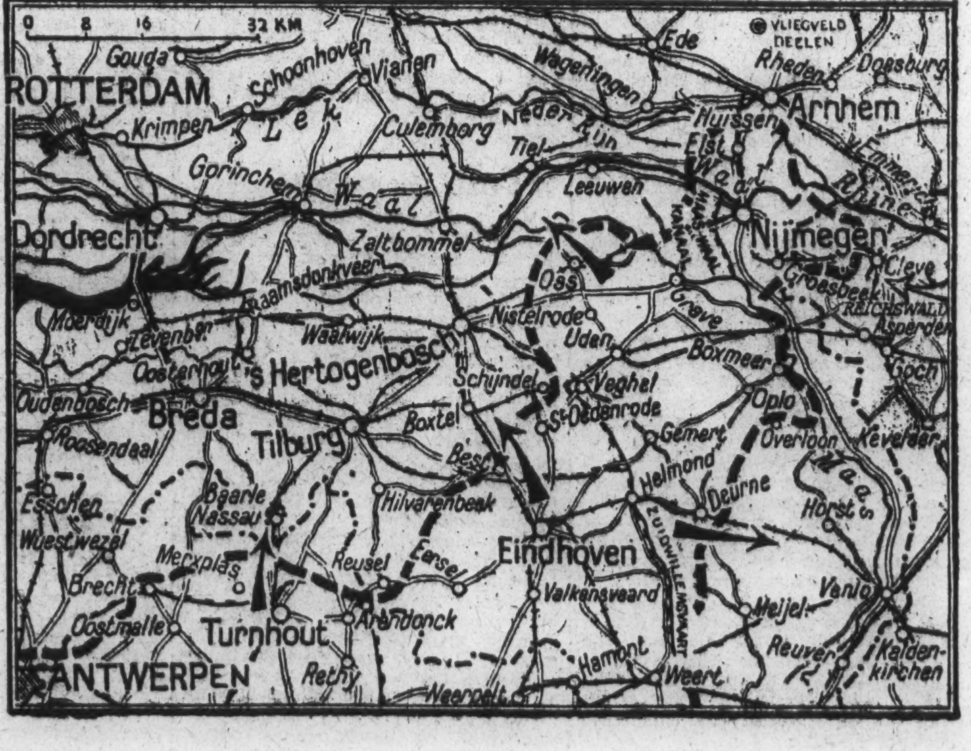
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Rhine
Nijmegen
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Reichswald
Moerdijk
Zevenbergen
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Nistelrode
Grave
Asperden
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's Hertogenbosch
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Schijndel
Veghel
Oudenbosch
Breda
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Oploo
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Boxtel
Gemert
Roosendaal
Overloon
Kevelaer
Best
Helmond
Maas
Essen
Baarle Nassau
Hilvarenbeek
Deurne
Horst
Wuestwezel
Zuid-Willemsvaart
Eindhoven
Merxplas
Reusel
Eersel
Brecht
Valkenswaard
Venlo
Oostmalle
Arendonck
Meijel
Turnhout
Hamont
Reuver
Kaldenkirchen
ANTWERPEN
Rethy
Weert
Neerpelt

RESTRICTED THE FLYING DUTCHMAN No. 54 X.H. 40.

Friday, October 6th, 1944.

Distributed by the Allied Air Forces.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Walcheren picture (see page 9 for editorial)

Two maps of Holland.

* * *

BOX: - TO OUR READERS.

The Allied Supreme Command knows exactly about the development of the position in the parts of Holland that are still in German hands. They realise that in coming weeks a regular, reliable news supply is of the greatest importance for the Dutch people and have decided to distribute the weekly 'Vliegende Hollander' as much as possible as a daily paper.

The Allied Supreme Command urge Dutch readers not to keep copies of this paper, but to pass them on to others in a quick, careful and efficient way. Pilots are risking their lives to bring you this news. Pass it on!

* * *

THE OPERATIONS IN THE NETHERLANDS.

A Survey of Allied Military Operations for the Liberation of our Fatherland.

London, October 6th.- Two phases may be distinguished in the Allied military operations since June 6th. The first phase was the hard static battle in the Normandy-bridgehead. In this stage it was the intention of the Germans to push the Allied landing-forces back into the sea. The purpose of the Allies was to build up the bridgehead as a basis for grand-scale offensive activities. The unfolding of this action was made difficult by the fact that the frontline, running from the neighbourhood of Caen to the south of Cherbourg, was very short. Also during several weeks the operations of of the Allied Air Forces were impeded by very bad weather. In the end of July, however, military operations entered the second phase: the war of movement started.

First the troops of the American General Bradley broke through the German front. The American tanks pushed through, passed Avranches (where Normandy and Brittany meet), cut off the Brittany peninsular, reached the Loire, and advanced along a broad front - using the Loire as protection for their right flank - in an easterly direction through Anjou towards Orleans and Paris.

Hitler ordered a counter-offensive. The Germans tried to break through towards Avranches and thus to cut off the American tanks from their base. This counter-offensive was stopped and had the disadvantage for the German Command that the German Seventh Army (amongst which were the best German armoured divisions) had got stuck in difficult terrain with long drawn-out lines of supply. The Americans swung to the North, the British pried loose the German hinge at Caen and after a short period of fierce fighting the German Seventh Army was decisively defeated. The Battle of France had been decided. The pursuit of the enemy retreating in confusion, began. On the east flank this pursuit was entrusted to the American First Army (General Hodges) and the American Third Army (General Patton). The Third Army advanced in the direction of Lorrain, and only in the beginning of September it was temporarily brought to a standstill by the Germans in the proximity of the Moselle. Towards the South, Patton made contact with the Seventh Army of General Patch, which on August the 15th, had landed on the French Riviera, had pursued the Germans through the valley of the Rhone and the Saone and advanced towards the Gap of Belfort.

The pursuit of the Germans on the Western flank was the work of the First Canadian Army - (General Crerar) and the Second British Army (General Dempsey). Canadians and British forced the Seine between Paris and Rouan. Part of the Germans reinforced the garrisons of the Channel ports - part in loose formations tried to brake through to the Heimat. Practically all cohesion had disappeared from the German armies as a whole. A front no longer existed. Allied tank columns thundered ahead. General Hodge advanced through the valley of the Meuse, General Dempsey entered Belgium, liberated Brussels on September the 3rd., Antwerp on September the 5th.

THE OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN BELGIUM

The most urgent problem for the German Command was at that moment the formation of a new front and the gaining of time. The German Command rightly assumed that it would be impossible for the Allies to keep up their offensive at this pace for indefinite time. Most of the Allied supplies were still conveyed across the open beaches of Normandy. Cherbourg was only gradually put into operation. Havre, Calais and Dunkirk were still in German hands. The fall of Antwerp was a serious set-back for the Germans, but as long as they could dominate the mouth of the Scheldt, the port of Antwerp could not be used by the Allies.

Although the German Command in the West had lost nearly one million men and gigantic quantities of material, it still had a fairly large number of divisions at its disposal. Hundreds of thousands of men were drawn from the German industries, and from the occupation troops in Holland, in view of the improbability of Allied landings on the heavily defended North-sea coast, a considerable part was sent to the South. But where was the new front to be built up?

The zone, where the Germans decided to make a stand, was generally indicated as the foreground of the river Rhine. This foreground was favorable. It consisted of Vosgues, the German mountains west of the Rhine and the Eiffel. On top of that it contained the German Siegfried line. How was this zone to be continued to the north?

Obviously the German Command decided to put up a defence at and near the broad Dutch rivers. In order to gain time for their further defence, they organised temporary defence lines on the canals in the Belgian Kempen. In the first two weeks of September heavy fighting, took place there, in which the Royal Netherland Brigade "Princess Irene" took part with great fighting spirit. Across Belgium the Allied convoys pushed to the north and General Dempsey concentrated his tanks immediately south of the Dutch border.

AIRBORNE LANDINGS

At that historic moment, when the Allied offensive seemed halted, the Allied Supreme Command decided to make a hazardous endeavour to master the barriers of the Maas, Rhine and Waal in one great thrust. On Sunday, September 17th, the greatest airborne-landings in history were effected. Parachute troops and gliders were dropped in the nieghbourhood of the bridges, which had to be used by the British tanks in order to reach Holland north of the rivers. Monday, September 18th, Eindhoven was liberated. Tuesday evening the British tank force was just south of Nymegen. The airborne troops had not yet taken the vital bridge across the Waal - which is the widest water obstacle. Tuesday and Wednesday fanatical fighting was going on. Wednesday evening the bridge, which as if by a miracle was undamaged, fell into Allied hands.

The Germans had had time to recuperate from their surprise. From two directions (East and West) they attacked fiercely the narrow corridor of supply Noord Brabant, and three times they succeeded in cutting off this traffic artery. The soft soil in the Betuwe was not suitable for tank operations, the weather prevented strong intervention by the Allied Air Force, whose air-fields were at some distance behind the front-line, and the Germans had drawn up a strong anti-tank screen across the main road Nymegen-Arnhem. The result was that the Germans remained in possession of the traffic bridge near Arnhem. The Airborne-troops, which had landed there had prevented the Germans from using the bridge in the days when the fate of the Waal-bridge was in the balance, but afterwards they had had to retreat north of the Rhine near Oosterbeek. From there, after nine days and nights of heroic resistance, two thousand survivors were withdrawn across the Rhine.

Maas and Waal had been overcome. The Rhine was not. The bold Allied plan of attack was eighty per cent successful. The missing twenty per cent had to be fought all over again, but now under more difficult circumstances.

CONSOLIDATION AND CONCENTRATION

The phase which began then, was to consolidate the captured positions and concentrate the forces necessary for the new offensive.

The American First Army made South Limburg its base for the first attack on the Siegfried line in the nieghbourhood of Aachen. At the other end of the Allied attacking front the eastern part of Zeeuwsch-Vlaanderen was liberated by Polish and Canadian troops. Other parts of the Canadian First Army exercised pressure on the Germans North of Antwerp, with the object of weakening the German attacks from West-Brabant on the Allied supply corridor. Near Nijmegen the situation was, however difficult for another few days. The Germans attacked from the South East (the Reichswald) and from the North. Moreover, they tried with bombers and dive bombers, floating mines and by means of divers who affixed explosives, to blow up the bridge. This bridge was quite rightly being called by an R.A.F. staff officer "the most important piece of masonry in the whole of Europe."

In Noord Brabant the Allied corridor was being gradually widened. The German troops who had crossed the Maas at Venlo, were pushed eastwards from the Peel by American tank formations. From one line from Oss to Eindhoven the Allied front shifted westwards - in the direction of 's-Hertogenbosch and Tilburg. At the same time the Canadians advanced over the Antwerp-Turnhout Canal northwards.

These introductory offensive actions of the Allies was countered on all sectors by violent German resistance. They stubbornly defended the area in front of the great rivers, and concentrated their troops from Western Holland and Western Germany, at the most important point- Arnhem. These movements, which had already been considerably delayed, was further hampered by the Allied air force.

The Allied High Command had made every effort to liberate Holland as soon as possible. The quick German reactions, coupled with disappointments such as very bad weather, has delayed the execution of some plans. But it was a delay which does not mean it has been put off.

LOGBOOK

Focal Points.

During the course of the last few weeks the Dutch Government has collected an overwhelming amount of material which has come from the occupied Fatherland - material which proves the unbroken resistance, but also the frightening degree of hardship and privation. For reasons of security the publication of this material was postponed for the time being. At the end of this week the Government has however decided that the time has come when the entire free world should know the heroic but difficult part which the Dutch people have fulfilled in the framework of the Allied conduct of the war. Full light should especially be thrown on the railway strike which is outstanding in the history of Europe's resistance against the Nazi regime, as an expression of general solidarity among all sections of the population.

Through the efforts of the British Ministry of Information a big press conference was arranged on October 6th in London, which was attended by the representatives of the entire free world press - belligerent and neutral, British and Americans. Prime Minister Gerbrandy, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs spoke at the conference. They gave facts and figures. Hard facts and dry figures, which covered a world of struggle and misery. The reports by the Ministers about the resistance in Holland, the actions of the underground movement, the German flooding and plundering, the terror that cries to heaven, made a deep impression on the journalists. They put innumerable questions which were answered by the Ministers. The information obtained by them found its way to hundreds, if not thousands of publications representing public opinion in the Allied and neutral world.

At the moment Holland is the focal point of the free nations, both on account of the war operations taking place on her soil and the disclosures about the internal situation. They know now that a great demonstration of national will has taken place - and is being maintained.

May this realisation that these facts are known, strengthen all those fighting and suffering in the Fatherland under pressing difficulties.

HOLD OUT

Prof. Gerbrandy on the railway strike.

London, October 5th. The Prime Minister Professor Gerbrandy, intended to speak on Radio Orange on Thursday night about the railway strike. Owing to an urgent conference with the British Prime Minister Churchill, Prof. Gerbrandy was prevented at the very last moment from appearing at the studio. The text of his address was thereupon read by A. den Doolaard. On Friday afternoon Prof. Gerbrandy repeated his speech personally before the microphone. It reads as follows:

SPEECH TO BE DELIVERED BY PROF. GERBRANDY OVER RADIO ORANGE ON OCTOBER 5th 1944, 7.15. G.M.T.

Compatriots,

On the 17th September the Netherlands Government ordered over Radio Orange a general strike of railway workers throughout Holland. The Government realised that this decision would entail very great consequences for the country. Nevertheless the decision was taken after serious deliberation with the Allied Supreme Command which had stressed the urgent strategic and tactical necessity of such a measure. The Government was also influenced by an urgent request from the occupied country itself for the proclamation of a strike. The Government had received such requests from Holland before but it has always refused them hitherto because it felt the time was not ripe.

The date fixed for the strike was not a matter of chance for on September the 17th massive Allied air operations were set on foot. When airborne troops have to be dropped far in advance of the frontline the hazards of such an operation are very great. In such an operation the arrival of reinforcements and supplies depends in the highest degree upon the weather and airborne troops are obliged to fight on their own until the land-forces reach them. The only efficient means at our disposal for retarding the arrival of enemy troops and supplies, so far as possible, was the stopping of railway traffic. Holland obviously owed it to her Allies to throw the entire weight of her available support into the scales. Her efforts were successful. The railway personnel from the highest to the lowest carried out the Government's instructions in the most determined fashion. Everybody in Holland knew what was at stake. The influence of the strike was immediately felt. It forced the Germans to make detours in bringing up their reinforcements and this was one of the reasons why the hard and critical struggle for the bridge across the Waal was decided in favour of the Allies.

Very little, too little has been said about the results of this strike. When on October the 2nd the Government announced that by putting a stop to railway traffic the Dutch people had rendered excellent service to the Allied operations, this was almost an understatement. Unfortunately the manoeuvre which succeeded on the Meuse and the Waal did not succeed on the Rhine. For this reason the initial speed of the Allied advance was temporarily slowed down. Such are the fortunes of war. This set-back which many gallant Allied fighters paid for dearly with their blood had consequences for the population of occupied Holland, consequences which must now be considered.

The results of the strike we need not elaborate. You are feeling them daily. Two effects we must however distinguish - on the one hand the coal position, on the other hand the food position. It must be emphasized that the decisive factor determining the coal position is not the strike, but the fact that the front line now runs between the coal mines in Limburg and the rest of Holland. With or without the railway strike the coal situation in the occupied territories would have become hopeless owing to the fact that Limburg can no longer supply the rest of Holland with coal. The front has entirely isolated occupied territory from Limburg. With or without the railway strike the electric power stations feeding large towns would become idle . With or without the railway strike gas supplies would cease. With or without the railway strike the delivery of domestic fuel would have been faced with unsurmountable difficulties.

As regards the food position the picture is different. It must first be stated that the Germans had already disorganised the food position and the food supply would in any case have suffered through requisitioning of Dutch railways for German military purposes. This does not alter the fact that the food supply, which is naturally greatly dependent on the railways, is now experiencing tremendous difficulties. We should fail to show the slightest understanding of your difficulties if we omitted to say here openly, that there would be a threat of famine particularly in the large towns if liberation were postponed for long. But, you will say why does the Government, while it speaks so calmly about this awful catastrophy refrain from adding that it is considering calling off the railway strike. Compatriots, there are very sound reasons against such an action, which we must now go into.

Firstly, and returning to the coal position for a moment let us examine the German offer. Through the traitor's transmitter Radio Hilversum, the German authorities offered to supply Holland with German coal on condition that the strike was called off.

If the Netherland Government now reaffirms its attitude it does this consciously in face of every German offer. Towards these Government and people can take one attitude only: one of entire distrust and entire rejection. Every thinking Dutchman knows this. Bitter experience teaches us that Germans never keep their word. When they offer to supply Holland with German coal their real intention is to supply their front and their troops in our country with the help of the Dutch. If the railway strike were to be called off the strikers could not expect any general amnesty. All they could expect would be a horrible revenge upon thousands of railway men who have gone underground and who would walk into the lions mouth. For ours is a pitiless enemy. The way in which he makes hostages amongst strikers' families and destroys their homes and household goods proves this sufficiently. The Germans would only misuse the railway system, if it came into action again. As has been shown by the way in which they have carried off supplies of food materials machinery etc., still left in the country. They started this already with the help of our railway men. They would not only carry off our last supplies but it is quite in keeping with their general behavious to drive all our rolling stuff into Germany. This would help to cover their most urgent needs. German railway stock, long over-loaded, long worn out, can only be supplemented by robbery at our expense.

The weightiest reason for continuing the strike I have kept to the last. If the railways were to be re-started in Holland, the Allied Supreme Command would have to take over the task, now performed with unselfish devotion by the railway men at the price of their blood. They have stopped traffic for all the practical purposes. This action, which made so deep an impression throughout the world is their glory and that of Holland whatever the tragedies which may accompany it. If the strike were called off, the Allied Air Forces would have to interfere to a much greater extent than hitherto and would have to aim at targets manned and served by Dutchmen. Such action would also stop all transport over the entire occupied territory. In that event also there would be unavoidable consequences; the threat of famine, power stations idle, gasworks idle moreover numbers of victims among civilians, however hard pilots might try to avoid this by accurate aiming. Worst of all for the future would be the destruction of the railway system, not only immediately behind the front line but throughout the country.

Taking all these things into consideration and accepting full moral responsibility for the decision of September the 17th, the Government remains convinced that the country's interests would in no way be served by calling off the strike. The watchword remains therefore: Hold fast all along the line despite all difficulties until with God's help the enemy is thrown out of our country. The Government trusts that in acting thus we shall be acting in the spirit of the fighters themselves. May they be strengthened by the conviction that the heavy sacrifices already made and still to be made will make a powerful contribution to victory, to liberation and to peace at last.

On Wednesday October 4th British units of the land forces landed in the area of the Adriatic on the Greek mainland and captured the town of Patras; this marks the beginning of the liberation of the Greek mainland.

This operation had begun a few days before with British landings on Kythera and other islands in the Aegean, which were occupied by Commando troops. This was followed by parachute and other airborne landings on an airfield which had been abandoned by the enemy near Petras, which with the aid of the Greek population had been put into working order quickly, so that the Spitfires were given an opportunity to cover the landings and hinder the Germans from defending the landing places.

The capture of Petras the second largest Greek harbour will not only hasten the evacuation of the German troops which is connected with great dangers in the retreat through the mountain passes in the North, but it is also of great importance for the supplying of the Greek territories in question.

CAPTION WALCHEREN PICTURE.

On this aerial photograph taken by a reconnaissance plane of the R.A.F., part of the breach made on Tuesday October 3rd by Lancaster bombers on the dyke at Westkappelle can be seen below. A strong German artillery position is shown above the breach which though so far not submerged, has been cut off from all supplies by the flood. The "Vliegende Hollander" will publish new photographs in further issues showing the batteries completely submerged.

SHORT NEWS ITEMS

Winston Churchill paid a sincere tribute on October 5th in the House of Commons to the defenders of Warsaw who had resisted so heroically for 63 days a heavy offensive of the Wehrmacht and the S.S.

1,000 American bombers bombed German railway communications within the battle area in the Betuwe last Thursday. General Dempsey made a limited attack there on Wednesday which brought British troops 3 km. from the bridge at Arnhem.

Troops from Wales liberated Hilvarenbeek, south of Tilburg on October 4th.

Twelve German sub-lieutenants last Thursday 20 km. in rubber suits through the Waal to affix explosives to the bridges near Nijmegen. The attempts to blow up the bridges, however, failed. On their way back the Germans were discovered. Two were killed by gunfire, ten taken prisoner.

On October 5th the Russians were only 15 km. north-east of Belgrade.

For the dissemination of papers and pamphlets by air the Allied Air Forces used pamphlet bombs each of which contain ten thousand copies. By means of a barometric fuse these bombs explode at an altitude of about 1000 metres. The bomb casing bursts into harmless fragments - and the pamphlets whirl down on a fairly limited area.

The petrol installations of Balikpapan have been bombed twice by American bombers during the past week.

Near Klooga (Estonia) a concentration camp has been discovered where the Germans had murdered three thousand Jews, Poles, Russians and Estonians. The corpses had been burnt, some were only partially destroyed.

The Germans have stolen between four and five hundred valuable paintings from the museums at Florence, among others a famous Rembrandt.

On October 4th Dr. van Mook said in Washington that all reports from the NEI showed that it was the desire of the Indonesians to become freed as soon as possible from the Japanese yoke.

The Press Bureau ANEP has opened an office in Brussels.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM PRINCE BERNHARD

Headquarters of the Dutch Forces, 5th October. "In order to help the forces under My command as much as possible, it is of the greatest importance, that all weapons still found in occupied territory, should be handed over immediately to the local resistance leader appointed by me."

BERNHARD, PRINCE OF THE NETHERLANDS.

INDEXED

HET LOGBOEK

"HERRIJZEND NEDERLAND"

Een lichtpunt in pikdonkere, barre weken: de stem van het vrije Nederland weerklinkt in den æther vanaf bevrijd Nederlandsch gebied.

Een zender wien de passende naam "Herrijzend Nederland" gegeven werd, is gedurende vele uren dagelijks in de lucht op 420 meter. De golflengte verschilt slechts een fractie van die van Radio Hilversum, maar een wereld scheidt de uitzendingen van "Herrijzend Nederland" van de laatste stuiptrekkingen van het jammerlijk radio-bedrijf, dat vier jaar lang vergeefs heeft getracht ons volk te vergiftigen.

Slechts luttele weken nadat de eerste gedeelten van Nederland bevrijd waren en terwijl alle bekende zenders zich nog in vijandelijke handen bevinden, is "Herrijzend Nederland" zijn uitzendingen begonnen. Dit was slechts mogelijk dank zij een technische prestatie, waarmee een aantal moedige vaderlanders zich groote verdiensten hebben verworven voor de nationale taak. Meer kan hiervan nog niet gezegd worden. Ook de vijand leest dit blad.

Het zij intusschen den staf van Radio Oranje, op welks kantoor de *Vliegende Hollander* redactioneel wordt gereed gemaakt, vergund, hier uiting te geven aan zijn diepe vreugde dat voortaan de uitzendingen vanuit Londen terzijde gestaan en voorgegaan zullen worden door het gesproken woord van vaderlandschen bodem. Wij zijn er van overtuigd dat "Herrijzend Nederland" ons volk in zijn verbeten worsteling zal bezielen en bijstaan, tot gansch Nederland met zijn eigen vrijen radio-omroep volledig herrezen is.

DE JONGSTE ZEVEN DAGEN

Maandag, 2 October. Bajonetgevechten bij nieuw Amerikaansch offensief ten Noorden van Aken. 1.200 Vliegende Forten en Liberators bombardeeren doelen achter de Duitsche linies in het Westen. De Russen in Joegoslavië 125 k.m. van Belgrado.

Dinsdag, 3 Oct. De West-Kappelsche dijk, die Walcheren tegen de zee beschermt, door de R.A.F. met 5½-tons bommen doorbroken. 1000 Geallieerde bommenwerpers bombardeeren doelen in Zuid-Duitschland. De verdedigers van Warschau capituleeren.

Woensdag, 4 Oct. De Amerikaansche bres in de Siegfriedlinie ten N. van Aken vergroot. De Russen in Joegoslavië 25 k.m. van Belgrado. Makassar, op de Z.W.-kust van Celebes, door de Amerikanen gebombardeerd.

Donderdag, 5 Oct. Canadeesche 1e leger maakt ten N.O. van Antwerpen contact met Britsche 2e leger. 1000 zware Amerikaansche bommenwerpers vallen Duitsche doelen achter het front aan. Geallieerde landingen in Griekenland (bij de haven Patras) en in Albanië.

Vrijdag, 6 Oct. Canadeezen over breed front over Leopoldkanaal. Troepen van Britsche 2e leger naderen Tilburg. Berlijn en Hamburg aangevallen; 350.000 brandbommen op Saarbrücken. Patras—vrijwel intact—in Geallieerde handen.

Zaterdag, 7 Oct. Doorbraak van Amerikaansche troepen door de Siegfriedlinie ten N. van Aken; Alsdorf genomen. Canadeezen nemen Ossendrecht. 5000 Geallieerde vliegtuigen doen grootsten dagaanval op West-Europa. Nieuw groot Russisch offensief op Oost-Pruisen.

Zondag, 8 Oct. Generaal Pattons Amerikaansche 3e leger doet nieuwen aanval tusschen Metz en Nancy op 35 k.m. breed front. Lancasters van de R.A.F. vernielen den Kembs-dam in den Rijn bij Mulhausen. Aken geïsoleerd door Amerikaansch offensief. Geallieerde vliegtuigen brengen bij Ceram en Halmaheira 25 Japansche kustvaarders tot zinken.

NEDERLAND IN HET MIDDELPUNT DER AANDACHT

De vrije wereld vonnist den Duitschen terreur

De onthullingen van Prof. Gerbrandy en Mr. van Kleffens maken diepen indruk.

Londen, 9 October.—**J.l. Vrijdag is te Londen een persconferentie gehouden waarop de minister-president prof. Gerbrandy en de minister van buitenlandsche zaken, mr. van Kleffens, aan de pers in de Geallieerde en neutrale wereld uitvoerige inlichtingen hebben verstrekt over de toestanden in de nog door den vijand bezette gedeelten van ons vaderland. Het door hun onthulde materiaal is in honderden bladen opgenomen. Gezien den slechten toestand waarin de verbindingen in ons vaderland verkeeren, meenen wij er goed aan te doen, hier een overzicht te geven van de bijzonderheden die door de Nederlandsche regeering zijn bekendgemaakt op grond van betrouwbare inlichtingen uit bezet gebied.**

Vernieling der havens.

In de afgeloopen weken hebben de Duitschers zesduizend vernielingsspecialisten naar Rotterdam gezonden. Zij hadden tot taak, de havenwerken van Rotterdam, Schiedam en Vlaardingen op te blazen. Op 27 September begonnen zij met de vernieling van de kademuren en de kranen van de Maas- en Rijnhaven. De machinehal van de Droogdok-Mij., het Havenbedrijf "Vlaardingen-Oost," en een aantal dokken gingen de lucht in. In de kantoren van Wilton werden handgranaten naar binnen gegooid. De Centrale Maashaven werd op 28 September vernield. Voorts werden vernieldingen uitgevoerd bij en aan de werven van Piet Smit, Wilton, Gusto, Van der Giessen, Boelen te Bolnes, de dokken van Furness te Schiedam, de machines en pompinstallaties van de Rotterdamsche Droogdok-Mij., en drie gemeentedokken. De loodsen van de Holland-Amerika-Lijn, kranen en loopbruggen, ja, de elevatoren en kademuren van de graansilo's (oorlogsnoodzaak!) gingen de lucht in. Begin October waren te Rotterdam zeven kilometer kademuur verwoest. In den Waterweg werden, midden in den vaargeul, enkele groote schepen tot zinken gebracht.

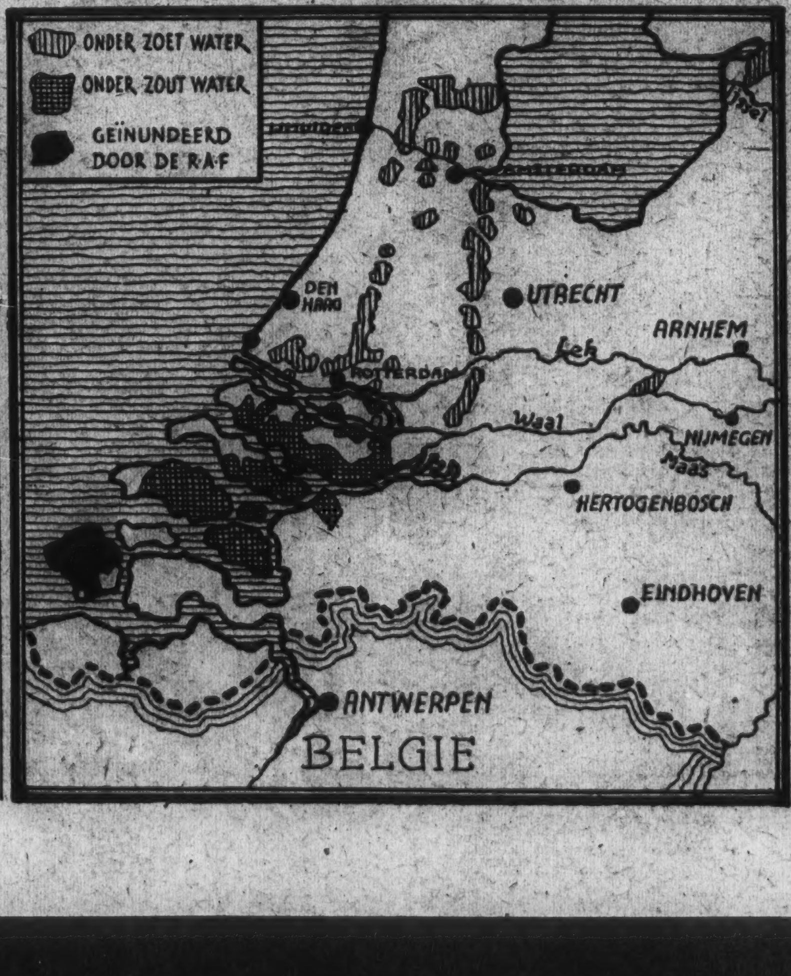
Op 21 September was de vernieling van de haven van Amsterdam begonnen. In kaden en loodsen werden gaten gereten. De kranen stortten in het water. De drijvende bok van Werkspoor, de kranen aan de Handelskade en de Levantkade zonken weg, de Petroleumhaven brandde uit. Op het IJ en in het Noordzeekanaal werden schepen en boeien tot zinken gebracht.

Inundaties.

De Nederlandsche regeering heeft aan de pers een kaart verstrekt waarop de omvang der inundaties begin October stond aangegeven. Er blijkt uit dat de Duitschers het grootste gedeelte van de Zuidhollandsche eilanden onder water hebben gezet, benevens Schouwen-Duiveland, St. Philipsland, Tholen en West-Zeeuwsch-vlaanderen. Dwars door Noord en Zuid-Holland en Westelijk Utrecht loopen twee inundatiestrooken. Voorts is een gedeelte van de Betuwe geïnundeerd tusschen Rijn en Waal, in de buurt van Kesteren. Dan zijn, in Overijsel, groote inundaties uitgevoerd bij Zwartsluis en Hasselt, en, tenslotte, in Groningen, tusschen Damsterdiep en Eemskanaal. De groote sluizen bij Vreeswijk en Wijk-bij-Duurstede zijn ondermijnd. Ook hebben de Duitschers explosieve ladingen aangebracht in enkele van de belangrijkste dijken die West-Nederland beschermen tegen zee- en rivierwater. Nederland heeft door de inundaties al bijna een vijfde van het totale voor landbouw en veeteelt beschikbare gebied verloren.

Evacuaties.

Velsen, IJmuiden, Beverwijk, Den Helder en een gedeelte van Haarlem-Noord zijn ontruimd. Ook worden bewoners geëvacueerd uit het Westland en uit Maassluis. Van den Zuidelijken Veluwerand zijn 35.000 personen gedwongen, hun huis te verlaten. Zij trokken in stoeten Noordwaarts over de Veluwe. De Duitschers lieten hun militaire vrachtauto's tusschen de burgers rijden. In Zuid-Limburg hebben de Duitschers de bevolking van Kerkrade in een stroomenden regen naar de Geallieerde linies gezonden. Men mocht slechts meenemen wat men dragen kon. In Brabant hebben de Duitschers hun beestachtige evacuaties bemanteld met den leugen, dat de Geallieerden op het punt stonden, de te ontruimen steden te beschieten.



De terreur.

De Duitsche propaganda beweert dat geen weerwraak genomen is op de stakende spoorwegmannen. Nederland weet beter! Vijf dagen na het begin der staking had de regeering reeds bericht dat van 16 gevangen genomen spoorwegmannen 13 waren gefusilleerd. Tal van executies hebben plaatsgevonden in Zwolle. Het dorp Berkel in Zuid-Holland is door de SS platgebrand, omdat Geallieerde toestellen in de buurt wapenen zouden hebben uitgeworpen. Putten op de Veluwe is ook platgebrand. Vrijwel de gansche bevolking werd gedeporteerd. In Apeldoorn werden 21 mannen, die weigerden voor de Duitschers graafwerk te verrichten, doodgeschoten. In tal van streken van ons vaderland, vooral in het Oosten, is de mannelijke burgerbevolking tusschen 18 en 50 jaar, geheel of gedeeltelijk opgeroepen om stellingen aan te leggen voor de Duitschers. Zoover strekt de Duitsche woede zich uit dat in Den Haag het gebouw van de "Haagsche Courant" is opgeblazen, omdat de redactie geweigerd had, een propaganda-artikel op te nemen dat ten doel had, het moreel van de stakers en de bevolking te ondermijnen.

Reacties in de wereldpers.

De onthullingen van de Nederlandsche regeering omtrent de geweldsmaatregelen van de Duitschers en de dreigende hongersnood in het vaderland, hebben, gekoppeld aan het materiaal over den ongebroken weerstand op de publieke opinie diepen indruk gemaakt. De Engelsche en Amerikaansche bladen drukten de berichten over Nederland af op een vooraanstaande plaats in hun nummer, en vele redacties voegden er in hoofdartikelen hun eigen commentaar aan toe.

De Londensche "Times" schreef:

"Op het oogenblik waarop een snelle bevrijding zeker scheen, viel het het Nederlandsche volk ten deel, een lijden te ondergaan dat vermoedelijk veel zwaarder is dan wat tot dusver eenig onderdrukt volk in West-Europa heeft getroffen. Deze ramp is zoo groot, en de moed waarmee zij gedragen wordt, zoo treffend, dat woorden van medeleven tekort schieten. De ernst van de crisis in Nederland is een reden te meer voor het Geallieerd Opperbevel om alle krachten in te spannen teneinde den dag der bevrijding te verhaasten. Het is intusschen de taak der Verbonden Volkeren om zich er op voor te bereiden dat zij, wanneer die dag gekomen is, in staat zijn, het Nederlandsche volk allen bijstand te verleenen die in hun vermogen ligt."

De "Manchester Guardian":

"Niets is er dat ons tot grooter krachtsinspanning kan bewegen dan de woorden die prof. Gerbrandy op Vrijdag sprak. De gevaren die Nederland bedreigen, zijn groot. Sancties en dreigementen hebben meestal weinig invloed op de Duitschers. Toch ware het de taak der Verbonden Volkeren, gemeenschappelijk te waarschuwen dat de Duitschers voor wat zij thans in den oorlog aanrichten, een vreeselijken prijs zullen moeten betalen bij den vrede. En er zou nauwelijks een prijs mogelijk zijn voor het prijsgeven van een deel van Europa aan de golven."

De Londensche "Daily Telegraph":

"De Nederlandsche minister-president sprak met groote waardigheid en zonder één klacht te uiten over den prijs die Nederland betalen moet voor zijn bevrijding van het barbarendom. Maar de wereld dient te beseffen, hoe hoog die prijs is."

DE BEULEN VAN VUGHT

Londen 7 Oct. **De minister van justitie, mr. van Heuven Goedhart, kondigde in een redevoering voor Radio Oranje een gestrenge bestraffing aan voor de Duitsche beulen die in de afgeloopen weken in ons land hebben huisgehouden. Hij zeide:**

"De regeering draagt kennis van de schanddaden waaraan de Duitsche bezetting zich, met haar zekeren ondergang voor oogen, schuldig maakt. Zij weet, dat de Duitschers bezig zijn, ons volk te plunderen en te brandschatten. Zij weet, dat de Duitschers met hun klassieke verachting voor hun eigen handteekening onder internationale verdragen, zich thans vergrijpen aan leven en goed van volkomen weerlooze burgers. Zij weet ook dat zeer onlangs 1800 mannen en 80 vrouwen uit het concentratiekamp Vught naar Duitschland zijn gedeporteerd—mannen en vrouwen, vrijwel zonder bagage, gepropt in goederenwagens die met prikkeldraad waren omgeven, gedeporteerd naar de concentratiekampen Sachsenhausen en Oranienburg. De regeering weet voorts dat bijna een half duizend Nederlanders uit dit concentratiekamp zijn gefussilleerd, zonder vorm van proces, zonder verhoor, veroordeeld door een Standgericht buiten hun aanwezigheid. De namen dezer ongelukkigen werden bij appèl afgeroepen, en zoo gingen zij hun laatsten gang.

De regeering weet tenslotte dat in Apeldoorn een-en-twintig Nederlandsche mannen die weigerden, graafwerk te verrichten ten behoeve van den vijand, zonder vorm van proces op straat werden gefusilleerd.

De regeering is diep bewogen over het lot dat honderdduizenden treft, en zij is vastbesloten om de bedrijvers van al deze gruweldaden straks op te sporen en ze met niets ontziende gestrengheid te berechten.

Het is thans volkomen duidelijk dat Duitschland in de beschaafde wereld heeft afgedaan en dat het zich welbewust stelt buiten elken beschavingskring. De Nederlandsche regeering, die weet hoe barbaarsch ons volk thans lijdt onder het moordend juk van zijn onderdrukkers, neemt zich voor, geen enkel middel onbeproefd te laten om de bandieten in handen te krijgen die zich op zoo beestachtige wijze aan Nederlanders vergrijpen, en zij zal zich met overtuigen scharen aan de zijde van hen, die pleiten voor de uiterste gestrengheid bij de snel naderende afrekening.

Intusschen roept de Nederlandsche regeering alle Nederlanders dringend op om al die feiten en persoonsaanduidingen zorvuldig te verzamelen, die straks het werk van het opsporen en berechten van de beulen van ons volk kunnen vergemakkelijken."

Korte Berichten

- Sedert "D-dag", 6 Juni, hebben de Duitschers 123 generaals verloren, d.i. dus ruim een per dag.
- De Fransche raadgevende vergadering is uitgebreid tot 246 leden. 149 zijn vertegenwoordigers van de verzetsbewegingen in, en 25 van verzetsbewegingen buiten Frankrijk, 60 zijn senatoren en afgevaardigden, gekozen voor den wapenstilstand en 12 zijn vertegenwoordigers van de overzeesche gebieden.
- De Duitschers hebben het garnizoen van Duinkerken door de lucht wat materiaal gezonden. Een paar Duitsche vliegtuigen waren er evenwel 160 k.m. "naast" en lieten hun last vallen boven Dieppe, dat reeds sedert weken in Geallieerde handen is.
- Fotos van verkenningsvliegtuigen hebben aangetoond dat het Dortmund-Emskanaal bij den Britschen aanval van 23 Sept. ll. over een lengte van ongeveer 35 k.m. is drooggelegd. 123 schepen liggen hulpeloos op de droge kanaalbedding.
- De Fransche regeering onderzoekt grondig, hoe de "nieuwe rijken" aan hun geld komen, dat veelal is verdiend door leveranties aan de Duitschers of op den zwarten markt.

DE VLIEGENDE HOLLANDER

DAGBLAD VERSPREID DOOR DE GEALLIEERDE LUCHTMACHT

No. 55. MAANDAG 9 OCT. 1944.

ZWARE SLAGEN OP DUITSCHLAND

Londen, 9 _Oct._—Van Oost en West, in de lucht en te land, zijn aan Duitschland zware slagen toegebracht. De groote Rijndam bij Kembs ligt in puin. Bressen zijn geslagen in het Duitsche front bij Aken en bezuiden Metz. De Duitschers in Lithauen worden onder den voet geloopen, en het Roode Leger dringt in snel tempo Hongarije binnen. De bevrijding van Griekenland maakt goeden voortgang.

Zaterdag 7 October is een zwarte dag geweest voor Duitschland. Op dien dag hebben niet minder dan 3.000 zware Britsche en Amerikaansche bommenwerpers van bases in Engeland en Italië uit aanvallen op Duitschland gedaan.

De Amerikanen zonden ruim 1.400 Vliegende Forten en Liberators uit Engeland en bovendien 800 toestellen uit Italië, terwijl "Bomber Command" van de R.A.F. ruim 800 vliegtuigen naar Duitschland zond, waar slechts enkele uren tevoren bijkans 1.000 zware bommenwerpers hun opdracht met succes vervuld hadden. Bij den aanval overdag hebben 1.500 jagers de bommenwerpers geëscorteerd.

Rijn-dam vernield

Een bijzondere prestatie van de R.A.F. was het vernielen van den Kembs-dam in de Rijn, die ongeveer 15 k.m. ten Zuidoosten van Mulhausen aan den Franschen kant van de Rijn gelegen is.

Het vernielen van den dam geschiedde Zaterdagmiddag door een formatie van 13 Lancasters. Kort nadat de bommenwerpers hun werk gedaan hadden zag de piloot van een verkenningsvliegtuig twee bommen met vertraagde actie, elk van 5400 k.g., ontploffen, waarna de dam doorbrak en het water door de opening stroomde.

Aken bijna omsingeld

In het Westen heeft generaal Hodges' Eerste Leger een nieuwen aanval ingezet ten Oosten van Aken, die naar het Noordwesten was gericht met de bedoeling contact te krijgen met de Amerikaansche troepen, die reeds een bruggehoofd in de Siegfried Linie tusschen Geilenkirchen en Merkstein hebben ingericht. Aken is thans vrijwel omsingeld, aangezien de twee armen van de nijptang nog maar een 6 k.m. van elkaar verwijderd zijn en deze opening door de kanonnen der Amerikanen geheel bestreken wordt. Het Duitsche garnizoen bestaat o.a. uit 1.500 S.S.-mannen.

De Amerikanen veroverden op 8 October de belangrijke 250 m. hooge Crucifixheuvel, 6 k.m. ten Noordoosten van Aken, nadat eerst het kleine maar eveneens belangrijke dorpje Verlautenheide was bezet, dat een 5 k.m. ten Noordoosten van Aken ligt. De Amerikanen drongen hier tot Strab door.

Nieuw offensief

Generaal Patton's Derde Leger heeft op 8 October met tanks en infanterie een nieuw offensief ingezet tusschen Nancy en Metz over een frontbreedte van ruim 30 k.m.

Hierbij zijn de Amerikanen op enkele punten een kleine 10 k.m. gevorderd. Naar gemeld wordt, vordert dit offensief op bevredigende wijze. Er zijn tal van dorpen ten Noorden en Noordoosten van Nancy veroverd te weten: Arraye-et-Han, Molvron, Jeandelincourt, Serrières, Clemery, Fossieux en Ajoncourt.

Het gebied van deze nieuwe operatie bevindt zich ongeveer 24 k.m. ten Noorden en Noordoosten van Nancy.

In dit gebied zijn verder twee belangrijke hoogten veroverd: de Mont Toulon, 15 k.m. ten Noorden van Nancy en Heuvel No. 8, een 5 k.m. ten Oosten van de Mont Toulon. Het weer was op 8 October bijzonder gunstig, een factor die de Amerikanen zooveel mogelijk hebben uitgebuit.

Russisch offensief in Lithauen

De Russen hebben een nieuw offensief ingezet ten Noord- en ten Zuidwesten van Shavli in Lithauen, waar zij in de sterke vijandelijke stellingen zijn doorgedrongen en na een strijd van vier dagen ongeveer 100 k.m. zijn gevorderd. Hierdoor is de bres, die zij reeds eerder hadden geslagen, 280 k.m. breed geworden. Er zijn tal van steunpunten en ongeveer 2.000 plaatsen veroverd. Op den rechteroever van de Narew, in Polen, zijn vijandelijke tegenaanvallen afgeslagen.

In Hongarije hebben Russische troepen opnieuw verschillende plaatsen veroverd, onder meer Mezo-Tur (op een 130 k.m. ten Oosten van Boedapest) en Szentes (120 k.m. ten Zuidoosten van Boedapest) en nog een 150 plaatsen. Ten Zuidwesten van Turnu Severin hebben Russische troepen samen met Joegoslavische afdeelingen van het Bevrijdingsleger een aantal plaatsen veroverd. Zaterdag zijn op alle Russische fronten 156 Duitsche tanks vernield en 31 vliegtuigen neergeschoten.

Griekenland

De Geallieerde troepen in Griekenland hebben de buitenwijken van Korinthe bereikt. De haven Nauplion ten Zuiden van Argoli en de Golf van Argoli zijn thans in hun handen. Het grootste deel van de Peloponesus is thans van den vijand gezuiverd.

"HERRIJZEND NEDERLAND"

Luistert naar de uitzendingen van "Herrijzend Nederland," die dagelijks op golflengte 420 meter plaats vinden vanaf bevrijd Nederlandsch gebied. De tijden van uitzending zijn:

van 7 uur tot half 10
van 12 uur tot half 3
van 5 uur tot kwart over 10.

In de avonduitzending relayeert "Herrijzend Nederland" de uitzending van Radio Oranje van kwart over 8.

H.M. DE KONINGIN DANKT HET ENGELSCHE VOLK

Londen, 8 _Oct._—Hedenavond sprak H.M. Koningin Wilhelmina in het Engelsch een korte toespraak uit voor de Home Service van de BBC. Deze toespraak luidde aldus:

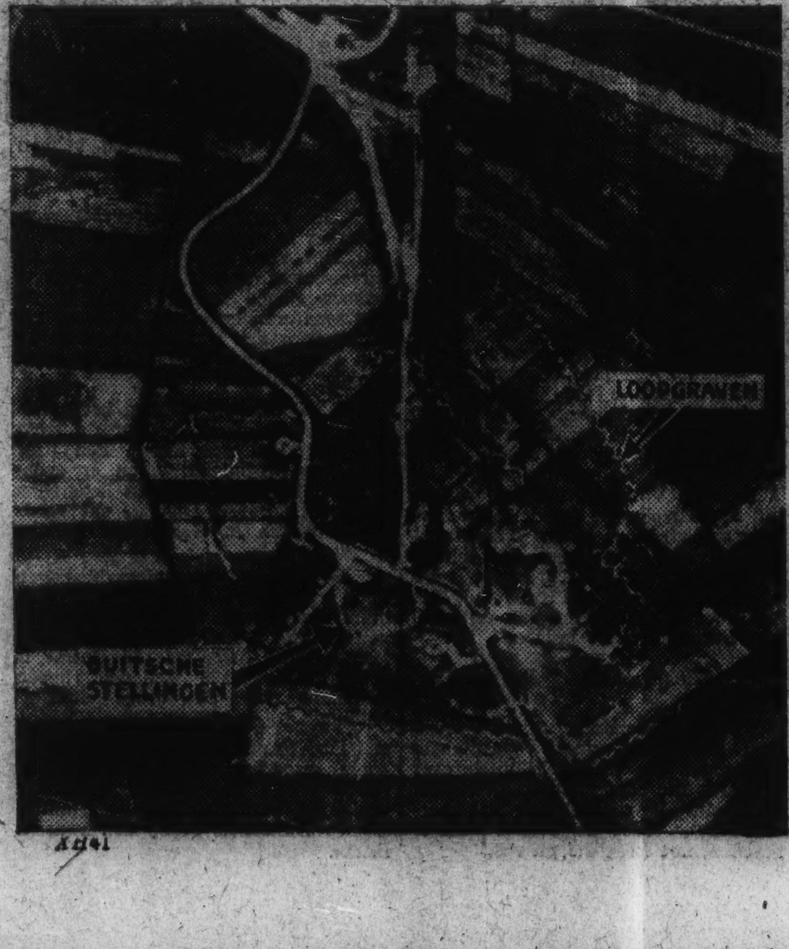
"Gedurende de vier lange jaren dat Mijn landgenooten—militairen zoowel als burgers—en Ik Uw gasten geweest zijn, hebt gij U niet alleen alle moeite gegeven opdat wij ons geheel thuis zouden gevoelen in Uw mooie land maar gij hebt zelfs voor ons aan Uwen huiselijken haard een plaats ingeruimd. Gij hebt ons zoovele bewijzen gegeven van Uw warme en oprechte vriendschap dat Ik Mij er over verheug, thans de gelegenheid te hebben onze dankbaarheid voor al Uw gastvrijheid te kunnen uitspreken. Wij zullen dit nimmer vergeten. Gedurende deze jaren zijn blijvende vriendschapsbanden aangeknoopt tusschen Mijn landgenooten en het Britsche volk.

Ik ben er zeker van dat Z.M. Koning George VI., door Mij de groote eer aan te doen Mij de Orde van den Kouseband te verleenen, daarmede uitdrukking heeft willen geven aan Zijn en Uwe waardeering voor het heldhaftig standhouden van Mijn volk, gedurende al dezen tijd op zijn geboortegrond, en voor de rol die het gespeeld heeft en blijft spelen in den titanischen strijd tegen onzen gemeenschappelijken vijand.

Waar Ik van zoo dichtbij al Uw sympathie voor het lijden van Mijn volk ondervonden heb, wil Ik U vertellen van de beproeving die het thans heeft te doorstaan. Ik veronderstel dat gij hebt vernomen hoe Mijn, geliefd land verwoest, onder water gezet en beroofd wordt terwijl de vernielingen op een ongehoorden en steeds toenemenden schaal voortgaan, en hoe het volk, gedurende nu reeds meer dan vier jaren, wreed onderdrukt wordt. Maar nu, na dit alles, zal binnen korten tijd ook nog de ondervoeding, waaraan ons volk vooral in de steden reeds zoo lang ten prooi is geweest, veranderen in hongersnood. Het zal niet lang meer duren, of er zal ook geen electriciteit, gas, brandstof of watervoorziening meer zijn. Ik laat het aan Uw verbeeldingskracht over, te beseffen wat dit alles beteekent.

God geve dat deze onherstelbare ramp tijdig zal kunnen worden afgewend.

Ook de Britten hebben een langdurigen en zwaren last moeten dragen. Zij hebben met den grootsten moed gevochten en de zwaarste offers gebracht. Wanneer ik dit zeg, gaan mijn gedachten, naar gij zeker zult begrijpen, in het bijzonder uit naar hen allen, die hun leven gaven voor en deelnamen aan den heldhaftigen en onvergetelijken strijd bij Arnhem. Moogt ook gij spoedig worden verlost van al Uw zorgen, en in staat zijn de welverdiende vruchten te plukken van Uw onwankelbare verdediging van recht en vrijheid. Laat ik daarom eindigen met het uitspreken van Mijn innigste wenschen voor een spoedige en beslissende overwinning van onze gemeenschappelijke zaak over al hare vijanden."



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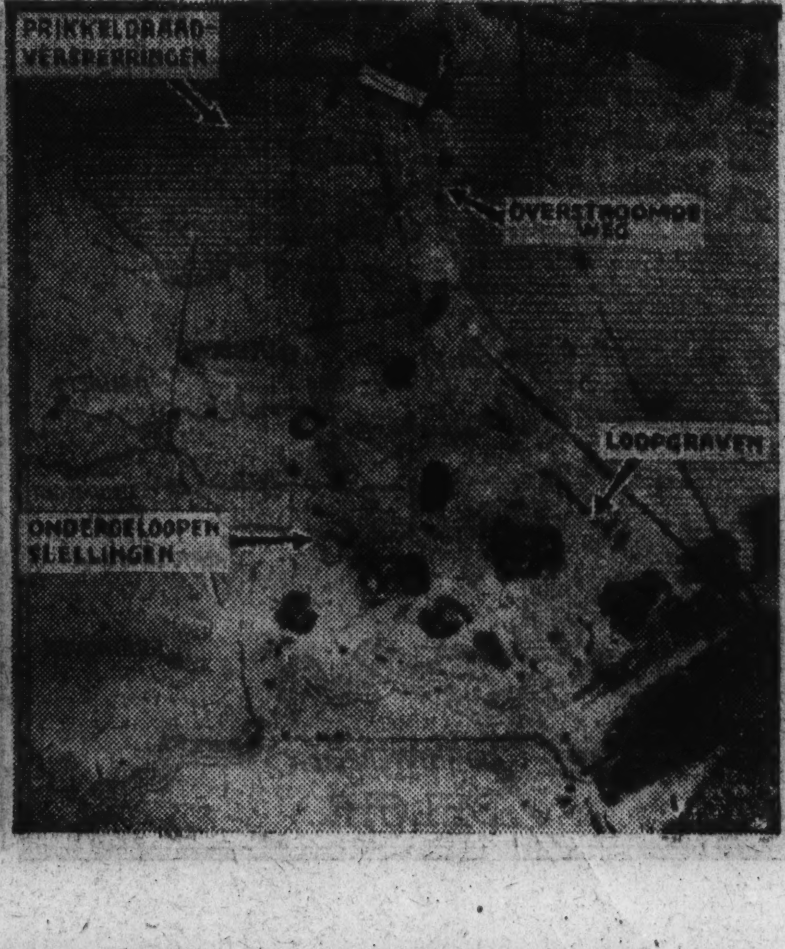

FOTOS WALCHEREN

LINKS: Een luchtopname van Duitsche geschutsposten op Walcheren voor de inundaties.

RECHTS: Dezelfde geschutsposten onder water. Men kan zien hoe het prikkeldraad van de stellingen nog juist boven het water uitsteekt.

Op Zaterdagmorgen 7 October sloegen 200 R.A.F.-bommenwerpers nieuwe, groote bressen in de dijken aan weerszijden van Vlissingen. Om 5 uur in den middag constateerde een verkenningsvliegtuig dat een sterk Duitsch fort bij Vlissingen reeds geheel door het water was omgeven.

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Nr. 178, Mittwoch, 11. Oktober 1944

NACHRICHTEN FÜR DIE TRUPPE

Amerikaner fordern bedingungslose Übergabe

Aachen erhält Ultimatum

Seit der Morgendämmerung wird in den Strassen von Aachen wieder gekämpft. Während deutsche Truppen in immer neuen Gegenangriffen versuchen, den Ring um Aachen im Nordosten zu durchstossen und eine Lebensader für die Stadt freizukämpfen, haben die Strassenkämpfe jetzt auch auf den Stadtteil Burtscheid im Süden übergegriffen.

Die Vorstadt Haaren im Nordosten ist aber nach letzten Meldungen jetzt ganz in der Hand der Amerikaner.

Eine vorübergehende Kampfpause trat im Stadtteil Forst ein, als gestern vormittag kurz vor 11 Uhr zwei amerikanische Offiziere und ein amerikanischer Soldat mit einer grossen weissen Fahne die zerschossene Trierer Strasse hinaufmarschiert kamen. Am Bahnhof Rote Erde wurden sie von deutschen Vorposten in Empfang genommen, bekamen mit ihren Taschentüchern die Augen verbunden und wurden zum nächsten Befehlsstand geführt. Dort erklärten sie, sie hätten eine schriftliche Mitteilung des amerikanischen Befehlshabers für den Kommandanten von Aachen

24 Stunden Frist

Die Mitteilung enthält eine Aufforderung zur bedingungslosen Übergabe der Stadt Aachen innerhalb von 24 Stunden. Anderenfalls würde Aachen in Schutt und Asche gelegt werden. Dieses Ultimatum wurde später auch im Londoner Rundfunk bekanntgegeben.

Nach Übergabe des Schreibens wurden die Amerikaner wieder mit verbundenen Augen zum Bahnhof Rote Erde zurückgeführt, marschierten zu ihrem vorgeschobenen Posten zurück, und der Kampf ging weiter.

Aus dem Kampfgebiet zwischen Aachen und Geilenkirchen liegen neue Meldungen nicht vor. Südlich Aachen mussten sich die deutschen Truppen bei Hürtgen nach drei Gegenangriffen weiter zurückziehen. Die Hauptstrasse von Monschau nach Düren ist jetzt bei Hürtgen durchschnitten.

Von den Kämpfen in Holland liegen noch folgende Meldungen vor:

Neuer Brückenkopf westlich Arnheim

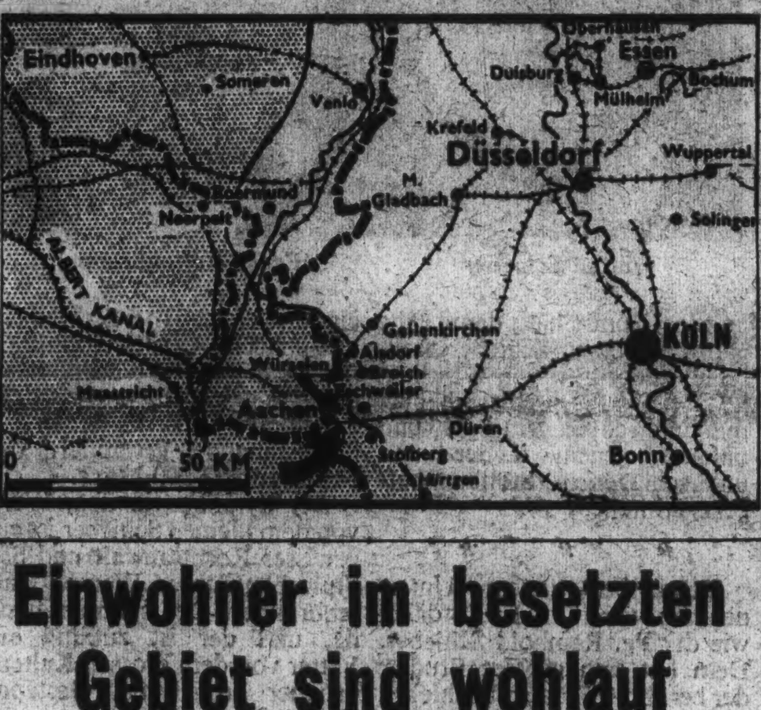
Einen neuen kleinen Brückenkopf über den Niederrhein westlich Arnheim haben sich deutsche Truppen bei Driel erkämpft. Im Raum zwischen dem Niederrhein und dem Waal kam es bei strömendem Regen sonst nur zu örtlichen Vorstösen von beiden Seiten.

An der Scheldemündung haben die Kanadier weitere Verstärkungen im Rücken der deutschen Truppen von der Schelde her gelandet. Sonst ist die Lage am Südufer unverändert.

Nördlich der Scheldemündung feuern die vom Meer umspülten deutschen Batterien auf der Insel Walcheren noch immer. Der schmale Geländestreifen über den die Strasse und die Bahn nach den Inseln Beveland und Walcheren führt, ist noch immer in deutscher Hand.

Der alliierte Angriff nordostwärts Nancy dauert an.

T.178



Die Russen erreichen die Ostsee bei Memel

Die Schlacht um Ostpreussen trat gestern in ein neues Stadium, als es den Sowjets gelang, nördlich und südlich Memel die Ostsee zu erreichen. Die Sowjets haben damit einen Sperriegel zwischen die in Kurland und in Ostpreussen kämpfenden deutschen Truppen geschoben, die Stadt Memel eingeschlossen und den Kampf auf ostpreussischen Boden getragen.

Nördlich Memel haben die Sowjets Deutsch-Krottingen und Nimmersatt besetzt, südlich davon erreichten Sowjetpanzer zwischen Memel und Heidekrug das Kurische Haff.

150 000 abgeschnitten

Die Grossoffensive der Sowjets greift zugleich auf die Ostgrenze Ostpreussens über. Die Sowjets stossen hier zwischen Wilkowischken und Jurburg vor und sind nach letzten Meldungen in die deutschen Abwehrstellungen eingedrungen.

Dagegen gelang es den deutschen Truppen in Kurland, den dritten Panzerkeil der Sowjets der auf Libau vorstösst, im Raum von Moscheiken zu halten. Für die 150 000 Mann in Kurland hängt jetzt alles davon ab, ob es gelingt, durch einen Gegenangriff von Süden her den Sperriegel der Sowjets bei Memel wieder aufzubrechen und damit die Verbindung zwischen Ostpreussen und Kurland wiederherzustellen.

Finnen vernichtet

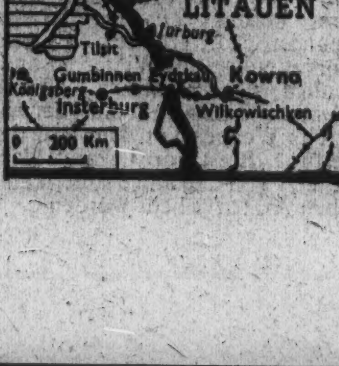
Von dem Mittel- und Nordabschnitt der Ostfront wird ferner gemeldet:

In Finnland wurde südlich Rovaniemi ein finnisches Bataillon, das abziehenden deutschen Kolonnen in die Flanke stossen wollte, im Gegenangriff geworfen und vernichtet.

An der Eismeerfront wehrten deutsche Gebirgsjäger sowjetische Umfassungsversuche ab.

Auf Ösel hält die deutsche Besatzung auf der Halbinsel Sworbe noch immer aus.

Im Brückenkopf von Riga wehren sich die Reste der Heeresgruppe Nord gegen die Sowjets, die zum Grossangriff auf die Festung angesetzt haben.



Gefahr für Budapest vergrössert

Die Gefahr für Budapest hat sich jetzt dadurch vergrössert, dass Sowjettruppen im Raum von Szolnok die Theiss überschritten und bereits zwischen Szolnok und Budapest stehen. Szolnok, das nur 80 km ostwärts Budapest liegt und noch im[illegible] umkämpft wird, ist [illegible]ch bereits umgangen.

[illegible]eiter südlich haben Sowjettruppen, die bei Zenta die Theiss überschritten hatten, Maria-Theresiopel erreicht und damit die direkte Eisenbahnlinie Belgrad-Neusatz-Budapest durchschnitten.

Honveds strecken die Waffen

Während jetzt Panzerverbände der Sowjets von Osten und Süden auf Budapest zu rollen, sind [illegible]che und rumänische Truppen [illegible]breczin eingebrochen und s[illegible] weiter nach Norden in Ric[illegible] auf die Beskiden vor. Es wird befürchtet, dass diese Verbände sich mit den Russen in den Ost-Beskiden vereinigen werden und dadurch die deutschen Truppen in den Ost-Karpaten und Nord-Siebenbürgen in einem grossen Kessel einschliessen.

Honved-Verbände, die den vordringenden Sowjets an der Theiss entgegengeworfen wurden, weigerten sich, weiter zu kämpfen und streckten die Waffen. Auch aus Budapest kommen neue Nachrichten, wonach das ungarische Volk immer offener die Einstellung des Kampfes verlangt.

5 Divisionen konzentriert

Auf Befehl der Führung hat Generaloberst Friessner jetzt drei deutsche Infanterie-Divisionen und zwe Divisionen der ungarischen Waffen-SS um Budapest konzentriert, um imNotfall die ungarische Hauptstadt auch gegen den Willen der Budapester Regierung als Igelstellung zu verteidigen.

Von den übrigen Kampfgebieten im Südosten liegen noch folgende Nachrichten vor:

Griechenland: Die Engländer haben die Hafenstadt Korinth besetzt. Ein griechisches Sicherungs-Bataillon, das Korinth verteidigen sollte, ging zu den Engländern über, die jetzt über den Korinth-Kanal weiter in Richtung auf Athen vorgehen.

Serbien: Aus Belgrad, das durch das Herandrängen der Sowjets aus allen vier Himmelsrichtungen immer mehr zu einer Igelstellung geworden ist, werden nur örtliche Kämpfe mit Partisane ruppen gemeldet. Die Sowjets haben mit dem Grossangriff noch nicht begonnen.

Einwohner im besetzten Gebiet sind wohlauf

Neue Berichte aus dem Reichsgebiet im Raum von Aachen bringen neutrale Korrespondenten.

Diese neuen Berichte stammen aus Palenberg, Übach und Alsdorf, Orten, die alle im Laufe der letzten Woche von den Amerikanern überrannt wurden.

Die besetzten Gebiete im Raum von Aachen hatten vor der Invasion rund 140 000 Einwohner, von denen nach bisherigen Ermittlungen fast 60 000 zurückgeblieben sind.

Den Berichten zufolge sind nur wenige der zurückgebliebenen Einwohner zu Schaden gekommen. In Palenberg und Übach sind zahlreiche Häuser zerstört, aber diejenigen, die in den Kellern Deckung genommen hatten, sind im allgemeinen mit dem Schrecken davongekommen.

Bergleute in Sicherheit

Aus Alsdorf, Schaufenberg, Oidtweiler und Baesweiler sind die zurückgebliebenen Einwohner nach hinten in Sicherheit gebracht worden.

Auch die Bergleute mit ihren Familien, die in den Zechen Carolus Magnus, Carl Alexander, Anna I und II, Wilhelmsschacht und anderen Gruben Zuflucht genommen hatten, sind wohlauf.

Die Zechenanlagen in den wichtigsten Gruben sind fast unbeschädigt. Sprengungen wurden vor der Räumung nicht vorgenommen. Pumpanlagen und Wetterzufuhr sind nicht zerstört. Die Flözarbeiten gehen weiter. Mit einer baldigen Wiederaufnahme der Förderung wird gerechnet.

Überall gelten die Anordnungen der Besatzungsbehörden. Versammlungen von mehr als 5 Personen sind verboten; Gottesdienste sind aber zugelassen. Ihre Rundfunkempfänger durften die Einwohner überall behalten. Das Tragen von Parteiuniformen ist verboten; von 9 Uhr abends bis 6 Uhr früh ist Ausgehverbot.

Führer-Botschaft an Jahrgang 1928

An die 15 und 16 jährigen Hitlerjungen des Jahrgangs 1928, die sich als Kriegsfreiwillige zur Wehrmacht gemeldet haben, hat der Führer eine Botschaft gerichtet, in der es heisst:

„In der Stunde der Bedrohung des Reichs habt Ihr ein leuchtendes Beispiel fanatischer Einsatz- und Opferfreudigkeit gegeben. Als junge nationalsozialistische Kämpfer müsst Ihr unser ganzes Volk an Standfestigkeit, zäher Beharrlichkeit und unbeugsamer Härte noch übertreffen.“

Reichsjugendführer Axmann hat dem Führer gemeldet, dass 70 vom Hundert der Hitlerjungen des Jahrgangs 1928dem Aufruf Folge geleistet haben, sich als Kriegsfreiwillige zu melden.

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Wer nochmal von Parteischiebern spricht

EIN KAMERAD ZUR LAGE

Ab und zu führt die Partei der Welt einen Schauprozess vor, gegen Verbrecher in ihren eigenen Reihen. Und das ist gewöhnlich derart eindrucksvoll, wie die da rücksichtslos die eigenen Pgs verdonnern — da muss sich ja jeder gewöhnliche Soldat und Volksgenosse sagen: Für diese Ehrenmänner kämpfen wir mit Begeisterung noch zehn Jahre. . . .

Da haben sie jetzt wieder vor dem Sondergericht in Linz so ein Ding gedreht. Da sind die sämtlichen, höheren Parteigrössen aus der Gegend in einen fürchterlichen Schieberskandal verwickelt gewesen. Ein Vetter vom Staatsrat Schieber war dabei, und ein Bruder von Herrn Kaltenbrunner. Da hat gar mancher Blut und Wasser geschwitzt und der halbe Gau Oberdonau hat schon danach gestunken.

Und dann hat die Partei zugeschlagen. Und hat mit tödlicher Sicherheit — keinen einzigen von den Schuldigen getroffen.

* * *

Das offizielle Opferlamm war der Kreisamtsleiter Rahofer aus Vöcklabruck. Den haben sie, zur Beruhigung der aufgebrachten Gaubevölkerung, ein Geständnis ablegen lassen.

Der hat sich also mächtig an die Brust schlagen müssen, und der hat gestanden: er hätte den Staat um 1 800 Liter Sprit betrogen. Die hätte er mit seinem Fräulein Braut verjuxt. Und ausserdem hätte er der Dame noch 30 Meter Stoff besorgt und einen grösseren Posten Schuhleder, beides von irgendwoher, wo er nicht gesollt hätte. . . Und es täte ihm sehr leid.

Nach diesem rührenden Geständnis, da konnte man natürlich den armen, irregeleiteten Kreisamtsleiter von Vöcklabruck nicht einfach aufhängen, wie so einen ganz gewöhnlichen Volksgenossen, der mit Sprit und Stoff und Leder geschoben hat. Schlimm genug für den armen Kreisamtsleiter Rahofer, dass er ganze 15 Monate Gefängnis gekriegt hat dafür.

Aber wenigstens braucht Pg. Rahofer die nicht abzusitzen. Und einen neuen Posten hat er auch schon, und der ist besser als der alte. Und das ist auch nicht mehr als recht und billig, dass die Partei die Verabredung einhält, auf die hin der Pg. Rahofer sich auf den Schwindel eingelassen hat. Der kleine Kreisamtsleiter hat brav und einsatzfreudig sein Geständnis abgelegt und hat damit die ganze, grosse Schiebergesellschaft gedeckt, die in Wirklichkeit den Riesenschleichhandel mit unterschlagenem Sprit und unterschlagenem Leder und unterschlagenen Stoffen aufgezogen hat.

* * *

Denn bei diesem Unternehmen waren so Leute dabei wie der Pg. Reinhold Schieber. Dem hat sein grosser Bruder, der berühmte Staatsrat Schieber ein wunderbares Textilwerk eingerichtet, in Vöcklabruck, mit Heeres- und SS-Aufträgen bis zum Hals. Und der kleine Bruder Schieber, der hat da immer feste feldgraue SS-Stoffe einfärben lassen (bei der weniger guten Heeres-Qualität lohnt sich das nicht so), und die sind dann schön marineblau und schokoladenbraun als Zivilstoffe in den Schleichhandel gewandert, der Meter zu 270-300 Mark.

Der Syndikus in dem Werk von dem kleinen Schieber ist ein gewisser Rechtsanwalt und SS-Sturmbannführer Werner Kaltenbrunner. Der ist immer noch da, und der ist zufällig ein Vetter von dem grossen Kaltenbrunner in Firma Gestapo. Kripo, SD & Abwehr.

Und mit so einer vornehmen Verwandschaft kann man sich zwar leisten, von Vöcklabruck aus den Schwarzhandel in Stoffen Sprit und Leder für die ganze Gegend zu organisieren— aber man kann sich nicht leisten, dabei erwischt zu werden.

* * *

Als die Sache also angefangen hat zu stinken, da haben die Herren beschlossen, den kleinen Kreisamtsleiter Pg. Rahofer vorzuschieben. Und dann haben sie die Gerichtsverhandlung mit Rahofers Geständnis und allem gross in die Zeitungen gesetzt, damit auch alle wissen, dass der Schuldige von der Partei erbarmungslos zur Strecke gebracht worden ist.

Und nach 14 Tagen, da is Vetter Kaltenbrunner, der Grosse, gekommen und hat verfügt: der Kreisamtsleiter Pg. Rahofer ist sofort aus dem Gefängnis zu entlassen. Und Bruder Schieber, der Grosse, der hat mit einer wirklich anerkennenswerten Geste der Dankbarkeit dem opferfreudigen Rahofer einen schönen, neuen Posten verschafft als Sozialdirektor bei der Alphalint Edelzellstoff GmbH. in Peschlmühle in Sachsen, die gehört dem grossen Schieber, wie so manches andere.

* * *

Also Alles ist in bester Ordnung. Das Sondergericht in Linz hat seine Schuldigkeit getan. Kein edles Glied ist verletzt worden. Und wer nochmal von Parteischiebern spricht, der untergräbt den Wehrwillen des deutschen Volkes und ist als Staatsfeind um die Ecke zu bringen.

Oblt. J. v.Ö.

DIE ZWEI GROSSEN

Walter Schieber *Ernst Kaltenbrunner*

Granatsplitter

Der erste Fall, dass ein ganzes deutsches Feldlazarett mit Stabswagen, Krankenwagen und Personal über die schwedische Grenze ging, um sich internieren zu lassen, wird aus der schwedischen Grenzstadt Haparanda gemeldet.

Hundertsiebzig verwundete Wehrmachtangehörige von der Armee Rendulic, die von aller Hilfe abgeschnitten im Feldlazarett Tornio in Finnland zurückgelassen worden waren, setzten eine Kolonne aus fünf Krankenwagen zusammen, die die Schwerverwundeten beförderten, während die Leichtverletzten zu Fuss über die schwedische Grenze marschierten.

Die 170 Wehrmachtflüchtlinge erhalten jetzt ausgezeichnete Pflege von schwedischen Zivil-und Militärärzten in Haparanda.

Selbständige Danziger

Die Kriegsmarine Danzig ist jetzt als sechste Mannschaft in die Fussball-Gaurunde in Danzig eingetreten. Die KM-Danzig hat nämlich die bisherige Kriegs-Spiel-Gemeinschaft mit „Neufahrwasser 1919" aufgelöst und sich wieder selbstständig gemacht.

Hier schlief ~~Wallenstein~~ Himmler

Im gleichen Gastzimmer, in dem vor über 300 Jahren Heerführer des 30-jährigen Krieges wie Tilly, Wallenstein und König Gustav Adolf schliefen, schlief der Ersatzheerführer dieses Krieges. Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler.

Der Reichsführer-SS war mit seinem Stab auf einer Inspektionsreise in Miltenberg eingetroffen und nahm Quartier im „Riesen", dem ältesten Gasthaus Deutschlands.

Hartmanns 304. Sieg

Jetzt hat der Brillantenträger Erich Hartmann, mit seinen 303 Luftsiegen der erfolgreichste deutsche Jagdflieger, seine Ursula aus Stuttgart doch noch geheiratet, bevor er Hauptmann geworden ist.

Vor kurzem traf Oberleutnant Hartmann überraschend von der Ostfront in Bad Wiessee ein; seine Schulkameradin und Braut hatte Verspätung, weil in Stuttgart wieder ein Luftangriff war.

Aber dann hat es doch noch geklappt mit der Vermählung, und unter einem Säbelspalier von Ritterkreuzträgern verliess das Ehepaar Hartmann das Rathaus in Bad Wiessee zur Hochzeitsfeier im eigenen neuen Heim.

Flottillenchef meldet sich

Frau Werner Winter, in Gross-Grauden bei Leobschütz in Oberschlesien. die Gattin des Flottillenchefs der 1. U-Bootsflottille Brest, hat jetzt den ersten Brief ihres Mannes aus der Kriegsgefangenschaft erhalten. Es geht Korvettenkapitän Winter gesundheitlich wieder besser. Seine schwere Gelbsucht, mit der er bereits Wochen vor dem Fall der Festung Brest im Lazarett lag, ist jetzt von den anglo-amerikanischen Ärzten geheilt worden.

DIE LETZTEN 21 TAGE

1J September: Englische Panzer erreichen den Rhein bei Nimwegen.

21. September: Rheinbrücke in Nimwegen fällt unbeschädigt in alliierte Hände.

22. September: Deutsche Besatzung in Boulogne stellt den Kampf ein. — Reval von Sowjets genommen. — Rimini gefallen.

23. September: Dortmund-Ems-Kanal durch Luftangriff ausser Betrieb gesetzt.

25. September: Alliierte Flugzeuge werfen für Fremdarbeiter Hunderttausende von Brandpäckchen über ganz Westdeutschland ab.

1. Oktober: Calais stellt den Kampf ein.

2. Oktober: Amerikaner durchbrechen Westwall bei Palenberg.

3. Oktober: Alliierte Bomber sprengen Deich bei Westkapelle; die Insel Walcheren überschwemmt.

4. Oktober: Sowjets 30 km von Belgrad.

5 Oktober: Angriff 10 britischer Divisionen zwischen Arnheim und Nimwegen kommt geplantem deutschen Gegenangriff zur Befreiung der 15. Armee zuvor.—Anglo-amerikanische Truppen landen in G[illegible]chenland, erobern die Ha[illegible]dt Patras.

6. Oktober: Kanadier überqueren Leopold-Kanal, Briten errichten Brückenkopf über Niederrhein bei Wageningen. — Nach Einnahme von Patras nehmen Alliierte die griechische Hafenstadt Rion.

7. Oktober: Erste Panzerschlacht auf deutschem Boden, Amerikaner nehmen Herbach, Merkstein, Alsdorf und Baesweiler. Rheinstaudamm und Kraftwerk bei Kembs von a[illegible]ten Fliegern gesprengt. — [illegible]r grösster Luftangriff auf da[illegible]: Über 3 000 Bomber und 2 000 Jäger greifen an einem Tage Deutschland an.

8. Oktober: Amerikaner beginnen neue Offensive zwischen Metz und Nancy — Sowjetoffensive in Litauen: Libau, Memel und Tilsit unmittelbar bedroht. — Mit dem Fall von Nauplion, südlich Korinth, ist nahezu die ganze peloponnesische Halbinsel in alliierter Hand.

9. Oktober: USA-Panzer in den Strassen Aachens, Haaren geräumt. Am Südufer der Schelde landen Kanadier überraschend im Rücken der deutschen Truppen. — Sowjets überschreiten die Theiss an drei Stellen, stehen nur noch 80 km von Budapest. An der Ostpreussenfront wird um Tauroggen und Krottingen gekämpft.

Glasmeier der Zweite

Reichsredner Glasmeier der nimmermüde Phrasendrescher der Siegeszuversicht, wird in den Schatten gestellt durch Landesbauernführer Blödorn in Stettin, der, geschmückt mit seinem neu verliehenen Ritterkreuz des Kriegsverdienstkreuzes. seinen Bauern zurief:

„Wir können diesen Krieg nicht verlieren! Der Führer hat zwar diesmal zum Erntedankfest nicht zu seinen Bauern gesprochen. Aber gerade dieses Schweigen ist die beredteste Sprache des Führers. Der Grosse Schweiger vom Obersalzberg erschliesst jetzt die tiefsten Zisternen seiner Seele, und daraus muss mit elementarer Naturgewalt der Sieg erstehen."

Völkerwanderung aus den Grenzgebieten

Alle Glatzels haben wieder neue Posten

Wie leicht Mitglieder einflussreicher Parteifamilien als Ersatz für Posten in den verlorenen West- und Ostgebieten nach der Heimkehr ins Reich neue Posten auf Kriegs- und Parteidauer finden, zeigt der Fall der Familie des SS-Brigadeführers Glatzel.

SS-Brigadeführer Glatzel selbst, ehemals Pariser Sonderbeauftragter des Generalbeyollmächtigten für den Arbeitseinsatz, hat jetzt nach zweimonatigem Erholungsurlaub wieder seinen früheren Posten als Präsident des Gauarbeitsamtes Magdeburg-Anhalt übernommen.

Für seine beiden Töchter Ursula und Brigitte Glatzel, die bei Vater in seinem Pariser Einsatzstab als Sekretärinnen angestellt waren, hat SS-Brigadeführer Glatzel jetzt neue Druckposten bei der deutsch-französischen Waffenstillstandskommissiom in Wiesbaden geschaffen.

Der Schwiegersohn SS-Brigadeführers Glatzels, SS-Obersturmbannführer Adolf Hoffmann, bis zum bulgarischen Frontenwechsel beim SD in Sofia, hat jetzt einen [illegible] Posten bei der Feld[illegible]mmandostelle des Reichs[illegible]rers-SS erhalten.

Das einzige Mitglied der Parteifamilie Glatzel, das nicht zu Amt und Würden ins Reich zurückkehren konnte, ist der Sohn von SS-Brigadeführer Glatzel, Major Rainer Glatzel, der als Leiter eines Wehrwirtschaftsstabes im Osten Ende Juli von polnischen Freischärlern auf einer Dienstfahrt erschossen wurde.

Nahrhaft, aber [illegible] schmecken schlecht

Zuckerrübenabfälle, die bisher nur als Viehfutter verwendet wurden, werden jetzt auf allen Gemüsemärkten zu haben sein.

Die Heereslehrküche hat bereits Rezepte ausgearbeitet, wie die Zivilbevölkerung im Reich die Zuckerrübenabfälle als Spinat, Kraut und sogar als Marmelade zubereiten kann.

Der etwas süsslich-faule Geschmack, so wird festgestellt, beeinträchtigt keineswegs den Nährwert.

Frau Gauleiter muss abnehmen

Zur Kur in Marienbad eingetroffen ist die Gattin des Gauleiters und Reichsstatthalters von Sachsen, Martin Mutschmann.

Frau Mutschmann soll auf Anraten ihrer Ärzte 20 Pfund abnehmen.

Zivilisten aus den besetzten Vorstädten von Aachen bei ihrer Ankunft in einem alliierten Auffangslager. Diese Aachener wurden von den Anglo-Amerikanern noch vor Ablauf des Ultimatums an Aachen, sich bedingsungslos zu ergeben, aus der Kampfzone evakuiert.

Dr. Ley glaubt noch immer an den Sieg

Die unabänderliche Siegeszuversicht der Partei brachte Reichsorganisationsleiter Dr. Ley im Rahmen eines Führerappells der NSDAP auf einer Massenkundgebung in einer rheinischen Stadt zum Ausdruck.

„Der deutsche Soldat“, so erklärte Dr. Ley, „besitzt eine starke Rückendeckung in der Heimat, deren moralische Kraft ungebrochen ist.“

„Schönster Ausdruck hierfür“ — so führte Dr. Ley weiter aus —„ist der Aufbruch des Volkes zum Bau der Ost - und Westverteidigungslinien.“

Ley: „Moral ist Alles“

„Unsere Wehrmacht“ — so erklärte Dr. Ley abschliessend — „kann sich heute auf die Seele der Nation stützen. Diese Einheit gibt uns die Kraft zum Sieg“.

Anleihen der deutschen Kriegsindustrie fallen weiter

Der Kurssturz führender Industrie-Anleihen, der dem Kurssturz der Reichsanleihen gefolgt ist, nimmt immer grössere Ausmasse an.

Von dem Kurssturz erfasst wurden in den letzten Tagen die Anleihen einer weiteren Anzahl führender Treibstoffwerke und Rüstungsbetriebe, die nicht leicht auf Friedensproduktion umgestellt werden können.

So ist die vierprozentige Henschel-Anleihe 1943 von 107⅛ auf 101 gesunken,

die vierprozentige Anleihe der A.G. für Kraftstoffanlagen 1941 von 110 auf 99¼,

die vierprozentige Anleihe der Sudeten deutschen Treibstoff A.G, 1941 von 105⅛ auf 96½,

die viereinhalbprozentige Anleihe der Schlesischen Bergwerks- und Hütten A.G. 1940 von 110 auf 97.

„Friedensaktien“ unberührt

Vor wenigen Monaten wurden diese Anleihen noch als erstklassige Anlagepapiere so allgemein begehrt, dass sie von den Börsenkomissaren nur mit Zwangsmassenahmen auf den amtlich festgesetzten Höchstkurs von 110 gehalten werden konnten.

In Wirtschaftskreisen wird der Kurssturz auf Informationen zurückgeführt, dass die Alliierten nach dem Krieg eine Stillegung von deutschen Rüstungsbetrieben planen, die nicht auf produktive Friedenserzeugung umgestellt werden können.

Anleihen von Wirtschaftsunternehmen mit internationalen Verpflichtungen, wie der Zeiss-Ikon A.G., haben keine Kurseinbussen erlitten, sondern werden weiter als gute Anlagepapiere gesucht.

Grabsteine nur gegen Lebensmittel

Unter der Losung „Grabsteine nur gegen Lebensmittel“ hat der Steinmetz Johann Mühlberger aus Bad Hall von 40 Bauern insgesamt 160 kg Fleisch, über 1 000 Eier, 84 kg Butter und mehr als 12 Zentner Mehl erhalten.

Für Geld war bei Johann Mühlberger kein Grabstein zu haben. Fünf Kilogramm Selchfleisch, 2 Dutzend Eier und 1 Flasche Schnaps kostete bei ihm ein einfacher Grabstein, davon mussten die 2 Dutzend Eier bereits bei der Bestellung als Anzahlung erlegt werden.

Johann Mühlberger wurde vom Sondergericht in Linz zu 3½ Jahren Zuchthaus verurteilt.

Bombenopfer gelten fortab als „Gefallene“

„An der Front gefallen“ und „Bei einem feindlichen Luftangriff gefallen“ muss jetzt ausdrücklich im Sterbebuch aller Frontsoldaten und Bombenopfer eingetragen werden.

Durch diese Kennzeichnung der Todesursache soll die Verbundenheit zwischen den Soldaten an der Front und der Bevölkerung in den Frontstädten des Reichs gestärkt werden.

Die Zahl der Obdachlosen steigt weiter

Aus den Grenzgebieten des Reichs trafen auch gestern wieder Meldungen ein über eine neue Massenflucht der Bevölkerung, die vor den Sowjets und den Anglo-Amerikanern ins Innere des Reichs flieht oder von den Behörden zwangsevakuiert wird.

Dreitausend Frauen und Kinder aus Memel, die durch die neue Sowjet-Offensive gegen Ostpreussen aus ihren Heimstätten vertrieben wurden, konnten gestern noch Tilsit und Sköpen erreichen, bevor Memel durch den Vorstoss der Sowjets zur Ostsee abgeschnitten wurde.

Andere Flüchtlinge versuchen, in Fischerbooten aus Memel zu entkommen und das Kurische Haff hinunterzufahren. Gleichzeitig verlassen Tausende von Flüchtlingen jetzt Tilsit selbst, das durch den Sowjetvorstoss bedroht ist.

Inzwischen ist der Kreisleiter von Memel, Pg. Bingau, mit seinem Arbeitsstab nach Insterburg vorausgeeilt, um dort den Einsatz der Flüchtlinge bei neuen Schanzarbeiten zu leiten.

PRAG:

Eine Massen-Evakuierung aus den Grenzkreisen Mährisch-Ostrau und Zlin ins Innere des Protektorats ist von Staatsminister Franck angeordnet worden.

Zerstörungskommandos der Partei bereiten die Sprengung aller Betriebe und wichtigen Anlagen vor, um zu verhindern, dass sie den Sowiets oder der slowakischen Partisanenarmee in die Hände fallen.

WIEN:

In Ochsenwagen und zu Fuss treffen nach oft wochenlangen Wanderungen immer mehr deutsche Siedler aus Siebenbürgen und dem Banat ein.

Die Flüchtlinge, die noch vor kurzem an den überrannten Feldbefestigungen an der Theiss-Linie arbeiteten, schanzen jetzt vor den Toren von Wien an dem Süd-Ostwall, der den russischen Vormarsch an der Reichsgrenze aufhalten soll. Alle Wiener Männer und Frauen von 16 bis 65 Jahren sind zum Notdienst verpflichtet worden.

KÖLN:

Von den 30 Millionen Westflüchtlingen liegen noch immer über 400 000 Menschen auf der Strasse, weil die Behörden bei der planlosen Zwangsevakuierung nicht einmal Notunterkünfte für die Obdachlosen finden konnten.

Die Zahl der Einwohner im Westen des Reiches, die kein Dach über dem Kopf haben, nimmt weiter von Tag zu Tag zu.

Sportmeldungen

Ein neuer Rekord: 83 Tore in 4 Spielen!

Was sich heutztage alles Gau-Klasse nennen darf, im Fussball, Handball und Hockey, das zeigte sich jetzt wieder einmal besonders krass in der Berliner Handball-Runde.

SGOP, der deutsche Handballmeister, überfuhr VfL Weissensee 22:3, die nicht überwältigende KSG ATV Berliner HLC legte die Turnerschaft Köpenick 27:1 um. Dazu Charlottenburg — Siemens 15:5 und BSV 92-SG Berlin 7:3 — 83 Tore in vier „Gau“-Spielen.

Auch in Wien geht es hoch her, wenigstens auf den Handballfeldern. Sportklub Reichsbahn SG 21:9, Rotstern SV Donau 17:8.

Die Frauen halten mit, so gut sie können: Danubia - Reichsbahn SG 13:1.

In vielen Gauen konnten keine Spiele stattfinden. In Baden beispw. gab es nur ein Freundschafts-Treffen, das SV Waldhof 9:1 gegen TV Heidelberg 86 gewann.

* * *

92 Jahre alt starb in Celle der Schwimmeister Karl Bärwald, der sich um den Schwimmsport in Celle Verdineste erworben hat. In den letzten Jahren gab Bärwald keinen Schwimmunterricht mehr.

„Der Wassersport“, das Fachamtsorgan des deutschen Rudersports, hat jetzt nach 60 Jahren sein Erscheinen eingestellt.

„Mehr als die Hälfte aller Bootshäuser und Boote deutscher Rudervereine sind durch Bombenangriffe zerstört,“ melde Der Wassersport“ in seiner letzten Ausgabe.

Gladiator

Zwei gaslose Tage pro Woche im ganzen Reich geplant

Die Hamburger Hausfrauen hatten Montag den ersten von den zwei gaslosen Tagen pro Woche, die jetzt in Hamburg von den Behörden angeordnet wurden.

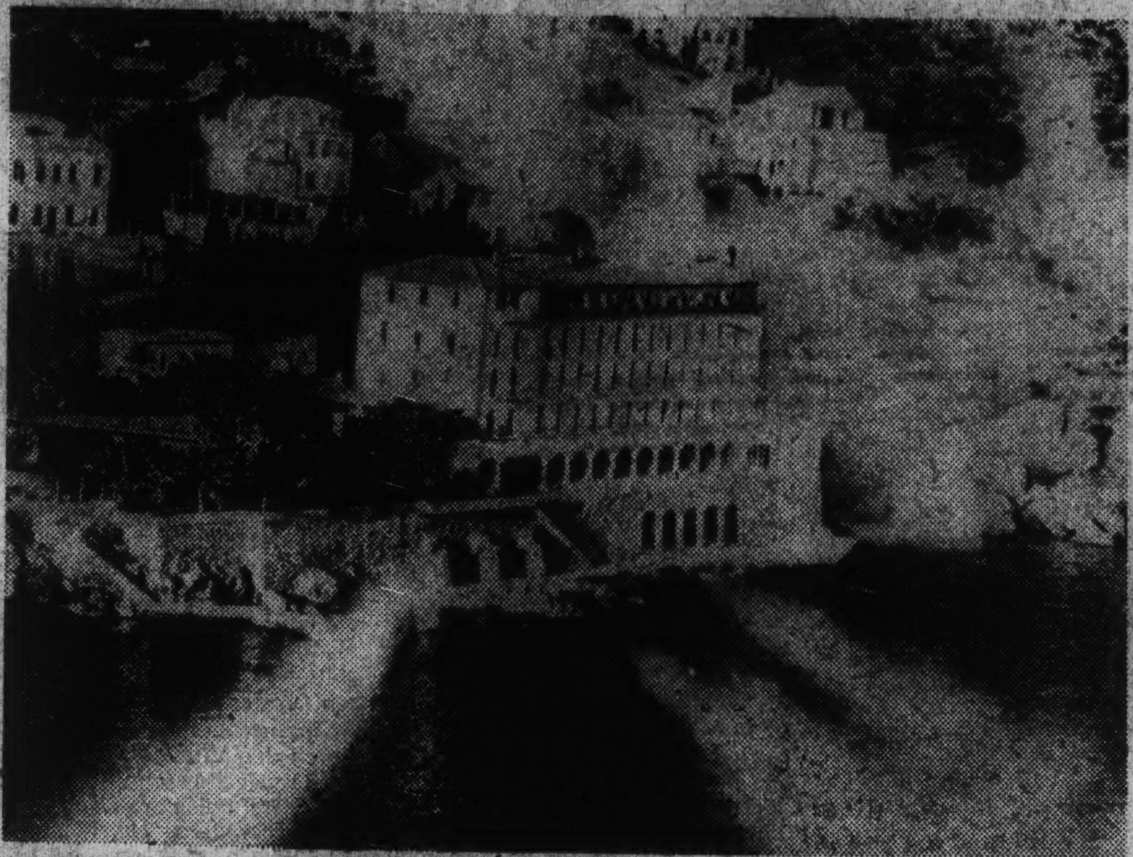
Andere Städte des Reiches werden demnächst dem Hamburger Beispiel folgen und gleichfalls gaslose Tage einführen. Auch elektrizitätslose Tage werden bereits von den Behörden vorgesehen.

Der Gas- und Elektrizitätsmangel ist durch zwei Gründe verursacht worden:

1. sind bereits wichtige Kohlengebiete, wie das Wurm-Revier verloren gegangen;

2. haben die Reichsbehörden entschieden, dass alle Transportmittel für die Fortführung des Krieges eingesetzt werden und Munition und Truppen befördern müssen, anstatt Kohlen und Lebensmittel für die Zivilbevölkerung.

Die Luftoffensive am Balkan



Die jugoslawische Stadt Dubrownik, in der sich das deutsche Hauptquartier für den Kampf gegen Marschall Titos Freischärler befindet. Britische und südafrikanische Flieger greifen das Gebäude in Dachhöhe an. Die weissen Rauchwolken, die man sieht, kommen von Raketen.

Alliierter Luftangriff auf den Hauptverkehrsknotenpunkt Banjaluka in Bosnien. Die lebenswichtigen Ziele wurden von den Partisanen mit roten Tüchern genau ausgeflaggt.

Nach dem Kriege: „Friedliche Zusammenarbeit"

Für die Sicherung des Weltfriedens haben Vertreter der USA, Englands, der Sowjet-Union und Chinas auf Besprechungen in Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, einen Plan ausgearbeitet, der nach Beendigung dieses Krieges alle Völker gegen einseitige Angriffe schützen soll.

Der Friedensplan sieht die Schaffung einer internationalen Körperschaft vor, der alle friedliebenden Staaten als gleichberechtigte Mitglieder angehören können.

Aufgabe dieser internationalen Körperschaft ist es,

1) die freundschaftliche Zusammenarbeit der Völker besonders auf wirtschaftlichem Gebiet zu fördern,

2) im Fall einer drohenden Kriegsgefahr eine friedliche Lösung der Streitfrage zu finden,

3) im Fall eines Angriffs den angegriffenen Staat zu verteidigen und den Angreifer mit den vereinten Streitkräften aller Mitglieder zur Einhaltung des Friedens zu zwingen.

Die internationale Körperschaft besteht aus der Vollversammlung aller Mitgliedstaaten; dem Sicherheitsrat, in dem die USA, England, die Sowjet-Union und China, und später Frankreich sowie sechs weitere Staaten als regelmässig neu zu wählende Mitglieder angehören; sowie einem internationalen Gerichtshof für die friedliche Schlichtung von Streitfragen zwischen den Mitgliedern.

Türken ehren Atatürk

Der türkische Ministerpräsident Sarajoglu legte den Grundstein für das Mausoleum, das zu Ehren Atatürks auf einem Hügel bei Ankara errichtet wird. Das Ehrenmal für den grossen türkischen Reformer wird in einem Hain stehen. Die Kosten betragen 14 Millionen Mark.

Besprechung zwischen Churchill und Stalin

Churchill hatte gestern eine Besprechung mit seinen Militärberatern, bevor er sich zu einer zweiten Konferenz zu Marschall Stalin begab.

Das erste Zuzammentreffen zwischen dem Engländer und dem Russen dauerte in der Nacht von Montag zu Dienstag von 10 bis 1 Uhr.

Luftkrieg: Angriffe auf Frontstädte dauern an

Gestern bei Tag griffen die Alliierten das Reich wieder mit Schnellbomberkräften an.

Gleichzeitig mit dem schweren Luftangriff auf Bochum in der Nacht zum Dienstag griff ein Schnellbomber-Verband Wilhelmshaven an. Störflugzeuge warfen Bomben auf Krefeld, Saarbrücken und Düsseldorf.

Bei allen diesen Nachtangriffen wurden sechs alliierte Flugzeuge abgeschossen.

Neuer USA-Bomber

General Barry Giles, Befehlshaber der amerikanischen Luftwaffe, gab gestern bekannt, dass in Amerika ein neuer „überschwerer" Bomber, der sogenannte B-32 Giles, hergestellt wird.

Bach-Zalewski: Stab will ihn verlassen

Vier Generalstabsoffiziere beim neuen kommandierenden General im Abschnitt Warschau, SS-Obergruppenführer und General der Polizei von dem Bach-Zalewski, darunter Generalmajor Haseloff und Oberst von Bothmer, haben bei der Personalabteilung beim Generalstab des Heeres ihre Versetzung in einen anderen Verband beantragt.

Die vier Offiziere begründen ihre Anträge damit, dass aus persönlichen Gründen eine reibungslose Zusammenarbeit mit ihrem neuen kommandierenden General nicht möglich sei.

General der Polizei von dem Bach-Zalewski hat vor kurzem auf Veranlassung des Reichsführers-SS anstelle des Generals der Infanterie Siegfried Hännicke, den Oberbefehl über sämtliche Truppen des Heeres, der Waffen-SS, der Polizei und der Luftwaffe im Abschnitt Warschau übernommen.

Bei der Ernennung Bach-Zalewskis wurden in Kreisen des OKH Zweifel laut, ob er als Polizeigeneral führungsmässig die nötige Erfahrung besitzt, um seinen Befehlsbereich gegen einen russischen Grossangriff zu verteidigen.

Es wurde auch befürchtet, dass viele Offiziere des Heeres es als entehrend betrachten würden, unter dem Befehl eines Polizeigenerals zu kämpfen, der damit protzt, mit welchem Genuss er persönlich mit der Maschinenpistole an den von ihm befohlenen Massenhinrichtungen teilnahm.

Zw[illegible] Vichy-Minister in Paris verhaftet

Der frühere Vichy-Kriegsminister General Colson und der Verkehrs- und Postminister dieses Kabinets, Louis Gibrat, wurden in Paris verhaftet.

Hunderte von Gebäuden in Bochum zerstört

In einem halbstündigen Luftangriff in der Nacht zum Dienstag zerstörten Hunderte von alliierten Bombern eine grosse Anzahl Häuser in Bochum und vernichteten den grössten Teil der Wiederaufbauarbeiten eines ganzen Jahres, die in Betrieben und Wohnvierteln seit den letzten schweren Angriffen im September 43 durchgeführt wurden.

Während Pionier-Abteilungen des Heeres und OT-Trupps ganze Strassenzüge sprengten, um die Flächenbrände einzudämmen, die mehr als 24 Stunden nach [illegible]m Angriff noch immer um [illegible] griffen, lagerten Tausende [illegible] Ausgebombten vor der Stadt.

Hohe Verluste hatten bei dem Luftangriff besonders die Gefolgschaften des Bochumer Vereins, der Eisen- und Hütten-A.G. und der Maschinen und Bahnbedarf A.G., da die Warnung zu spät kam.

Die Bevölkerung ist erbittert, dass die verspätete Warnung und die Kopflosigkeit der Luftschutzmassnahmen, die in Bochum zum ersten Mal in der Hand d[illegible] Partei lagen, überflüss[illegible] Menschenopfer gefordert ha[illegible]

Die Parteistellen, so erk[illegible]rt die Bevölkerung, sind durch den ersten Luftangriff auf Bochum seit mehr als einem Jahr völlig überrumpelt worden und haben offenbar aus dem Schicksal Saarbrückens nicht die Lehre gezogen, dass die Alliierten jetzt auch die Nachtoffensive gegen die Städte des Reichs wieder aufgenommen haben, um sie systematisch der Reihe nach in Brand zu werfen.

Alliierte vor Longiano

Trotz fortdauernder Regengüsse hält der Druck der Alliierten an den nach Bologna führenden Strassen an.

Die Stadt Bologna, der wichtigste Verkehrsknotenpunkt in der Po-Ebene, liegt weiter unter dem Feuer von Ferngeschützen.

In den Bergen westlich der adriatischen Küste haben sich die Alliierten jetzt bis an die Stadt Longiano herangekämpft.

„Er starb im Glauben an den Führer und den Endsieg"

Der NS-Führungsstab des Heeres hat alle Einheitsführer angewiesen, sich bei der Abfassung von Beileidsschreiben an die Hinterbliebenen gefallener Angehöriger ihrer Einheit aus Stimmungsgründen an bestimmte Richtlinien zu halten und von Wendungen wie „unersetzlicher Verlust" und desgleichen Abstand zu nehmen.

Die Einheitsführer sollen bedenken, so heisst es, dass es in hohem Masse von der Formulierung des Beileidsschreibens abhängt, wie der Tod des Soldaten von den Angehörigen und der Öffentlichkeit aufgefasst wird.

Jedes Beileidsschreiben der Einheitsführer an die Hinterbliebenen gefallener Soldaten muss daher darauf hinweisen, dass der Soldat im Glauben an den Führer und den Endsieg gefallen ist.

INDEXED

Nr. 179, Donnerstag, 12. Oktober 1944 NACHRICHTEN FÜR DIE TRUPPE

Aachen geht in Trümmer

Artillerie-und Luftbombardement nach Ablauf des Ultimatums

Als erste deutsche Grosstadt, die jetzt als Igelstellung in Trümmer gelegt wird, stand Aachen noch heute früh in Flammen nach einem Artillerie- und Luftbombardement, das die Alliierten gestern kurz nach Ablauf des Übergabe-Ultimatums mit Hunderten von Geschützen und Flugzeugen eröffneten.

Weisse Fahnen wehten noch kurz vorher auf zahlreichen Aachener Häusern, in deren Kellern zurückg[illegible]ebene Einwohner Schutz suchten.

Auch Besatzungen einzelner Widerstandsnester hatten weisse Fahnen gehisst. 200 Soldaten und ein paar hundert Zivilisten konnten noch vor Ablauf der Frist die Stadt verlassen und mit weissen Fahnen durch die Linien der Alliierten gehen.

Wie es begann

[illegible] die Frist ablief, ohne dass der Kommandant des Aachener Verteidigungsabschnitts der Aufforderung der Alliierten stattgab, Aachen vor der völligen Vernichtung zu bewahren, brausten die ersten alliierten Bomber und Jagdbomber über die Stadt.

Das Hochhaus gegenüber dem Hauptbahnhof stürzte bei dem ersten Angriff unter mehreren Volltreffern zusammen.

Rauchschwaden, die von zahlreichen Bränden aufstiegen, verschmolzen bald zu einer dichten Decke über der ganzen Stadt.

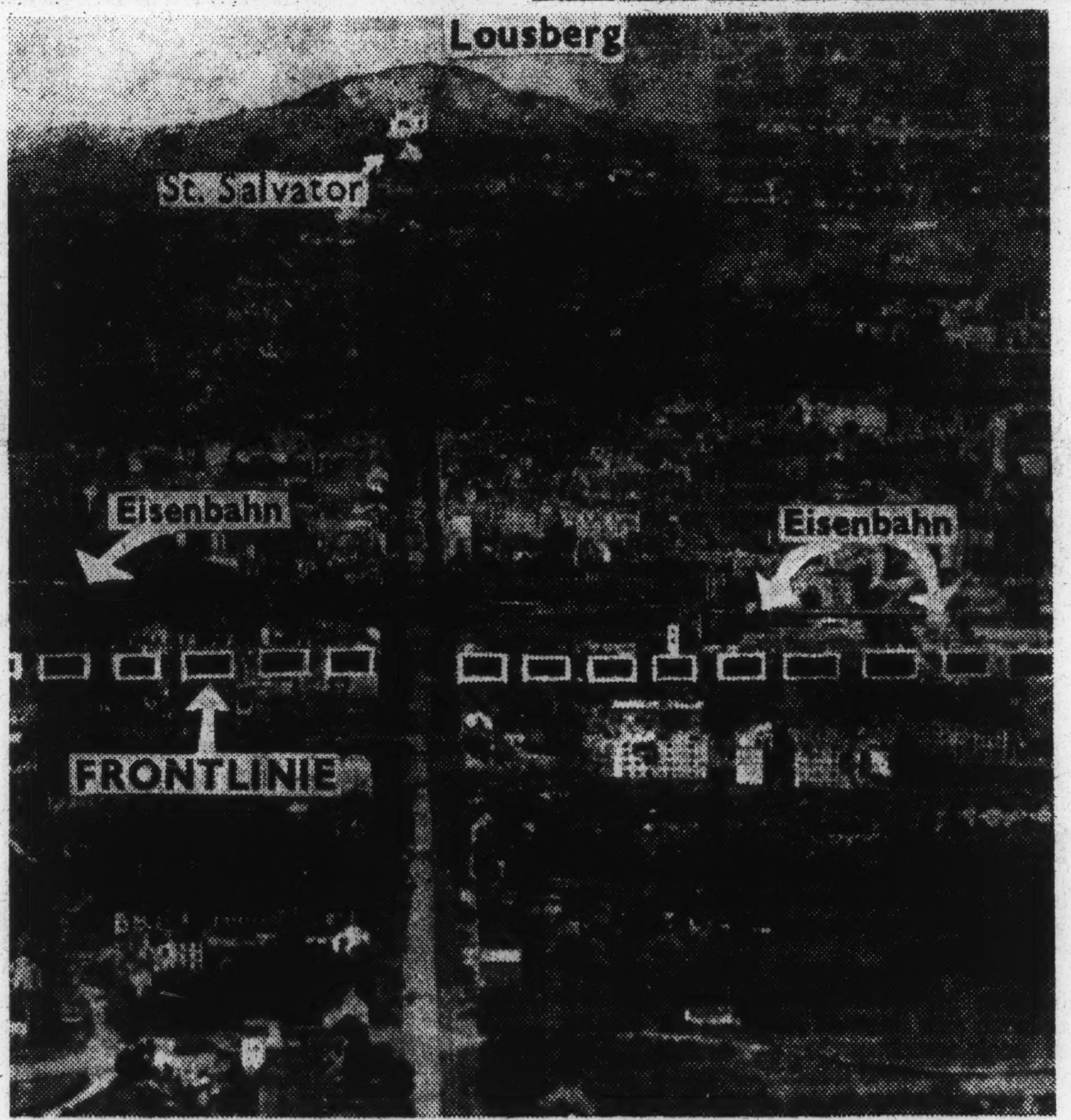
Kurz nach den ersten Bombenangriffen eröffneten dann Hunderte von Geschützen ein schweres Artillerie-Bombardement, das von Stunde zu Stunde an Heftigkeit zunahm.

Tausende, die in Aachen zurückgeblieben sind, suchen Schutz in den Luftschutzkellern. Rettungsarbeiten für Verschüttete unter zusammengeschossenen Häusertrümmern sind unmöglich.

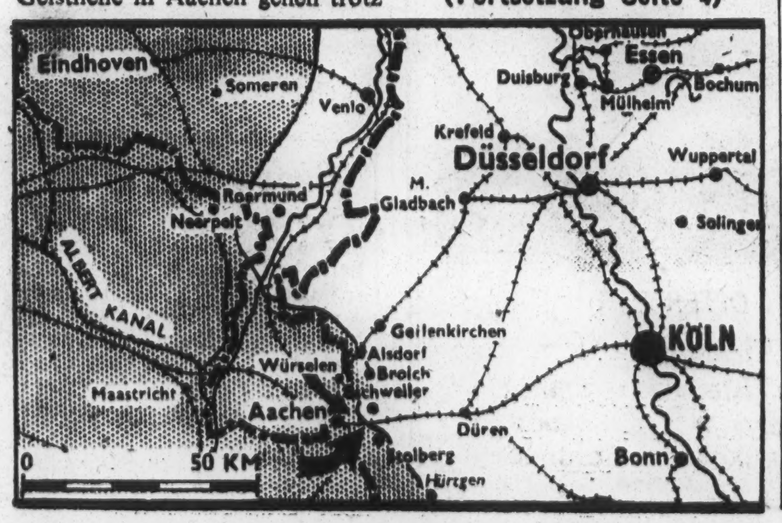
In der Kaisergruft unter dem Aachener Dom sind Hunderte von Katholiken um Weihbischof Hühnemann in gemeinsamem Gebet versammelt. Katholische Geistliche in Aachen gehen trotz des schweren Luft- und Artillerie-Bombardements in die Luftschutzkeller und zu den Gefechtsstellungen, um Sterbende und Verwundete zu trösten.

Während die Alliierten mit

(Fortsetzung Seite 4)



Luftaufnahme von der Stadt Aachen, die kurz vor Ablauf des Ultimatums gemacht wurde.



In Memel wird noch um jedes Haus gekämpft

In der eingeschlossenen Hafenstadt Memel verteidigen deutsche Grenadiere jedes Haus gegen die eingedrungenen Sowjetpanzer. Alles, was an Männern in Memel vorhanden ist, Hafenarbeiter, RAD-Männer, Hitlerjungen, Flüchtlinge aus Kurland, kriegen ein Gewehr und müssen mitkämpfen.

In den Kellern, über denen die zerschossenen Häuser brennen, hocken Frauen und Kinder, die nicht mehr weggekonnt hatten.

Ehe die Behörden der Bevölkerung die Gefahr der Einschliessung bekannt gegeben hatten, waren die Strassen ins Reich von den vordringenden Sowjets bereits durchschnitten. Über die Hälfte der Zivilbevölkerung ist zurückgeblieben und wartet nun darauf, dass der Kampf aufhört.

An Memel vorbei rollt die Hauptmacht der Sowjetpanzer durch das Memelgebiet tiefer nach Ostpreussen hinein. Nur noch wenige Kilometer trennen Tilsit von der Feuerlinie.

In der gleichen Lage wie die Bevölkerung in Memel befinden sich jetzt die rund 150 000 Mann die im Raum von Riga, Windau und Libau eingeschlossen sind.

Eine Möglichkeit, durch einen Gegenangriff von Ostpreussen her den sowjetischen Sperriegel zu durchstossen und eine Rückzugsstrasse für die eingeschlossenen Divisionen freizukämpfen, besteht schon nicht mehr.

Durch neue Angriffe bei Libau und Riga schnürten die Sowjets den kurländischen Kessel noch stärker ein.

Vom Mittelabschnitt der Ostfront meldet der OKW-Bericht, dass die Sowjets nördlich Warschau und südlich Rozan nach heftiger Artillerie-Vorbereitung zu starken Angriffen antraten. Einbrüche in die deutschen Stellungen wurden durch Gegenangriffe eingeengt.

An der Eismeerfront berennen die Sowjets die deutschen Stellungen im Raum von Petsamo.

Szeged gefallen

Die zweitgrösste ungarische Stadt, Szeged, wurde gestern von den Sowjets erobert.

Siehe Seite 4

Köln in zwölf Stunden zweimal schwer mit Bomben belegt

Zwei Bombenangriffe in knapp 12 Stunden musste die Bevölkerung in Köln gestern und in der Nacht vorher durchmachen.

Schwere Bomber der Alliierten griffen gestern bei Tag das Treibstoffwerk der Union-Rheinischen Braunkohlen-Kraftstoff A.G. in Köln-Wesseling an, während noch in mehreren Stadtvierteln Bergungsarbeiten nach einem scharfen Schnellbomberangriff in der Nacht zu gestern im Gange waren.

Ein weiterer Tagesangriff traf gestern den Verschiebebahnhof von Koblenz.

Schanzarbeiter an der neuen Auffanglinie Aschaffenburg-Pforzheim wurden in der Nacht zum Mittwoch wieder im Tiefflug von Fliegern angegriffen.

Schnellbomber belegten in der gleichen Nacht Aschaffenburg und Pforzheim, sowie Duisburg und Düsseldorf mit 2 000 kg-Bomben.

Ritterkreuzträger gefallen

Folgende Ritterkreuzträger sind gefallen: Major Edmund Spiegel, Major Johann Rast, Hauptmann Erich Fehr, Major Friedrich von Koenen und Hauptmann Ullrich Roggenbau.

Bulgarien legt die Waffen nieder

Der Waffenstillstand zwischen Bulgarien und der Sowjetunion ist gestern unterzeichnet worden.

Göring glaubt an den Endsieg

Den Glauben, dass Kampfwille und Einsatzbereitschaft schliesslich den Sieg des Reichs über die materielle Überlegenheit der drei stärksten Weltmächte sicherstellen werden, brachte Reichsmarschall Göring gestern beim Staatsakt für den verstorbenen Brillantenträger Oberstleutnent Lent zum Ausdruck.

„Wenn heute auch schwerste Zeiten für unser Volk und unser Vaterland angebrochen sind,“ erklärte der Reichmarschall, „so dürfen wir doch in den kommenden schweren Proben nicht versagen“.

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EIN KAMERAD ZUR LAGE

Streit der Königinnen

DER Marineadjutant des Führers, Konteradmiral Voss möchte gerne weg aus dem Führerhauptquartier. Wohin, weiss er selber noch nicht, aber der ist jetzt so weit, dass er sagt: Alles lieber als die Weiberwirtschaft hier . . .

Im Führerhauptquartier tobt nämlich seit Juli ein „Streit der Königinnen“. Genau wie in der Nibelungensage, wo sich die beiden Damen nicht haben einigen können, wer den Vortritt hat — und man hat ja dann gesehen, was bei sowas rauskommt.

Bis vor kurzem hat doch die Frau von Herrn Konteradmiral Voss die erste Geige gespielt im Führerhauptquartier. Die hat die Honneurs gemacht und die kulturellen Veranstaltungen unter sich gehabt und die gesellschaftliche Unterhaltung und Ablenkung des Führers. Frau Voss hat dafür gesorgt, dass die richtigen Leute eingeladen werden und dass keine gesellschaftliche Verpflichtung übersehen wird, die hat die Grammophonplatten eingekauft für den Allerobersten Kriegsherrn und sich allgemein nützlich gemacht.

Das ist natürlich ein ungeheuer wichtiger und einflussreicher Posten — und der wird Frau Voss jetzt streitig gemacht von der kleinen Blanda Elisabeth Hewel. Das ist die Frau von dem Botschafter, SS-Standartenführer Walter Hewel, dem Verbindungsmann zwischen Ribbentrop und dem Führer.

Die Hewels haben grade erst im Juli geheiratet, und die junge Frau ist ganze 22 Jahre alt. Und dass so ein kleines Mädchen jetzt die bewährte Frau Voss verdrängt, das ist natürlich nach den Masstäben im FHQ ein geschichtliches Ereignis.

Blanda Elisabeth ist eine hübsche Frau. Eine sehr hübsche Frau sogar. Auf der Hochzeit hat Ribbentrop eine Tischrede gehalten und hat gesagt: „Das neueste Mitglied unserer Runde ist nicht nur die jüngste, sondern auch die schönste Botschafterin meines Auswärtigen Amts . . .“ Und mit diesem Urteil hat er sich ausnahmsweise mal nicht verhauen.

* * *

Die Hewelsche Hochzeit war eine ganz grosse Angelegenheit, selbst nach den oben geltenden Begriffen. Die kleine Hewel war ja schon damals keine Neuerscheinung in allerhöchsten Kreisen, sie galt als eine Art Vizetochter des Führers, und ihr richtiger Herr Papa ist schliesslich ein recht einflussreicher Mann in der Schwerindustrie Herr Alfred Ludwig.

Infolgedessen hat der Führer persönlich angeordnet, dass die Hochzeit vollkommen friedensmässig aufgezogen werden soll, im grössten Stil, Speisen, Weine, Blumen, Musik, Ehrenkompanie der SS, und Herr Himmler hat in seiner Eigenschaft als Innenminister persönlich als Standesbeamter amtiert. Ganz wie bei Hof in den alten Zeiten.

Der alte Herr Ludwig ist nicht so furchtbar erbaut davon, dass seine Tochter sich derart in die hohe Innenpolitik wirft, aber der kleinen Frau macht das einen ungeheuren Spass. Einem hübschen, 22jährigen Mädel kann man kaum verdenken, wenn sie sich romantisch vorkommt als der gefeierte Mittelpunkt dunkler Hofintrigen.

* * *

Die Hochzeitsfeier war ein grosser gesellschaftlicher Erfolg. Eine von den Gelegenheiten, wo auch die allerhöchsten Kreise mal ausspannen. Man war ja unter sich . . .

Der alte Ludwig, der Brautvater, war ziemlich angeschlagen und hat sich an Himmler rangemacht und hat gefragt: Nun sagen Sie mal im Ernst — wie sieht die Lage aus?

Und Himmler, der kann doch nun mal nichts vertragen und hat geantwortet: Gar kein Grund zur Beunruhigung, die Russen werden ja wohl bald in Königsberg sein — aber die kriegen wir schon wieder raus, in drei Wochen oder so . . .

Speer ist auch dagewesen, mit seiner Tochter, die war Brautjungfer, und er selber war ebenfalls in rosigster Stimmung und hat verkündet: Bombenschäden — alles Unsinn. Die Fabriken sind alle hübsch unter Grund, und der Ausstoss ist grösser denn je . . .

Also das war alles eine Freude und Herrlichkeit.

* * *

Und seit der Hochzeit hat sich nun die kleine Frau Hewel ganz sachte und unwiderstehlich in die Stellung von Frau Voss reingeschoben. Ihre Exzellenz, die Frau Botschafterin, mit ihren 22 Jahren arrangiert heute die gesellschaftliche Unterhaltung und Ablenkung des Führers.

Und Frau Voss sitzt in der Ecke und nimmt übel, und versteht nicht ganz, was da alles dahinter steckt, und drängelt ihren Mann: er soll sich wegmelden.

Und der Konteradmiral Voss versucht wirklich, einen Weg zu finden, wie er aus der ganzen Weiberintrige rauskommt. Und das ist nicht so einfach, denn schliesslich weiss er: so einfach werden die ihn nicht weglassen. Dazu hat er schon zu viel miterlebt in dem komischen Verein im FHQ.

Und inzwischen ist die Frage, ob Frau Voss oder Frau Hewel den Führer gesellschaftlich betreut, zur grossen Staatsfrage geworden. Denn wenn Konteradmiral Voss wirklich weggeht, dann hat die Clique Ribbentrop doch schon längst einen Kandidaten bereit, und die kleinste Verschiebung der Balance in allerhöchsten Kreisen, die kann doch unabsehbare Folgen haben . . .

* * *

Als Soldat ist man geneigt, solchen Hofklatsch leise komisch zu finden. Und man kann sich nicht des Gefühls erwehren, dass es bei der gegenwärtigen Lage schliessslich nicht mehr drauf ankommt, wer die Einladungslisten schreibt für die paar letzten Festlichkeiten, und wer die letzte Ansichtssendung von Grammophonplatten durchspielt.

Aber das sind nun mal die typischen Sorgen, die sich allerhöchste Persönlichkeiten in dieser Lage machen. Das ist immer schon so gewesen.

Oblt. J.v.Ö.

Granatsplitter

BEI Frau Dr. Änne Kähler in Berlin-Friedenau, Sentastrasse, der Frau des Konteradmirals Otto Kähler, ist jetzt der erste Brief ihres Mannes aus der Kriegsgefangenschaft eingetroffen.

Es geht Konteradmiral Kähler gesundheitlich ausgezeichnet, er hat die Strapazen von Brest überwunden und hat endlich Zeit, sich auszuruhen.

Ausser Konteradmiral Kähler, dem früheren Marine-Befehlshaber von Brest, befinden sich folgende Admirale der KM in anglo-amerikanischer Kriegsgefangenschaft: Vizeadmiral Ing. Schirmer, ebenfalls aus Brest, Konteradmiral Hennecke, Cherbourg, Konteradmiral Ing. Weber vom Arsenal Bordeaux und Konteradmiral von Treskow, der sich als Seekommandant Seine-Somme in Le Havre ergab.

Ohne PK

Die Namen der 214 Angehörigen des Heeres, der Kriegsmarine und der Luftwaffe, die in dem Wettbewerb „Soldaten erzählen der Jugend vom Kriege“ einen Preis erhielten, wurden soeben von Gauleiter Wächtler mitgeteilt.

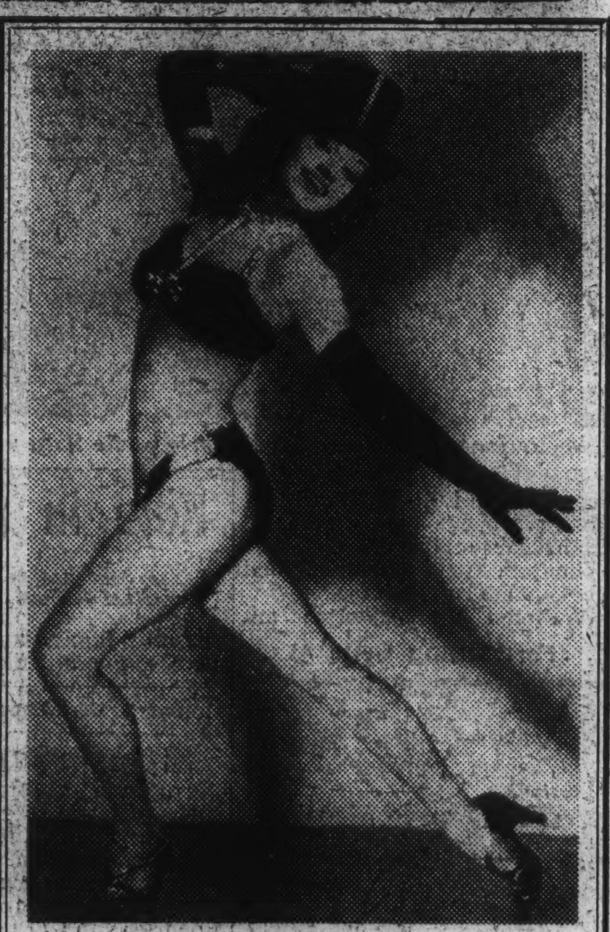
Vor einem Jahre hatte das „Hilf-Mit-Werk“ der deutschen Erzieher zum Wettbewerb aufgerufen, in dem bis zum Juli insgesamt 2 5000 Bewerber ihre Beiträge einsandten.

Einige der Preisträger waren bei der Verkündung der Sieger durch Gauleiter Wächter anwesend.

Fidelere Feldkost

Feldkochwettbewerbe, um die Köche zu grösserer Einsatzfreudigkeit anzufeuern und die Eintönigkeit der Feldkost zu brechen, empfiehlt Stabsintendant Dr. Honsowitz in der OKH-Zeitschrift „Die Heeresverwaltung.“

Stabsintendant Dr. Honsowitz erzählt in seinem Artikel, wie die Stimmung und Einsatzfreudigkeit einer Felddivision dadurch gehoben wurden, dass alle Feldköche einen Kochwettbewerb mitmachen mussten.



KEIN OPFER DER SPINNSTOFFSAMMLUNG—

sondern die Kleinkunst-Tänzerin Charlotte Dalys in ihrem neuesten Tanz „Die unkeusche Susanne“.

DIE LETZTEN 21 TAGE

19. September: Englische Panzer errichten den Rhein bei Nimwegen.

21. September: Rheinbrücke in Nimwegen fällt unbeschädigt in alliierte Hände.

22. September: Deutsche Besatzung in Boulogne stellt den Kampf ein. — Reval von Sowjets genommen. — Rimini gefallen.

23. September: Dortmund-Ems-Kanal durch Luftangriff ausser Betrieb gesetzt.

25 September: Alliierte Flugzeuge werfen für Fremdarbeiter Hunderttausende von Brandpäckchen über ganz Westdeutschland ab.

1. Oktober: Calais stellt den Kampf ein

2. Oktober: Amerikaner durchbrechen Westwall bei Palenberg.

3. Oktober: Alliierte Bomber sprengen Deich bei Westkapelle; die Insel Walcheren überschwemmt.

4. Oktober: Sowjets 30 km von Belgrad.

5. Oktober: Angriff 1[illegible]tischer Divisionen zwischen [illegible]heim und Nimwegen kömm[illegible] geplantem deutschen Gegenangriff zur Befreiung der 15. Armee zuvor. — Anglo-amerikanische Truppen landen in Griechenland, erobern die Hafenstadt Patras.

6. Oktober: Kanadier überqueren Leopold-Kanal, Briten errichten Brückenkopf über Niederrhein bei Wageningen.

7. Oktober: Erste Panzerschlacht auf deutschem Boden. Amerikaner nehmen He[illegible]ch, Merkstein, Alsdorf und [illegible]esweiler. — Bisher grösster Luftangriff auf das Reich: Über 3 000 Bomber und 2 000 Jäger greifen an einem Tage Deutschland an.

8. Oktober: Amerikaner beginnen neue Offensive zwischen Metz und Nancy. — Sowjetoffensive in Litauen: Libau, Memel und Tilsit unmittelbar bedroht.

9. Oktober: USA-Panzer in den Strassen Aachens. Am Südufer der Schelde landen Kanadier überraschend im Rücken der deutschen Truppen. — Sowjets überschreiten die Theiss an drei Stellen, stehen nur noch 80 km von Budapest.

10. Oktober: Amerikanisches Ultimatum an den Kommandanten von Aachen: bedingungslose Übergabe bis Mittwoch morgen, sonst erfolgt Zerstörung der Stadt. — An der Scheldemündung erfolgen neue kanadische Landungen. — Sowjets erreichen Ostsee nördlich und südlich von Memel, errichten Sperriegel zwischen deutschen Truppen in Kurland und Ostpreussen. — Im Süden dringen russische Truppen bis Maria-Theresiopel vor, durchschneiden Bahnlinie Belgrad-Budapest. — Engländer besetzen Korinth.

Klassisches Zitat

Wie hoch auch der Wert des Mutes und der Standhaftigkeit im Krieg angeschlagen werden muss, so gibt es doch einen Punkt, über den hinaus das Verharren im Krieg nur eine verzweiflungsvolle Torheit genannt und also von keiner Kritik gebilligt werden kann.

Clausewitz „Vom Krieg“ S. 319

„Österreich“ soll ausgemerzt werden

Reichsbehörde gegen kleine Kaufleute

Neue Anstrengungen, um die Worte „Österreich“ und „österreichisch“ überall auszumerzen, werden jetzt von den Reichsbehörden in den Donau-Alpengauen gemacht.

Diese Massnahmen werden getroffen, weil die Behörden festgestellt haben, dass in letzter Zeit zahlreiche kleine Kaufleute und Geschäftsinhaber das Wort „österreichisch“ in irgendeiner Form in ihre Firmenschilder aufnehmen. Ebenso wird in den Donau-Alpengauen immer mehr beobachtet, dass in den Schaufenstern der Läden Aufschriften wie „echt österreichische Erzeugnisse “auffallend zunehmen.

Österreichertum lebt fort

Dieses demonstrative Herausstellen des Österreichertums wird von den Behörden als offene Kundgebung reichsfeindlicher Gesinnung und geradezu als politische Werbe-Aktion für den Gedanken österreichischer Selbständigkeit angesehen.

Um diese österreichische Propaganda einzudämmen, ist jetzt einer Reihe von Grossunternehmen, wie der Österreichischen Kredit A.G., Wien, der Österreichischen Automobilfabrik, Wien und Graz, und der Österreichischen Magnesit A.G., Radentheim-Kärnten, nahegelegt worden, ihre Namen zu ändern und damit kleineren Unternehmen, die sich als österreichische Firmen bezeichnen, mit gutem Beispiel voranzugehen.

NSV übernimmt Wehrmachtheime für Offiziere

Auf Anordnung des Reichsführers-SS und BdE Heinrich Himmler werden in Zukunft alle Heime für kriegsversehrte Offiziere der Wehrmacht von der NSV übernommen und verwaltet werden, anstatt, wie bisher, von Wehrmachtfürsorge und Versorgungsoffizieren.

Damit wird der Versuch, der von der NSV in Marburg mit dem Heim für kriegsversehrte Offiziere gemacht wurde, jetzt zur allgemeinen Praxis und auf das ganze Reichsgebiet ausgedehnt werden.

Diese neue Anordnung des Reichsführers-SS verfolgt einen doppelten Zweck:

1) Erleichterung der Überwachung entlassener Offiziere durch die Partei, und

2) Schaffung von Posten für Parteibeamte, die den Gefahren der Kampffront entzogen und für wichtige Aufgaben der Nachkriegszeit erhalten werden sollen.

Hohe Preise sollen Produktion anfeuern

Geldpreise von 250 000 Mark für Betriebsvorschläge werden jetzt von der DAF ausgesetzt, um die abgesunkene Rüstungsproduktion neu anzukurbeln. In den Betrieben soll dadurch, wie es amtlich heisst, einfacher, schneller und leichter produziert werden,

Jedes Gefolgschaftsmitglied [illegible]n seinen Verbesserungsvorschlag über den DAF-Beauftragten bis zum 31. Dezember einreichen. Die besten Vorschläge erhalten je nach ihrer Brauchbarkeit für die Rüstung Geldpreise, und zwar:

1. Hauptpreis von 10 000 Mark, 3 weitere Hauptpreise zu je 5 000 Mark, 25 Preise zu je 3 000 Mark, 50 Preise zu je 1 000 Mark, 100 Preise zu je 500 Mark und 500 Trostpreise zu je 100 Mark.

Für sie ist der Krieg zu Ende: Deutsche Soldaten, die von den Alliierten bei der Einnahme von Nieuwstadt in Holland gefangen genommen wurden, auf dem Weg in ein Auffangslager hinter der Front.

Frauen bewachen Fremdarbeiter

Eine weibliche Landwacht wird jetzt auch in Thüringen gebildet, um den schwachen Polizeikräften bei der Überwachung von Fremdarbeitern zu helfen.

Die Frauen der Landwacht erhalten Waffen und werden die gleichen Armbinden tragen wie ihre männlichen Kameraden.

Von Ausbildern der nächsten Heeres-Ersatzeinheiten werden die Frauen sowohl im Waffengebrauch als auch in Jiu-Jitsu unterrichtet werden.

Noch ein Polizeigeneral erhält Frontkommando

Starken Unwillen erregt in Kreisen des OKH die Absicht des Reichsführers SS und BdE, jetzt auch SS-Obergruppenführer und General der Polizei Udo von Woyrsch aus seinem Stabe zum Befehlshaber eines Frontabschnitts zu ernennen, kurz nachdem er SS-Obergruppenführer von dem Bach-Zalewski zum Befehlshaber in Warschau und SS-Obergruppenführer Hermann Hoefle zum Befehlshaber in der Slowakei ernennen liess.

Wie verlautet, soll SS-Obergruppenführer Udo von Woyrsch zum Nachfolger des Generals der Inf. Wilhelm Wegener ausersehen sein, der als kommandierender General eines Armeekorps an der Windau in Kurland gefallen ist.

Ebenso wie die SS-Obergruppenführer von dem Bach-Zalewski und Hoefle ist SS-Obergruppenführer von Woyrsch ein aus der allgemeinen SS hervorgegangener Polizeioffizier, der keine militärische Erfahrung besitzt. Nach Ansicht des deutschen Offizierkorps ist von Woyrsch schon dadurch unwürdig, eine Heereseinheit zu befehligen, weil er im Sommer 1942, während er als Höherer SS- und Polizeiführer Elbe die Polizei im Bezirk Lemberg reorganisierte, an den Sexualmorden an einer Anzahl von polnischen Offiziersfrauen in Mikolajow beteiligt gewesen war.

Sportmeldungen

Tschammerpokal-Sieger geht 0:5 ein

Der letzte Tschammerpokal-Sieger, Vienna, bekam in Wien von Rapid 0 : 5 aufs Dach und auch die Austria verlor gegen Floridsdorfer AC 0 : 1 Wacker gewann in Meidling 1 : 0.

In der Wiener Fussball-Tabelle führt Wacker weiter mit 7:1 Punkten vor Rapid, Floridsdorf und Admira mit je 6:2 Zählern.

6:0 siegte der Münchner Fussball-Gau-Meister FC Bayern gegen Wacker-München. Siemetsmeier war weitaus der beste Spieler auf dem Felde, er schoss auch drei Tore.

Damit haben die „Rothosen“ ihr 5.Gauspiel gewonnen, ohne eine Punkteinbusse zu erleiden.

Absagen gab es in allen Gauen die Menge. Auch in Hessen-Nassau mitsamt seinen 50 (!) „Gauklassen“-Vereinen konnten nur wenige Spiele durchgeführt werden. Der Gaumeister Kickers-Offenbach besiegte VfB Offenbach 2 : 0.

In Nord-Bayern gab es nur ein einziges Fussballspiel und das war ein Freundschaftstreffen, in dem Waldhof-Mannheim 4:1 gegen Spvg.Seckenheim gewann.

SV Villach holte sich in Klagenfurt das Endspiel um den „10. Oktober Pokal“ 4:3 gegen KSG KAC Rapid.

Fast verhundertfacht hat sich in zehn Jahren die Mitgliederzahl der deutschen Lebensrettungs-Gesellschaf im Bezirkn Löbau, die in 92 Gemeinden 3 600 Mitglieder besitzt, von denen viele gefallen oder schwer versehrt sind.

Womit sich heutzutage sogenannte Lehrgäng edes NSRL beschäftigen, zeigt der eben abgeschlossene Schwimmlehrgang in Oberschlesien, wo einfach elementarster Schwimmunterricht erteilt wurde, nichts weiter.

76 Teilnehmer bekamen das Freischwimmzeugnis, 22 legten die Fahrtenschwimmerprüfung ab. Sehr erfreulich, aber dazu genügt schliesslich ein Schwimmlehrer oder ein gut schwimmkundiges Vereinsmitglied. Dazu braucht man keine kostspieligen NSRL-Lehrgänge, erst recht nicht im 6. Kriegsjahr.

Der Handball-Kriegspokal des Gaus Westfalen wurde in Gevelsberg entschieden. KSG Hagen besiegte die Eintracht-Brambauer 9 : 6.

* * *

Nur 80 Punkte blieben die Mädel des Wiener AC bei ihrem letzten Versuch zur deutschen Vereinsmeisterschaft hinter ihrer bisher besten Leistung von 11 145 Punkten zurück. Die Mädel des WAC stehen in der Reichsliste obenan.

Die beste unter ihnen war die deutsche Jugendmeisterin Boltzmann, die im Speerwerfen 38,49 und im Kugelstossen 11,29m erreichte.

Eine neue Kriegs-Sport-Gemeinschaft haben in München die Reichsbahn SG, SGOP und TV Jahn gebildet. Auch die Post SG und der TV Milbertshofen haben sich zusammengetan. Das Wirkungsfeld dieser neuen KSG s wird in der Leichtathletik liegen.

* * *

Der Berliner Hockey Club schlug SKG BSC Blau-Weiss 4:1, Burgund-Astoria 1:0. Auch die Frauen des BHC gewann en 4:0 über Blau-Weiss.

In Hamburg sollen 16 Frauen- und Mädelmannschaften an der Hockeyrunde teilnehmen. Eine Männermannschaft gibt es auch im Gau Hamburg nicht mehr.

* * *

An den Rundenkämpfen im Kleinkaliberschiessen mit der Gebrauchswaffe nahmen im Gau Sachsen 353 Mannschaften teil. Am besten schnitten die Leipziger Schützengesellschaft und die Reichsbahn SG Dresden ab, doch werden die Ergebnisse nicht veröffentlicht.

Gladiator

Schweizer verurteilen fünf Deutsche

Fünf Reichsdeutsche sind unter den 16 Verurteilten, die von einem Schweizer Kriegsgericht wegen Spionage und Verrat militärischer Geheimnisse zu schweren Strafen verurteilt wurden.

Die Angeklagten waren Mitglieder einer weitverzweigten Spionageorganisation, die sich über die ganze Schweiz erstreckte und seit 1941 tätig war.

Unter den drei zum Tode Verurteilten befindet sich ein Reichsdeutscher, Ferdinand Infanger, Automechaniker aus Engelberg, wohnhaft in Mannheim, der in Abwesenheit zum Tod durch Erschiessen verurteilt wurde.

Zwei Reichsdeutsche wurden zu lebenslänglichem Zuchthaus und 15 Jahren Aufenthaltsverbot Verurteilt. Es sind der 33jährige Friseur Wilhelm Gebhard, wohnhaft in Zürich, und der 34jährige Dr. rer. pol. Johann Heinrich aus Aachen.

Zwei weitere Reichsdeutsche wurden zu längeren Zuchthausstrafen verurteilt.

Sechs, die's wieder mal geschafft haben

Wie jede Woche geben wir auch diesmal die Namen einiger Parteiführer bekannt, die in den letzten Tagen von ihrem sogenannten Fronteinsatz zurückgekehrt sind, um ihre politische Tätigkeit im Reich als Motor des Umstellungsprozesses auf den totalen Krieg wieder aufzunehmen.

Nach dreimonatigem Austausch in der Etappe heimgekehrt und bis Kriegsende Uk-gestellt sind:

Kreisleiter Ambruschitz, Kreis Wienthal, Wien; SA-Sturmbannführer Franz Wieting, Stadtverwaltungsdirektor Kattowitz; Kreisamtsleiter Schweitzer, Leiter des Kreisamtes der NSV Hellweg, Westfalen; Kreisobmann der DAF, Stiller, Hellweg, Westfalen; Kreis-Propagandaleiter Thoma, Wallern, Gau Bayreuth, und Gaupresse-Amtsleiter Helmut Petersen, Wien.

Zwei Eichenlaubträger

Das Eichenlaub zum Ritterkreuz des Eisernen Kreuzes erhielten:

Major Gerhard Behnke. Kommandeur einer Sturmgeschütz-Brigade und

Hauptmann Wilhelm Kohler, Ordnonanz - Offizier in einer Panzer - Division aus den deutschen Donau-Gauen.

84

Szeged und Klausenburg gefallen

Sowjets nehmen zwei ungarische Grosstädte

Zwei ungarische Grosstädte Szeged und Klausenburg wurden gestern fast gleichzeitig von den Sowjets genommen.

Szeged, die zweitgrösste ungarische Stadt, war das Kernbollwerk der Theiss-Stellung. Von Szeged aus stossen jetzt die Sowjetpanzer auf der besten ungarischen Rollbahn gegen Budapest.

Klausenburg, die Hauptstadt von Ungarisch-Siebenbürgen, sicherte bisher den Rücken der deutschen und ungarischen Truppen, die ostwärts und nördlich von Klausenburg die Karpatenpässe verteidigen.

Auch die drittgrösste ungarische Stadt, Debreczin, ist in unmittelbarer Gefahr, Sowjetpanzer sind in die Stadt eingedrungen, in deren Strassen noch gekämpft wird. Westlich von Debreczin wird eine grosse Panzerschlacht ausgetragen, die über das Schicksal von ganz Ost-Ungarn entscheiden wird. Eine sowjetische Panzerarmee, die nach Norden vorstösst, um alle deutschen und ungarischen Truppen in Ostungarn abzuschneiden, wird von deutschen Panzern in den Flanken angegriffen.

Kecskemet bedroht

Zugleich ist gestern die Bedrohung von Budapest noch stärker geworden. Panzerverbände der Sowjets, die bei Csongrad die Theiss überschritten hatten, sind tief in Ungarn bis zur Stadt Kecskemet eingedrungen. Kecskemet, ein wichtiger Strassenknotenpunkt, liegt nur 75 km südostwärts von Budapest.

In weiten Gebieten Ungarns hat eine Massenflucht von Regierungsbeamten und Grundbesitzern eingesetzt. Überall hindert der Flüchtlingsstrom die militärischen Transporte.

Für das ganze Gebiet ostwärts der Donau hat der ungarische Regierungskommissar für die Kampfzone, Graf Bela Bethlen, den Flüchtlingen erlaubt, Privatkraftwagen und alle anderen Kraftfahrzeuge zur schnelleren Evakuierung zu benutzen. Die ungarische Armee gibt zu diesem Zweck Treibstoff an die Wagenbesitzer ab.

Im Hauptquartier der Heeresgruppe Süd sieht man in dieser Massnahme, die der Zivilbevölkerung Treibstoff liefert, den die Wehrmacht dringend nötig hat eine weitere Bestätigung dafür, dass die ungarische Regierung ihre kriegswichtigen Bestände nicht weiter schont, da sie mit dem baldigen Ausscheiden aus dem Kriege rechnet.

Aus den übrigen Kampfgebieten im Südosten wird ferner gemeldet:

SERBIEN:

Sowjettruppen und Titopartisanen haben jetzt die Eisenbahn Belgrad-Nisch auf breiter Front erreicht. An der serbisch-bulgarischen Grenze stehen deutsche Truppen in schweren Kämpfen mit vordringenden bulgarischen Truppen.

ALBANIEN:

Alliierte Truppen, die vor wenigen Tagen an der albanischen Küste nicht weit von der Insel Korfu gelandet waren, haben jetzt die albanische Stadt Sarane genommen. Die deutsche Besatzung in Stärke von [illegible] Mann gab sich gefangen. [illegible] Hafenstadt Sarane gehen [illegible] Eisenbahnlinien ins Innere Albaniens, davon eine nach der Hauptstadt Tirana.

Amerikanische Soldaten helfen Einwohnern der Aachener Vorstadt Haaren, ihre Habe zu retten. Vor der Einnahme von Haaren warf die Luftwaffe Brandbomben, um den amerikanischen Vormarsch auf Aachen aufzuhalten.

FORTSETZUNG von S.1

Luftangriffen und schwerer Artillerie Aachen systematisch in Trümmer legen, kämpft sich ihre Infanterie mit Panzern und Flammenwerfern von den Vorstädten gegen das Innere der Stadt vor.

Der Sturmangriff auf Aachen hat aber noch nicht eingesetzt.

Ein letzter Versuch der deutschen Führung, die Besatzung in Aachen für den letzten Kampf zu verstärken, wurde gestern von der Artillerie und von Fliegern der Alliierten zerschlagen, als Panzer und Infanteriekolonnen von Eschweiler aus in Marsch gesezt wurden, um sich nach Aachen durchzukämpfen Bei Merzbruck gerieten die deutschen Truppen in schwerstes Artilleriefeuer und wurden von Fliegern mit Bomben und Bordwaffen zersprengt.

Hoffnungslose Lage an der Scheldemündung

Während die deutschen Truppen jetzt ohne Hoffnung auf Nachschub und Verstärkungen der Vernichtungs-Offensive der überlegenen Anglo-Amerikaner preisgegeben sind, ist auch den Truppen auf den Inseln Walcheren und Beveland an der Schelde-Mündung der Rückzug abgeschnitten worden.

Alliierte Truppen besetzten gestern in einem überraschenden Vorstoss den einzigen Damm, der Beveland und Walcheren mit dem holländischen Festland verbindet.

Auch der Ostteil von Walcheren ist jetzt vom Meer nberflutet, nachdem Hunderte von Bombern mit 5 000-kg-Bomben Breschen in die Deiche bei Veere rissen.

Andere Bomberverbände der Alliierten bombardierten Geschützstellungen bei Vlissingen.

Auch die Lage der deutschen Truppen südlich der Schelde-Mündung hat sich weiter verschlechtert, nachdem die Alliierten gestern neue Verstärkungen in ihrem Rücken bei Breskens gegenüber Vlissingen gelandet hatten.

Partei gegen örtliche Kampfpausen mit den Alliierten

Örtliche Waffenruhen, die für die Evakuierung von Verwundeten und Zivilisten im Raum von Aachen und anderen Frontabschnitten von den Truppenführern mit den Alliierten vereinbart wurden, haben jetzt zu scharfen Protesten der Parteistellen geführt.

Derartige Waffenruhen, wie sie während der Kämpfe in Frankreich häufig vereinbart wurden, sind nach Ansicht der Partei in den Invasionsgebieten des Reiches aus weltanschaulichen Gründen unzulässig. Jede Vereinbarung mit dem Feind verstosse grundsätzlich gegen die Parole der Partei, dass die Bevölkerung in den Invasionsgebieten des Reiches nur Hassgefühle und kompromisslosen Kampfwillen gegen denFeind kennen darf.

Der Gegensatz zwischen Partei und Wehrmacht hinter der Front wird ausserdem verschärft durch Meinungsverschiedenheiten über die Schanzarbeiten, die auf Anordnung der Partei durchgeführt werden.

Ersoffene Kampfgräben

Viele Kilometer Kampfgräben, die nach Anweisungen der Partei angelegt wurden, sind nach den ersten starken Regenfällen ersoffen, weil keine Sickergruben angelegt wurden. So mussten Pionier-Abteilungen des Heeres zwischen Düren und Linnich verfallene Feldbefestigungen neu aufwerfen, die unter Partei-Überwachung angelegt worden waren.

Ausserdem, so machen die Pionierstäbe geltend, werden Hunderttausende, von Arbeitstagen vergeudet, weil Parteiführer immer wieder die Bevölkerung da zum Schanzen abkommandieren, wo sie das aus Stimmungsgründen für wichtig halten, und nicht, wo Schanzarbeiten einen militärischen Zweck haben.

So wurden Tausende von Ausgebombten aus Darmstadt nach dem Luftangriff in der Nacht zum 12. September vom Kreisobmann der DAF Hofmann zum Schanzen in Starkenburg abkommandiert, und nicht weiter ostwärts an die Auffangstellung Aschaffenburg-Neckar geschickt, wo die Wehrmacht Schanzer braucht.

Ebenso wurden Gefolgschaftsmitglieder gebombter Bochumer Betriebe nach dem Luftangriff in der Montag Nacht ganz ohne Plan aus der Stadt weggeschafft, um an der Lippe zu schippen.

Der Krieg trifft Lohengrins Burg

Die Burg der Lohengrin-Sage, die Schwanenburg in Cleve, wurde im Verlauf eines Bombebangriffs schwer beschädigt.

Die Schwanenburg, eine der schönsten und berühmtesten Burgen am Niederrhein, war das ehemalige Residenzschloss der Herzöge von Cleve. Besonders bekannt ist die weite Aussicht über die Rheinniederung, die man von dem 56 Meter hohen Schwanenturm geniessen konnte.

Alliierte 15 km von Bologna

Bologna wird weiter von alliierten Fernkampfbatterien beschossen.

In anhaltendem Regen kämpfen deutsche Grenadiere und Fallschirmjäger gegen alliierte Panzer und Infanteriekräfte, die zwischen Imola und Bologna den entscheidenden Durchbruch in die Po-Ebene erzwingen wollen.

Am nächsten an Bologna herangerückt sind alliierte Stosstrupps, gegen die deutsche Truppen in den Strassen von Livergnano zu immer neuen Gegenangriffen eingesetzt werden. Livergnano ist 15 Kilometer von Bologna entfernt.

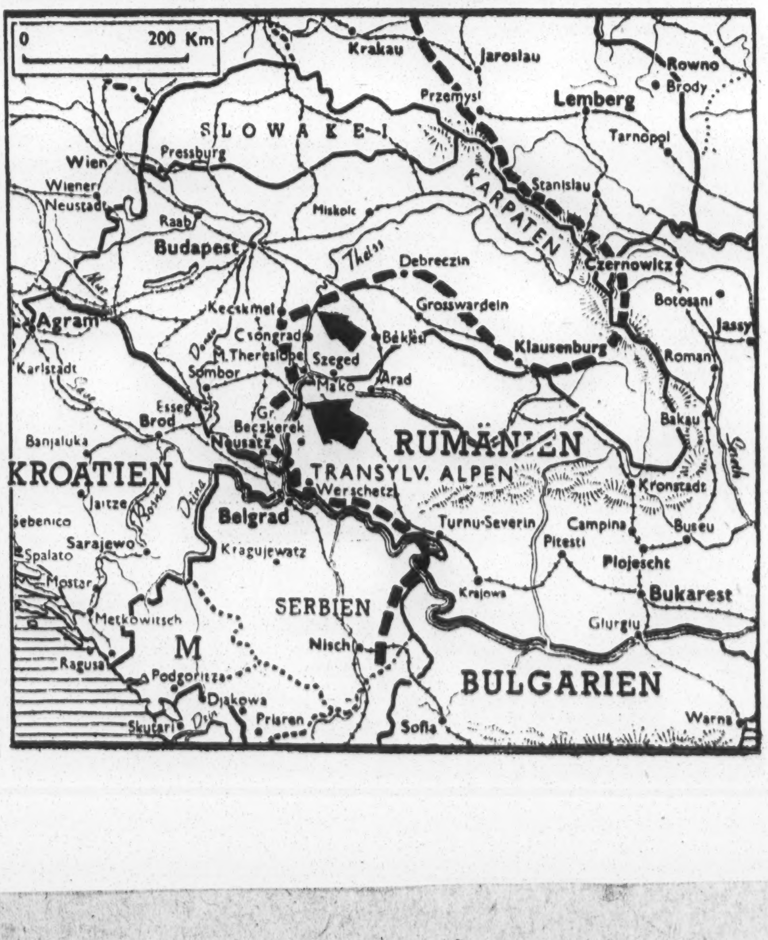
Deckungsgräben auf eigene Kosten

Diejenigen, die keinen Luftschutzkeller haben und bei Fliegeralarm in LS-Gräben Deckung suchen, müssen laut Anordnung von Reichsmarschall Göring [illegible] LS-Deckungsgräben [illegible] dauernd instandhalten.

Öffentliche Deckungsgräben müssen von den Gemeinden auf eigene Kosten unterhalten werden, während für die LS-Deckungsgräben des Werkluftschutzes die Betriebe die Kosten tragen müssen.

Post an Internierte in Spanien

Briefsendungen an internierte Wehrmachtangehörige in Spanien, die mit dem Vermerk „Interniertensendung" bezeichnet sind, können zur Beförderung durch Luftpost angenommen werden. Einlieferungen gegen Entrichtung der Luftpostgebühr von 10 Pfennig für je 20 Gramm an den Postschalter.



CONFIDENTIAL

C 13474/344/18
16 OCT 1944

Mr. P. N. Loxley

With the Compliments
of
Major-General R. A. D. Brooks.

P.B.A.TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

CONFIDENTIAL

DETAILS OF LEAFLET DISSEMINATIONS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1944.

		P. W. E.				O. W. I.			
		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIUM	L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DENMARK	L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FRANCE	L.	-	-	172,000	172,000	-	-	-	-
	U.	-	-	688,000	688,000	-	-	-	-
GERMANY	L.	4,463,800	-	3,332,000	7,795,800	800,000	-	2,480,000	3,280,000
	U.	12,300,800	-	8,456,000	20,756,800	1,600,000	-	4,960,000	6,560,000
GERMAN TROOPS	L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOLLAND	L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	L.	4,463,800	-	3,504,000	7,967,800	800,000	-	2,480,000	3,280,000
	U.	12,300,800	-	9,144,000	21,444,800	1,600,000	-	4,960,000	6,560,000

CONFIDENTIAL

DETAILS OF LEAFLET DISSEMINATIONS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1944.

		P.W.E./O.W.I.				P. W. D.				
		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
BELGIUM	L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000	80,000	80,000
	U.	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000	80,000	80,000
DENMARK	L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	U.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FRANCE	L.	328,000	-	-	328,000	-	-	3,040,000	3,040,000	3,540,000
	U.	1,312,000	-	-	1,312,000	-	-	4,080,000	4,080,000	6,080,000
GERMANY	L.	-	-	7,026,000	7,026,000	2,016,000	27,145,494	58,290,619	87,452,113	105,553,913
	U.	-	-	10,294,000	10,294,000	2,352,000	27,145,494	67,771,619	97,269,113	135,779,913
GERMAN TROOPS	L.	-	-	-	-	-	3,461,400	8,901,460	12,362,860	12,362,860
	U.	-	-	-	-	-	20,768,400	53,408,760	74,177,160	74,177,160
HOLLAND	L.	-	246,000	1,667,600	1,913,600	-	680,000	800,000	1,480,000	3,393,600
	U.	-	558,000	4,317,100	4,875,100	-	1,360,000	1,600,000	2,960,000	7,835,100
	L.	328,000	246,000	8,693,600	9,267,600	2,016,000	31,286,894	71,112,079	104,414,973	124,930,373
	U.	1,312,000	558,000	14,611,100	16,481,100	2,352,000	49,273,894	126,940,379	178,566,273	223,052,173

SUMMARY

		P.W.E.	O.W.I.	PWE/OWI	P.W.D.	TOTAL
R.A.F.	L.	4,463,800	800,000	328,000	2,016,000	7,607,800
	U.	12,300,800	1,600,000	1,312,000	2,352,000	17,564,800
T.A.F.	L.	-	-	246,000	31,286,894	31,532,894
	U.	-	-	558,000	49,273,894	49,831,894
U.S.T.A.F.	L.	3,504,000	2,480,000	8,693,600	71,112,079	85,789,679
	U.	9,144,000	4,960,000	14,611,100	126,940,379	155,655,479
	L.	7,967,800	3,280,000	9,267,600	104,414,973	124,930,373
	U.	21,444,800	6,560,000	16,481,100	178,366,273	223,052,173

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P.W.E. LEAFLETS

The following is a statement of the leaflet position from the night of 1/2 September to September 30/1st October.

Total quantity of leaflets in stock at 1st September, 1944:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	5,800	5,800
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN	196,000	-	-	196,000
DANISH	70,400	-	40,000	110,400
DUTCH	8,800	-	-	8,800
FRENCH	1,284,400	-	1,672,000	2,956,400
GERMAN	3,610,400	-	2,652,560	6,262,960
NORWEGIAN	24,000	-	25,000	49,000
SLOVAK	160,000	-	-	160,000
	5,354,000	-	4,395,360	9,749,360

Total quantity of leaflets printed during September, 1944:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	-	-
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN	-	-	-	-
DANISH	-	-	-	-
FRENCH	-	-	-	-
GERMAN	2,200,000	-	4,400,000	6,600,000
DUTCH	-	-	-	-
NORWEGIAN	-	-	-	-
SLOVAK	-	-	-	-
	2,200,000	-	4,400,000	6,600,000

Total quantity of leaflets disseminated during September, 1944:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	-	-
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN	-	-	-	-
DANISH	-	-	-	-
FRENCH	-	-	172,000	172,000
GERMAN	4,463,800	-	3,332,000	7,795,800
DUTCH	-	-	-	-
NORWEGIAN	-	-	-	-
SLOVAK	-	-	-	-
	4,463,800	-	3,504,000	7,967,800

Total quantity of leaflets recalled from Air Forces during September, 1944:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	5,800	5,800
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN	-	-	-	-
DANISH	-	-	-	-
FRENCH	244,400	-	-	244,400
GERMAN	-	-	-	-
DUTCH	8,800	-	-	8,800
NORWEGIAN	-	-	-	-
SLOVAK	-	-	-	-
	253,200	-	5,800	259,000

Total quantity of leaflets pulped during September, 1944:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	-	-
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN	36,000	-	-	36,000
DANISH	-	-	40,000	40,000
FRENCH	1,000,000	-	1,500,000	2,500,000
GERMAN	76,000	-	3,040,560	3,116,560
DUTCH	-	-	-	-
NORWEGIAN	-	-	25,000	25,000
SLOVAK	-	-	-	-
	1,112,000	-	4,605,560	5,717,560

Total quantity of leaflets in stock at 1st October, 1944:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIAN	-	-	-	-
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN	160,000	-	-	160,000
DANISH	70,400	-	-	70,400
FRENCH	40,000	-	-	40,000
GERMAN	1,122,600	-	600,000	1,722,600
DUTCH	-	-	-	-
NORWEGIAN	24,000	-	-	24,000
SLOVAK	160,000	-	-	160,000
	1,577,000	-	600,000	2,177,000

Additional leaflet disseminations during September, 1944:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
GERMAN	148,000	-	-	148,000

Leaflets destroyed during September, 1944:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
GERMAN	-	-	80,000	80,000

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS PRINTED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1944

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
GERMAN					
G.27	Luftpost No.44	600,000		1,200,000	
G.29	Luftpost No.45	1,200,000		1,200,000	
G.30	Luftpost No.46	400,000		2,000,000	
		2,200,000		4,400,000	6,600,000

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS DISSEMINATED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1944

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
FRENCH					
F.78	Le Courrier de L'Air No.28			172,000	172,000
GERMAN					
G.4a	German Prisoners of War No.1	288,000			
G.4b	German Prisoners of War No.2	88,000			
G.4	German Prisoners of War No.1&2			240,000	
G.13	War Guilt	103,800			
G.17	Without the Party - No War	144,000			
G.18	Who is Afraid of Peace?	384,000			
G.26	Appeal to German Women	1,374,000		592,000	
G.27	Luftpost No.44	546,000		1,200.000	
G.29	Luftpost No.45	1,136,000		1,000,000	
G.30	Luftpost No.46	400,000		300,000	
		4,463,800		3,332,000	7,795,800

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS PULPED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1944.

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN					
C.7	London News No.1	20,000			
C.8	Benes' Speech	16,000			
		36,000			36,000
DANISH					
D.8	Vivilwind			40,000	40,000
FRENCH					
F.75	Courrier de L'Air No.26	200,000		272,000	
F.78	Courrier de L'Air No.28	800,000		1,228,000	
		1,000,000		1,500,000	2,500,000
GERMAN					
G.5	Gain Time - For Whom?	12,000			
G.25	Luftpost			1,078,560	
G.26	Luftpost			62,000	
G.29	Luftpost No.45	64,000		200,000	
G.30	Luftpost No.46			1,700,000	
		76,000		3,040,560	3,116,560
NORWEGIAN					
N.8	Free Norway No. 6			25,000	25,000

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS RECALLED FROM THE AIR FORCES

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
BELGIAN					
B.8	Harbinger of Freedom			5,800	5,800
FRENCH					
F.177	B.B.C. Song Book	37,800			
F.36	Our Air Forces	1,500			
F.54	The Free World No.16	13,000			
F.64	The Free World No.17	2,000			
F.70	Accord No. 7	10,100			
F.72	The Free World No. 18	60,000			
F.74	Accord No. 8	120,000			
		244,400			244,400
DUTCH					
H.26	Anthology	8,800			8,800

Additional leaflet Disseminations during September:-

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
GERMAN					
G.13	War Guilt	20,000			
G.15	The Air War	128,000			
		148,000			148,000

Leaflets destroyed during September:-

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
GERMAN					
G.4	German Prisoners of War 1 & 2			80,000	80,000

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS IN STOCK AT 1st OCTOBER, 1944

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
CZECHOSLOVAKIAN					
C.9	London News No. 3	160,000			160,000
DANISH					
D.5	We will win. No.12	70,400			70,400
FRENCH					
F.72	The Free World No.18	40,000			40,000
GERMAN					
G.4	German Prisoners of War Nos.1&2	128,000		120,000	
G.4a	German Prisoners of War No.1	48,000		480,000	
G.13	War Guilt Booklet	30,600			
G.17	Without the Party- No War	336,000			
G.18	Who is afraid of Peace?	448,000			
G.26	Luftpost	78,000			
G.27	Luftpost No.44	54,000			
		1,122,600		600,000	1,722,600
NORWEGIAN					
N.17	Great Britain at War	24,000			24,000
SLOVAK					
S.2	Slovak Leaflet	160,000			160,000

CONFIDENTIAL

O.W.I. LEAFLETS

The following is a statement of the leaflet position from the night of 1/2 September to September 30/1st October, 1944.

Total quantity of leaflet in stock at ist September, 1944:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
DANISH	-	-	-	-
DUTCH	-	-	79,360	79,360
FRENCH	1,803,000	4,000	1,233,000	3,040,000
GERMAN	-	-	727,000	727,000
	1,803,000	4,000	2,039,360	3,846,360

Total quantity of leaflets printed during September:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
DANISH	-	-	25,000	25,000
DUTCH	-	-	-	-
FRENCH	-	-	-	-
GERMAN	800,000	-	6,600,000	7,400,000
	800,000	-	6,625,000	7,425,000

Total quantity of leaflets disseminated during September:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
DANISH	-	-	-	-
DUTCH	-	-	-	-
FRENCH	-	-	-	-
GERMAN	800,000	-	2,480,000	3,280,000
	800,000	-	2,480,000	3,280,000

Total quantity of leaflets recalled from the Air Forces during September:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
DANISH	-	-	-	-
DUTCH	-	-	-	-
FRENCH	1,479,000	-	1,233,000	2,712,000
GERMAN	-	-	-	-
	1,479,000	-	1,233,000	2,712,000

Total quantity of leaflets pulped during September:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
DANISH	-	-	-	-
DUTCH	-	-	-	-
FRENCH	324,000	4,000	-	328,000
GERMAN	-	-	4,847,000	4,847,000
	324,000	4,000	4,847,000	5,175,000

Total quantity of leaflets in stock at 1st October:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
DANISH	-	-	25,000	25,000
DUTCH	-	-	79,360	79,360
FRENCH	-	-	-	-
GERMAN	-	-	-	-
	-	-	104,360	104,360

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS PRINTED DURING SEPTEMBER.

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
DANISH					
USD.1	Danish Version			25,000	25,000
GERMAN					
USG.51	Sternenbanner	-		1,800,000	
USG.52	Sternenbanner			2,400,000	
USG.53	Sternenbanner	800,000		2,400,000	
		800,000		6,600,000	7,400,000

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS DISSEMINATED DURING SEPTEMBER.

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
GERMAN					
USG.52	Sternenbanner			2,040,000	
USG.53	Sternenbanner	800,000		440,000	
		800,000		2,480,000	3,280,000

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS RECALLED FROM THE AIR FORCES.

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
FRENCH					
USF.128	Voir			13,000	
USF.133	L'Amerique en Guerre	538,000		20,000	
USF.131	Voir	65,000			
USF.135	L'Amerique en Guerre	876,000		1,200,000	
		1,479,000		1,233,000	2,712,000

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS PULPED DURING SEPTEMBER.

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
FRENCH					
USF.121	Voir		4,000		
USF.135	L'Amerique en Guerre	324,000			
		324,000	4,000		328,000
GERMAN					
USG.49	Collapse in the West			727,000	
USG.51	Sternenbanner			1,800,000	
USG.52	Sternenbanner			1,960,000	
USG.53	Sternenbanner			360,000	
				4,847,000	4,847,000

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS IN STOCK AT 1st OCTOBER, 1944.

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
DANISH					
USD. 1	Danish Version			25,000	25,000
DUTCH					
USA. 3	Dutch Version			79,360	79,360

CONFIDENTIAL

JOINT PWE/OWL LEAFLETS

The following is a statement of the leaflet position from the night of 1/2 September to 30/1st October, 1944.

Total quantity of leaflets in stock at 1st September:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIUM	40,000	-	529,670	569,670
DENMARK	120,000	-	250,000	370,000
FRANCE	428,000	-	1,709,258	2,137,258
GERMANY	-	-	16,568,620	16,568,620
HOLLAND	-	-	241,000	241,000
NORWAY	129,000	-	382,410	511,410
POLAND	-	-	320,000	320,000
	717,000	-	20,000,952	20,717,952

Total quantity of leaflets printed during September:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIUM	-	-	825,600	825,600
DENMARK	-	-	-	-
FRANCE	-	-	-	-
GERMANY	-	-	-	-
HOLLAND	-	246,000	2,037,600	2,283,600
NORWAY	-	-	-	-
POLAND	-	-	-	-
	-	246,000	2,863,200	3,109,200

Total quantity of leaflets disseminated during September:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL.
BELGIUM	-	-	-	-
DENMARK	-	-	-	-
FRANCE	328,000	-	-	328,000
GERMANY	-	-	7,026,000	7,026,000
HOLLAND	-	246,000	1,667,600	1,913,600
NORWAY	-	-	-	-
POLAND	-	-	-	-
	328,000	246,000	8,693,600	9,267,600

Total quantity of leaflets pulped during September:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIUM	40,000	-	1,355,270	1,395,270
DENMARK	-	-	-	-
FRANCE	12,000	-	296,666	308,666
GERMANY	-	-	2,503,620	2,503,620
HOLLAND	-	-	517,300	517,300
NORWAY	129,000	-	-	129,000
POLAND	-	-	-	-
	181,000	-	4,672,856	4,853,856

Total quantity of leaflets in stock at 1st October, 1944:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIUM	-	-	-	-
DENMARK	120,000	-	250,000	370,000
FRANCE	88,000	-	1,412,592	1,500,592
GERMANY	-	-	7,039,000	7,039,000
HOLLAND	-	-	291,700	291,700
NORWAY	-	-	382,410	382,410
POLAND	-	-	320,000	320,000
	208,000	-	9,695,702	9,903,702

Additional leaflet disseminations during August:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
HOLLAND	-	-	50,000	50,000

Additional leaflets printed during August:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
HOLLAND	-	-	248,000	248,000

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS PRINTED DURING SEPTEMBER

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
BELGIUM					
XB.29	L'Arc en Ciel			825,600	825,600
HOLLAND					
XH.32	Flying Dutchman			250,000	
XH.33	Flying Dutchman		66,000	367,000	
XH.34	Flying Dutchman		180,000	1,020,000	
XH.35	Flying Dutchman			400,000	
			246,000	2,037,600	2,283,600

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS DISSEMINATED DURING SEPT.

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
FRANCE					
XF.2	French army in France	328,000			328,000
GERMANY					
XG.19	The Stone is Rolling			400,000	
XG.20	Message to Foreign Workers (Polish)			450,000	
XG.21	The Stone is Rolling			560,000	
XG.22	Message to Foreign Workers			428,000	
XG.23	Message to Foreign Workers (German)			800,000	
XG.24	Message to Foreign Workers			1,120,000	
XG.26	German Workers			3,268,000	
				7,026,000	7,026,000
HOLLAND					
XH.32	Flying Dutchman			214,000	
XH.33	Flying Dutchman		66,000	325,300	
XH.34	Flying Dutchman		180,000	1,020,000	
XH.35	Flying Dutchman			108,300	
			246,000	1,667,600	1,913,600

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS PULPED DURING SEPTEMBER

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
BELGIUM					
XB.12	Belgian Manual	40,000		458,670	
XB.29	L'Arc en Ciel			825,600	
XB.28	L'Arc en Ciel			71,000	
		40,000		1,355,270	1,395,270
FRANCE					
F.55	French Manual	12,000		296,666	308,666
GERMANY					
XG.13	How will it End?			1,867,620	
XG.25	Consequences			636,000	
				2,503,620	2,503,620
HOLLAND					
XH.30	Letter to Dutch Children			248,000	
XH.31	Flying Dutchman			191,000	
XH.32	Flying Dutchman			36,000	
XH.33	Flying Dutchman			42,300	
				517,300	517,300
NORWAY					
XN.8	Mutiny!	129,000			129,000

DETAILS OF LEAFLET AMENDMENTS

Additional disseminations during August:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
HOLLAND				
XH.22			50,000	50,000

Additional printings for August:-

HOLLAND				
XH.30			248,000	248,000

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS IN STOCK AT 1st SEPTEMBER, 1944

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
DENMARK					
XD.1	Greetings to the Danes	120,000			
D.7	Danish Manual			250,000	
		120,000		250,000	370,000
FRANCE					
XF.2	French Army in France	88,000		1,412,592	1,500,592
GERMANY					
XG.18	Russians reach Germany Border			3,520,000	
XG.19	The Stone is Rolling			720,000	
XG.20	Message to Foreign Workers			902,000	
XG.21	The Stone is Rolling			112,000	
XG.23	Message to Foreign Workers (German)			100,000	
XG.24	Message to Foreign Workers			353,000	
XG.26	German Workers			1,332,000	
				7,039,000	7,039,000
HOLLAND					
XH,35	Flying Dutchman			291,700	291,700
NORWAY					
N.6	Norwegian Manual			382,410	382,410
POLAND					
XP.2	Message to Poles			320,000	320,000

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CONFIDENTIAL

P.W.D. LEAFLETS

The following is a statement of the leaflet position from the night of 1/2 September to 30/1st October, 1944.

Total quantity of leaflets in stock at 1st September:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIUM	-	-	-	-
DENMARK	-	-	-	-
FRANCE	-	1,600,000	17,600,000	19,200,000
GERMANY	-	10,558,416	51,904,465	62,462,881
	-	12,158,416	69,504,465	81,662,881

Total quantity of leaflets printed during September:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIUM	-	-	2,000,000	2,000,000
HOLLAND	-	4,000,000	1,600,000	5,600,000
FRANCE	-	-	4,000,000	4,000,000
GERMANY	10,652,000	10,000,000	117,420,500	138,072,500
GERMAN TROOPS	-	-	19,087,100	19,087,100
	10,652,000	14,000,000	144,107,600	168,759,600

Total quantity of leaflets transferred from U.S.T.A.F. to T.A.F:-

	T.A.F.	TOTAL
GERMANY	25,586,494	25,586,494
HOLLAND	680,000	680,000
GERMAN TROOPS	3,461,400	3,461,400
	29,727,894	29,727,894

Total quantity of leaflets disseminated during September:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIUM	-	-	80,000	80,000
HOLLAND	-	680,000	800,000	1,480,000
FRANCE	-	-	3,040,000	3,040,000
GERMANY	2,016,000	27,145,494	58,290.619	87,452,113
GERMAN TROOPS	-	3,461,400	8,901,460	12,362,860
	2,016,000	31,286,894	71,112,079	104,414,973

Total quantity of leaflets pulped during September:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIUM	-	-	1,920,000	1,920,000
HOLLAND	-	-	-	-
FRANCE	-	1,600,000	12,560,000	14,160,000
GERMANY	-	6,086,416	26,477,535	32,563,951
GERMAN TROOPS	-	-	6,724,240	6,724,240
	-	7,686,416	47,681,775	55,368,191

AMENDMENTS

Leaflets sent to Artillery:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
GERMANY	-	-	260,000	260,000

Additional leaflet disseminations during August:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
GERMANY	-	100,000	-	100,000

Leaflets destroyed during September:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
GERMANY	-	-	160,000	160,000

Total quantity of leaflets in stock at 1st October:-

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	TOTAL
BELGIUM	-	-	-	-
HOLLAND	-	4,000,000	120.000	4,120.000
FRANCE	-	-	6,000,000	6,000,600
GERMANY	8,636,000	12,813,000	58,550,317	79,999,317
	8,636,000	16,813,000	64,670,317	90,119,317

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS PRINTED DURING SEPTEMBER

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
BELGIUM					
ZB.3	Transport Workers			2,000,000	2,000,000
HOLLAND					
ZH.2	Netherlanders			1,600,000	
ZH.3	Warning to S. Est.		4,000,000		
			4,000,000	1,600,000	5,600,000
FRANCE					
ZF.11	Battle Approaching			2,000,000	
ZF.12	Instructions to Civilians			2,000,000	
				4,000,000	4,000,000
GERMANY					
ZG.37	Safe Conduct			4,154,000	
ZG.45	One minute in which to save your life		1,000,000	8,842,500	
ZG.51	The Choice			1,500,000	
ZG.52	To German Officers			2,096,000	
ZG.54	How Comrades Fared		4,000,000	4,000,000	
ZG.58	The Last Weeks			4,000,000	
ZG.59	The Troops on Channel			2,000,000	
ZG.61	Prisoner of War Leaflet		4,000,000	13,680,000	
ZG.62	To defenders of Le Havre			1,000,000	
ZG.63	Soldiers, Officers of Belgium			2,000,000	
ZG.64	The End			6,000,000	
ZG.65	Why die on the last day of War?			2,000,000	
ZG.66	Eisenhower Statement		1,000,000	10,490,000	
ZG.67	To Germans in Holland			1,000,000	
ZG.68	You can save yourselves			1,000,000	
ZG.71	Last of the Secret Weapons	6,400,000		630,000	
WG.1	Warning Leaflet			7,000,000	
WG.9		1,992,000		6,000,000	
WG.10				4,000,000	

/WG.20

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
WG.2C	Czech. Workers in Germany	200,000		194,000	
WG.3C				400,000	
WG.4C				400,000	
WG.5C				400,000	
WG.6C				400,000	
WG.7C		352,000		1,048,000	
WG.2D	Dutch Workers in Germany	244,000		226,000	
WG.3D				1,000,000	
WG.4D				1,000,000	
WG.5D				1,022,000	
WG.6D				1,000,000	
WG.7D				1,000,000	
WG.8D				800,000	
WG.2F	French Workers in Germany			1,600,000	
WG.3F				2,000,000	
WG.4F				2,000,000	
WG.5F				2,044,000	
WG.6F				2,000,000	
WG.7F				4,000,000	
WG.8F				2,000,000	
WG.2I	Italian Workers in Germany	264,000		284,000	
WG.3I				800,000	
WG.4I				800,000	
WG.5I				800,000	
WG.6I				800,000	
WG.7I		160,000		1,040,000	
WG.2P				810,000	
WG.3P				800,000	
WG.4P				800,000	
WG.5P		240,000		560,000	
WG.6P		160,000		640,000	
WG.7P		640,000		2,160,000	
WG.8P				1,200,000	
		10,652,000	10,000,000	117,420,500	138,072,500

GERMAN TROOPS		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
T.138	German Troop Newspaper			409,200	
T.139				420,000	
T.140				412,800	
T.141				427,000	
T.142				414,800	
T.143				784,400	
T.144				410,000	
T.145				530,800	
T.146				620,000	
T.147				520,000	
T.148				604,000	
T.149				607,200	
T.150				620,000	
T.151				620,000	
T.152				800,000	
T.153				1,000,000	
T.154				500,000	
T.155				724,800	
T.156				756,000	
T.157				820,000	
T.158				630,000	
T.159				844,000	
T.160				784,000	
T.161				423,200	
T.162				595,000	
T.163				778,000	
T.164				860,400	
T.165				630,000	
T.166				765,500	
T.167				776,000	
				19,087,100	19,087,100

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DETAILS OF LEAFLETS TRANSFERRED FROM U.S.T.A.F. TO T.A.F.

		T.A.F.	
HOLLAND			
ZH.2	Netherlanders	680,000	680,000
GERMANY			
ZG.10	Message from Polish Government	80,000	
ZG.27	Leaflet to Russian Soldier	375,000	
ZG.37	Safe Conduct	4,110,000	
ZG.38	You are now cut off	520,000	
ZG.40	In the West	1,200,000	
ZG.45	One minute in which to save your life	4,770,000	
ZG.50	The lessons of Stalingrad	320,000	
ZG.52	To German Officers	1,360,000	
ZG.54	How Comrades Fared	1,942,600	
ZG.56	To German N.C.O's	880,000	
ZG.57	Falaise	800,000	
ZG.58	The last weeks	426,000	
ZG.59	The troops on Channel	640,000	
ZG.61	Prisoner of War Leaflet	3,360,000	
ZG.62	To defenders of Le Hawre	232,000	
ZG.63	Soldiers, Officers of Belgium	400,000	
ZG.64	The End	1,657,600	
ZG.65	Why die in the last day of the War	1,040,000	
ZG.66	Eisenhower Statement	783,394	
ZG.67	To Germans in Holland	420,000	
ZG.68	You can save yourselves	270,000	
		25,586,494	

		T.A.F.
GERMAN TROOPS		
T.139	German troop newspaper	300,000
T.141		280,000
T.145		51,000
T.146		150,000
T.147		410,800
T.148		43,200
T.149		146,600
T.150		270,000
T.152		290,000
T.153		330,000
T.156		270,000
T.158		240,000
T.159		144,200
T.164		365,200
T 166		170,400
		3,461,400

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS DISSEMINATED DURING SEPTEMBER

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	8.A.F.	406 Sq.	
BELGIUM						
ZB.3	Transport Workers				80,000	80,000
HOLLAND						
ZH.2	Netherlanders		680,000		800,000	1,480,000
FRANCE						
ZF.11	Battle Approaching			240,000	800,000	
ZF.12	Instructions to Civilians				2,000,000	
				240,000	2,800,000	3,040,000

GERMANY

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	8.A.F.	406 Sq.	
ZG.10	Message from Polish Govt.		480,000			
ZG.27	Leaflet to Russian Soldier		375,000			
ZG.37	Safe Conduct		4,550,000		420,000	
ZG.38	You are now cut off		576,000		140,000	
ZG.39	Truth of the Peace Movement			360,000		
ZG.40	In the West		1,200,000			
ZG.42	Appeal			175,000		
ZG.45	Retreat?		4,770,000		2,102,500	
ZG.50	The lessons of Stalingrad		640,000		320,000	
ZG.51	The Choice		880,000		160,600	
ZG.52	To German officers		1,296,000		400,000	
ZG.54	How Comrades Fared		1,769,500		1,416,500	
ZG.56	To German N.C.O's		980,000			
ZG.57	Falaise		1,200,000		1,120,000	
ZG.58	The Last Weeks		426,000		3,229,344	
ZG.59	The troops on Channel		640,000		240,000	
ZG.61	Prisoner of War Leaflet		2,560,000		3,760,000	
ZG.62	To defenders of Le Havre		232,000			
ZG.63	Soldiers, officers of Belgium		400,000		320,000	
ZG.64	The End		1,657,600		3,933,000	
ZG.65	Whe die on the last day of War		1,040,000		960,000	
ZG.66	Eisenhower Statement		783,394	691,230	1,977,656	
ZG.67	To Germans in Holland		420,000		580,000	
ZG.68	You can save yourselves		270,000		408.125	
WG.1	Warning Leaflet			5,760,000		
WG.9		848,000		3,300,000		
WG.10				2,240,000	655,608	
WG.2C	Czech. Workers in Germany			27,000		
WG.3C				280,000		
WG.4C				400,000		
WG.5C				400,000		
WG.6C				240,000		
WG.7C		192,000		1,044,928		
WG.2D	Dutch Workers in Germany			45,000		
WG.3D				748,000	252,000	
WG.4D				566,666		
WG.5D				888,000		
WG.6D				560,000	240,000	
WG.7D				754,000		
WG.8D				800,000		
WG.2F	French Workers in Germany			711,000	45,000	
WG.3F				1,405,000	595,000	
WG.4F				886,154	640,000	
WG.5F				1,347,405		
WG.6F				1,810,000		
WG.7F				1,335,380	560,000	
WG.8F				2,000,000		
WG.2I	Italian Workers in Germany	48,000		45,000		
WG.3I				585,000		
WG.4I				800,000		
WG.5I				248,108		
WG.6I				561,815		
WG.7I		160,000		240,000		
WG.2P	Polish Workers in Germany			405,000		
WG.3P				182,500		
WG.4P				342,000		
WG.5P		208,000		311,100		
WG.6P		160,000				
WG.7P		400,000		120,000		
WG.8P				1,200,000		
		2,016,000	27,145,494	33,815,286	24,475,333	87,452,113

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	8.A.F.	406 Sq.	
GERMAN TROOPS					
T.139 German Troop Newspaper		300,000			
T.141		280,000			
T.142				227,700	
T.143			408,000		
T.145		51,000		357,000	
T.146		150,000		300,000	
T.147		410,800			
T.148		43,200		432,000	
T.149		146,600		343,000	
T.150		270,000		230,000	
T.151			200,000		
T.152		290,000		390,000	
T.153		330,000		470,000	
T.154			280,000		
T.155				460,000	
T.156		270,000	400,000		
T.157			200,000		
T.158		240,000	300,000		
T.159		144,200	515,000		
T.160			600,000		
T.161			400,000		
T.162			470,204		
T.163				352,780	
T.164		365,200	49,638		
T.165			174,636	428,400	
T.166		170,400		497,000	
T.167			56,230	359,872	
		3,461,400	4,053,708	4,847,752	12,362,860

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS PULPED DURING SEPTEMBER

	R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
BELGIUM				
ZB.3 Transport Workers			1,920,000	1,920,000
FRANCE				
ZF.4 Warning Leaflet		1,600,000	11,600,000	
ZF.11 Battle Approaching			960,000	
		1,600,000	12,560,000	14,160,000
GERMANY				
ZG.7 Prisoners of War Leaflet		160,000	160,000	
ZG.11 A Division is Written Off		792,000	1,028,000	
ZG.12 Shuttle Bombing			900,000	
ZG.13 Surrender Leaflet			3,772,935	
ZG.22 Comparison 1942 - 1944			1,200,000	
ZG.26 Hold Out			400,000	
ZG.29 The End		410,416	1,875,000	
ZG.32 Eisenhower's Declaration			800,000	
ZG.33 German Generals have their say		288,000	633,600	
ZG.36 The Riddle		240,000	340,000	
ZG.37 Safe Conduct		1,544,000	980,000	
ZG.38 You are now cut off		504,000	1,020,000	
ZG.39 Truth of Peace Movement		184,000	828,000	
ZG.40 In the West		1,360,000	680,000	
ZG.41 In the East		220,000	420,000	
ZG.43 Red Army Marches into Germany			2,760,000	
ZG.50 The Lessons of Stalingrad			2,000,000	
ZG.52 To German Officers		384,000	1,232,000	
ZG.54 How Comrades Fared			1,040,000	
ZG.59 The Troops on Channel			1,120,000	
ZG.62 To defenders of Le Havre			768,000	
ZG.63 Soldiers, Officers of Belgium			1,280,000	
WG. 1 Warning Leaflet			1,240,000	
		6,086,416	26,477,535	

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
GERMAN TROOPS					
T.138	German troop Newspaper			409,200	
T.139				120,000	
T.140				412,800	
T.141				147,000	
T.142				187,100	
T.143				376,400	
T.144				410,000	
T.145				122,800	
T.146				170,000	
T.147				109,200	
T.148				128,800	
T.149				117,600	
T.150				120,000	
T.151				420,000	
T.152				120,000	
T.153				200,000	
T.154				220,000	
T.155				264,800	
T.156				86,000	
T.157				620,000	
T.158				90,000	
T.159				184,800	
T.160				184,000	
T.161				23,200	
T.162				124,796	
T.163				425,220	
T.164				445,562	
T.165				26,964	
T.166				98,100	
T.167				359,898	
				6,724,240	6,724,240

DETAILS OF AMENDMENTS

Leaflets sent to Artillery

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
GERMANY					
ZG.27a	Leaflet to Russian Soldier			260,000	260,000

Additional leaflet disseminations during August

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
GERMANY					
ZG.41	In the East		100,000		100,000

Leaflets destroyed during September

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
GERMANY					
ZG.45	One Minute in Which to Save Your Life			160,000	160,000

DETAILS OF LEAFLETS IN STOCK at 1st OCTOBER, 1944

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
HOLLAND					
ZH.2	Netherlanders			120,000	
ZH.3	Warning to S. Est.		4,000,000		
			4,000,000	120,000	4,120,000
FRANCE					
ZF. 7	Transport Workers			2,800,000	
ZF.10	Message to French in Combat Zones			3,200,000	
				6,000,000	6,000,000

		R.A.F.	T.A.F.	U.S.T.A.F.	
GERMANY					
ZG. 6	Who wanted the Slaughter?			2,325,000	
ZG.10	Message from Polish Government			1,680,000	
ZG.19	Cherbourg			151,550	
ZG.20	You will be treated like soldiers			1,600,000	
ZG.24	Bluff?			3,600,000	
ZG.27	Leaflet to Russian Soldier			817,000	
ZG.31	How will it end?		160,000	3,840,000	
ZG.35	A Small Clique?			116,380	
ZG.42	Appeal			1,305,000	
ZG.45	One minute in which to save your life		1,000,000	6,050,000	
ZG.49	7th Army Leaflet		1,280,000	80,000	
ZG.51	The Choice			3,745,400	
ZG.54	How comrades fared		4,253,000	861,000	
ZG.56	To German N.C.O's		320,000	144,000	
ZG.57	Falaise			720,000	
ZG.58	The last weeks			344,656	
ZG.61	Prisoner of War Leaflet		4,800,000	6,560,000	
ZG.64	The End			409,400	
ZG.66	Eisenhower Statement		1,000,000	7,037,720	
ZG.68	You can save yourselves			321,875	
ZG.71	Last of the secret weapons	6,400,000		630,000	
WG. 9	Warning Leaflet	1,144,000		2,700,000	
WG.10				1,104,392	
WG.2C	Czech. Workers in Germany	200,000		167,000	
WG.3C				120,000	
WG.6C				160,000	
WG.7C		160,000		3,072	
WG.2D	Dutch Workers in Germany	244,000		181,000	
WG.4D				433,334	
WG.5D				134,000	
WG.6D				200,000	
WG.7D				246,000	
WG.2F	French Workers in Germany			844,000	
WG.4F				473,846	
WG.5F				696,595	
WG.6F				190,000	
WG.7F				2,104,620	
WG.2I	Italian Workers in Germany	216,000		239,000	
WG.3I				215,000	
WG.5I				551,892	
WG.6I				238,185	
WG.7I				800,000	
WG.2P	Polish Workers in Germany			405,000	
WG.3P				617,500	
WG.4P				458,000	
WG.5P		32,000		248,900	
WG.6P				640,000	
WG.7P		240,000		2,040,000	
		8,636,000	12,813,000	58,550,317	79,999,317

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CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. P. N. Loxley.

13474 344 /18
18 OCT 1944

INDEXED

With the Compliments
of
Major-General R. A. D. Brooks.

P.B.A.TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

CONFIDENTIAL

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L.R.47

COMBINED ANGLO AMERICAN LEAFLET REPORT.

Date 14.10.44

INDEXED

No.	Title	Oct.	Pkgs or Bombs	No. of Leaflets	No. of Units	Target
ZG.45	One minute in which to save your life.	13/14	1B	80,000	80,000	Sluis
			1B	80,000	80,000	Oostburg
			1B	80,000	80,000	Schoondijke
			1B	80,000	80,000	Breskens
			2B	160,000	160,000	Koln
			6B	480,000	480,000	
XH.43	Flying Dutchman	13/14	1B	20,000	40,000	Leeuwarden
+			1B	20,000	40,000	Gronigen
			1B	20,000	40,000	Asfen
			1B	20,000	40,000	Meppel
			1B	20,000	40,000	Zwolle
			5B	100,000	200,000	
ZH.2	Netherlanders	13/14	1B	40,000	80,000	Zwolle
ZG.61	Safe Conduct.	13/14	1B	56,650	56,650	Oostrum
			1B	56,650	56,650	Horst
			1B	56,650	56,650	Maasbree
			1B	56,650	56,650	Roermond
			1B	56,650	56,650	Aldenhoven
			1B	56,650	56,650	Eschweiler
			1B	56,650	56,650	Duren
			1B	56,650	56,650	Gladbach
			1B	56,650	56,650	Zulpich
			9B	509,850	509,850	
ZG.66	Eisenhower Stmnt.	13/14	1B	80,000	80,000	Trier
			1B	80,000	80,000	Oberstein
			1B	80,000	80,000	Bad Kreuznach
			1B	80,000	80,000	Wittlich
			4B	320,000	320,000	
T.180	Nachrichten	13/14	2B	16,000	96,000	Sluis
+			2B	16,000	96,000	Oostburg
			2B	16,000	96,000	Schoondijke
			2B	16,000	96,000	Breskens
			1B	8,000	48,000	Leeuwarden
			1B	8,000	48,000	Aspen
			1B	8,000	48,000	Meppel
			2B	16,000	96,000	Gronigen
			1B	8,000	48,000	Zwolle
			10B	80,000	480,000	Koln
			5B	40,000	240,000	La Rochelle
			5B	40,000	240,000	Pointe de Grav
			1B	8,000	48,000	Oostrum
			1B	8,000	48,000	Horst
			1B	8,000	48,000	Maasbree
			3B	24,000	144,000	Roermond
			1B	8,000	48,000	Aldenhoven
			1B	8,000	48,000	Eschweiler
			1B	8,000	48,000	Duren
			1B	8,000	48,000	Gladbach
			1B	8,000	48,000	Zulpich
			1B	8,000	48,000	Trier
			1B	8,000	48,000	Wittlich
			2B	16,000	96,000	Oberstein
			2B	16,000	96,000	Bad Kreuznach
			2B	16,000	96,000	Baccarat
			2B	16,000	96,000	La Salle
			2B	16,000	96,000	St. Leonard
			2B	16,000	96,000	Gerardmer
			2B	16,000	96,000	Cornimont
			10B	80,000	480,000	Dunkirk
			71B	568,000	3,408,000	

+ = First Dissemination

CONFIDENTIAL

DE VLIEGENDE HOLLANDER

DAGBLAD VERSPREID DOOR DE GEALLIEERDE LUCHTMACHT

No 57. DONDERDAG 12 OCT. 1944

ZWARE SLAGEN OP DUITSCHLAND

Londen, 12 Oct.—Van Oost en West, in de lucht en te land, zijn aan Duitschland zware slagen toegebracht. De groote Rijndam bij Kembs ligt in puin. Bressen zijn geslagen in het Duitsche front bij Aken en bezuiden Metz. De Russen hebben in Lithauen de Oostzee bereikt en zijn op een breed front Hongarije binnengedrongen. In Griekenland is Corinthe bevrijd.

In de afgeloopen dagen zijn de Amerikanen er in geslaagd, Aken vrijwel geheel te omsingelen. De Duitsche versterkingen benoorden en bezuiden de stad werden doorbroken, en ondanks hevigen Duitschen tegenstand werd de ring om Aken steeds nauwer. Op 10 October richtte de Amerikaansche bevelhebber een ultimatum tot de Duitsche verdedigers waarin zij opgeroepen werden, de stad binnen 24 uur over te geven, op straffe van haar volledige vernietiging. Dit ultimatum werd verworpen. Het kanon zal het laatste woord spreken.

[illegible]ONFERENTIE [illegible]E MOSKOU

Moskou, 11 Oct.—Op Maandag 9 October zijn Churchill en Eden, vergezeld door politieke en militaire raadgevers, in Moskou aangekomen. Onder dezen bevonden zich veldmaarschalk Sir Alan Brooke, chef van den Britschen Imperialen Staf, en generaal Sir Hastings Ismay, c[illegible]van Churchills staf. Zij w[illegible] op het vliegveld o.a. ve[illegible]komd door volkscomm[illegible]is Molotow. Dienzelfden av[illegible] nog had Churchill een onderhoud met maarschalk Stalin dat drie uren duurde. Eden had besprekingen met Molotow.

Bij de nadere besprekingen zal de regeering der Vereenigde Staten vertegenwoordigd zijn door haar ambassadeur, Averill Harriman.

Luchtoffensief

Op Zaterdag 7 October hebben 5000 Amerikaansche en Britsche bommenwerpers het zwaarste bombardement van den oorlog uitgevoerd op Duitschland. De zware toestellen, die tal van militaire doelen teisterden, werden door meer dan 1500 jagers geëscorteerd. Een speciale aanval werd door 13 Lancasters uitgevoerd op den dam in de Rijn bij Kembs, ten Noorden van Bazel. De piloot van een verkenner, die kort na den aanval boven den dam rondcirkelde, kon waarnemen dat twee bommen van ruim 5000 kilo die op vertraagde actie waren ingesteld, ontploften waarna het water door een breede opening in den dam wegstroomde. Het gevolg van deze actie is, dat de Duitschers het Rijnwater niet kunnen gebruiken voor inundaties in de Bourgondische Poort.

Strijd bij Metz

Op 8 October zette het Derde Leger van generaal Patton een nieuw offensief in tusschen Metz en Nancy op een frontbreedte van 30 k.m. Op enkele belangrijke punten wisten de Amerikanen 10 k.m. terrein te winnen waardoor hun positie over de Moezel verbeterd werd. De Duitschers verdedigden zich echter fanatiek. Een merkwaardige strijd vond plaats bij het fort Driant, bij Metz. Hier bevonden de Duitschers zich in ondergrondsche bunkers. De Amerikanen die zich boven op de bunkers hadden verschanst, konden de Duitschers beneden hen hooren praten. Met vlammenwerpers en ontplofbare stoffen drongen de Amerikanen tenslotte in de Duitsche versterkingen door.

INDEXED

In Nederland

Op Maandagmorgen [illegible] October staken Canadeesche troepen den Braakman over en vestigden een bruggehoofd in Westelijk Zeeuwsch-Vlaanderen. Op 10 October werd Biervliet veroverd. In Hoofdplaat vonden straatgevechten plaats. Deze landing verlichtte den druk dien de Duitschers 11 k.m. verder Zuidelijk uitoefenden op het bruggehoofd, dat andere Canadeesche troepen in harden strijd hadden bevochten over het Leopoldkanaal.

In Noord-Brabant stieten troepen van het Eerste Canadeesche Leger op 11 October door benoorden de landengte, die Zuid-Beveland verbindt met Brabant. Daarmee waren de Duitschers in Walcheren en Zuid-Beveland geïsoleerd. Ten Zuiden van Tilburg en ten Oosten van Den Bosch bleven de Duitschers hevig weerstand bieden.

In de Betuwe breidde de strijd zich uit. Midden vorige week won generaal Dempsey terrein in de richting van Arnhem. Op Dinsdag 10 October vestigden de Duitschers een klein bruggehoofd bezuiden Driel, 7 k.m. ten W. van Arnhem. Op 12 October werd bekend gemaakt dat de Duitschers weer over de rivier terug waren gejaagd.

De Russen slaan toe

Een week geleden zetten de Russen een hevig offensief in, ten Noorden en Zuiden van Siauliai (Shauli) in Lithauen. De Duitsche stellingen werden over een breedte van enkele honderden kilometers doorbroken. Op Woensdag 11 October bereikten de Russen de Oostzee benoorden Memel. Daarmee verloren de Duitschers in Noord-Lithauen alle verbindingen over land.

In de Hongaarsche laagvlakte behaalden de Russen belangrijke successen. Op 11 October maakte maarschalk Stalin de verovering bekend van de belangrijke spoorwegcentra Debrecen, ten Oosten van Boedapest, en Cluj (Klausenburg), hoofdstad van Transsylvanië. Zij naderden de Donau tusschen Belgrado en Boedapest.

"HERRIJZEND NEDERLAND"

Luistert naar de uitzendingen van "Herrijzend Nederland," die dagelijks op golflengte 420 meter plaats vinden vanaf bevrijd Nederlandsch gebied. De tijden van uitzending zijn:

van 7 uur tot half 10
van 12 uur tot half 3
van 5 uur tot kwart over 10.

In de avonduitzending relayeert "Herrijzend Nederland" de uitzending van Radio Oranje van kwart over 8.

DE BEULEN VAN VUGHT

Londen 17 Oct. De minister van justitie, mr. van Heuven Goedhart, kondigde in een redevoering voor Radio Oranje een gestrenge bestraffing aan voor de Duitsche beulen die in de afgeloopen weken in ons land hebben huisgehouden. Hij zeide:

"De regeering draagt kennis van de schanddaden waaraan de Duitsche bezetting zich, met haar zekeren ondergang voor oogen, schuldig maakt. Zij weet, dat de Duitschers bezig zijn, ons volk te plunderen en te brandschatten. Zij weet, dat de Duitschers met hun klassieke verachting voor hun eigen handteekening onder internationale verdragen, zich thans vergrijpen aan leven en goed van volkomen weerlooze burgers. Zij weet ook dat zeer onlangs 1800 mannen en 80 vrouwen uit het concentratiekamp Vught naar Duitschland zijn gedeporteerd—mannen en vrouwen, vrijwel zonder bagage, gepropt in goederenwagens die met prikkeldraad waren omgeven, gedeporteerd naar de concentratiekampen Sachsenhausen en Oranienburg. De regeering weet voorts dat bijna een half duizend Nederlanders uit dit concentratiekamp zijn gefusilleerd, zonder vorm van proces, zonder verhoor, veroordeeld door een Standgericht buiten hun aanwezigheid. De namen dezer ongelukkigen werden bij appèl afgeroepen, en zoo gingen zij hun laatsten gang.

De regeering weet tenslotte dat in Apeldoorn een-en-twintig Nederlandsche mannen die weigerden, graafwerk te verrichten ten behoeve van den vijand, zonder vorm van proces op straat werden gefusilleerd.

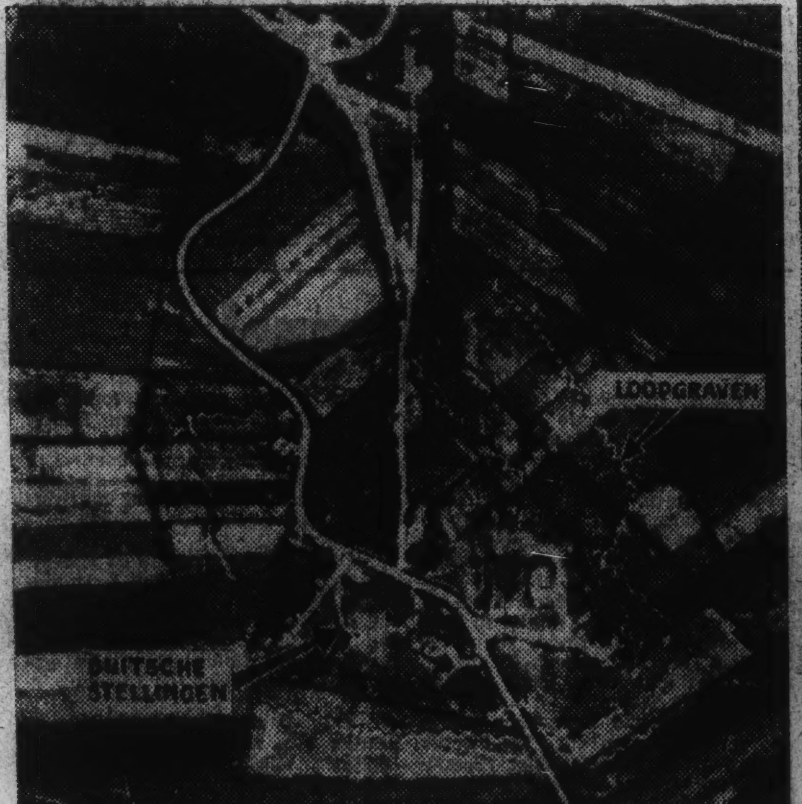
De regeering is diep bewogen over het lot dat honderdduizenden treft, en zij is vastbesloten om de bedrijvers van al deze gruweldaden straks op te sporen en ze met niets ontziende gestrengheid te berechten.

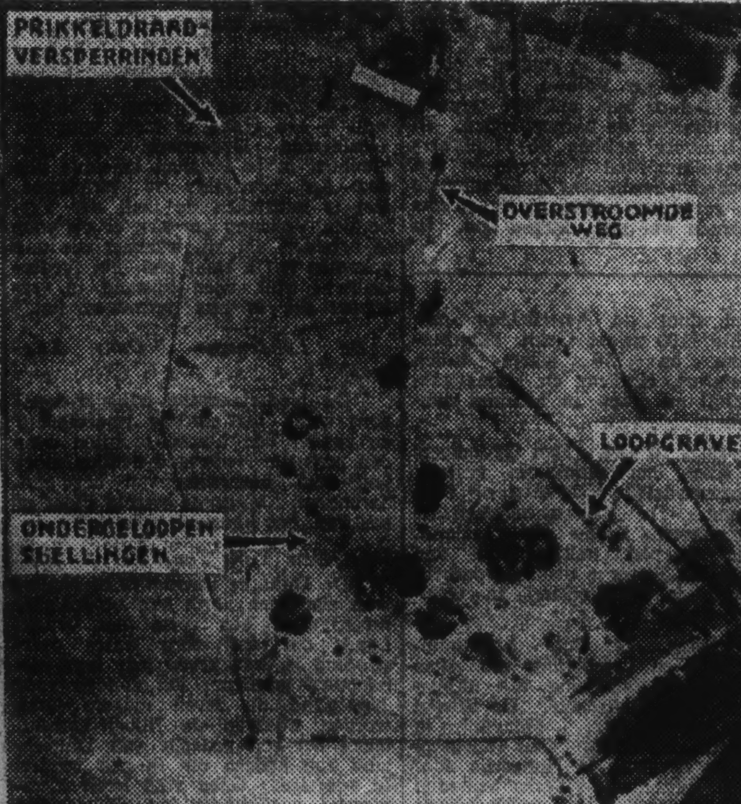
Het is thans volkomen duidelijk dat Duitschland in de beschaafde wereld heeft afgedaan en dat het zich welbewust stelt buiten elken beschavingskring. De Nederlandsche regeering, die weet hoe barbaarsch ons volk thans lijdt onder het moordend juk van zijn onderdrukkers, neemt zich voor, geen enkel middel onbeproefd te laten om de bandieten in handen te krijgen die zich op zoo beestachtige wijze aan Nederlanders vergrijpen, en zij zal zich met overtuigen scharen aan de zijde van hen, die pleiten voor de uiterste gestrengheid bij de snel naderende afrekening.

Intusschen roept de Nederlandsche regeering alle Nederlanders dringend op om al die feiten en persoonsaanduidingen zorvuldig te verzamelen, die straks het werk van het opsporen en berechten van de beulen van ons volk kunnen vergemakkelijken."

OPGEPAST!

Londen, 11 Oct.—Radio Oranje zond vanavond uit: "Men waarschuwt vanuit Nederland tegen een geheimen zender die zich in de komende dagen op verschillende golflengten tot de verzetsbeweging zal richten, teneinde deze te verleiden tot ontijdige actie."





XII43

FOTOS WALCHEREN

LINKS: Een luchtopname van Duitsche geschutsposten op Walcheren voor de inundaties.

RECHTS: Dezelfde geschutsposten onder water. Men kan zien hoe het prikkeldraad van de stellingen nog juist boven het water uitsteekt.

Op Zaterdagmorgen 7 October sloegen 200 R.A.F.-bommenwerpers nieuwe, groote bressen in de dijken aan weerszijden van Vlissingen. Om 5 uur in den middag constateerde een verkenningsvliegtuig dat een sterk Duitsch fort bij Vlissingen reeds geheel door het water was omgeven.

Woensdag, 11 October, werd de dijk bij Veere ook zwaar gebombardeerd.

HET LOGBOEK

Sedert 'n week of zoo vertoonen de Londensche nieuwstheaters films uit onze eerste bevrijde steden—Maastricht, Eindhoven. Een vreemde ontroering komt over ons, Nederlanders, terwijl we daar in de donkere zaal zitten, stil en op ons eentje, en naar de lichte beelden op het doek kijken. Daar zien we ze dan weer, de net onderhouden Hollandsche straten, de huizen, die ons nu klein toeschijnen; daar is weer het eerste Hollandsche renaissance-geveltje, de fijne silhouet van een zeventiende eeuwschen spitsen toren; we lezen de nog zoo vertrouwde namen: *Van Nelle, Peek & Cloppenburg;* vlaggen en wimpels wapperen uit alle vensters; op de pleinen danst een uitgelaten bevolking; op alle gezichten glanst de vreugde over het bijna te groote wonder van de bevrijding, na vier jaren wachten, hopen, bidden, strijden.

Het zijn slechts 'n paar korte flitsen. Terwijl we onder de menigte, in een naïve poging, nog vrienden trachten te herkennen; terwijl we dieper in deze beelden trachten door te dringen, is alles alweer voorbij. Maar ons hart schiet vol. Ons land, dat vier jaar lang onbereikbaar ver heeft geschenen, als lag het op een andere planeet, is daar ineens voor ons verrezen, in beeld en klank—bijna tastbaar.

Zooveel te dieper schrijnt de gedachte, dat, terwijl in een klein gedeelte van ons land de nacht voorbij is, overal elders nog het grauwe spook van de bezetting ronddwaalt, misschien nog grooter verschrikking teweeg brengend dan ooit tevoren. Een oogenblik heeft het er naar uit gezien alsof het sprookje, dat zich—na den bitteren strijd in Normandië—aan Frankrijk en België voltrok, in Nederland zijn voortzetting zou vinden. Het heeft niet mogen zijn.

Nederland betaalt den vollen, harden prijs voor de vrijheid, die het straks zal hebben verworven; wij weten het, en de wereld weet het. Maar het vertrouwen van de wereld in Nederlands moed, kracht en uithoudingsvermogen is onbegrensd, gelijk het onze.

Johan Fabricius

7 Dagen

Donderdag, 5 Oct. Canadeesche 1e leger maakt ten N.O. van Antwerpen contact met Britsche 2e leger. 1000 zware Amerikaansche bommenwerpers vallen Duitsche doelen achter het front aan. Geallieerde landingen in Griekenland (bij de haven Patras) en in Albanië.

Vrijdag, 6 Oct. Canadeezen over breed front over Leopoldkanaal. Troepen van Britsche 2e leger naderen Tilburg. Berlijn en Hamburg aangevallen; 350.000 brandbommen op Saarbrücken. Patras—vrijwel intact—in Geallieerde handen.

Zaterdag, 7 Oct. Doorbraak van Amerikaansche troepen door de Siegfriedlinie ten N. van Aken; Alsdorf genomen. Canadeezen nemen Ossendrecht. 5000 Geallieerde vliegtuigen doen grootsten dagaanval op West-Europa. Nieuw groot Russisch offensief op Oost-Pruisen.

Zondag, 8 Oct. Generaal Pattons Amerikaansche 3e leger doet nieuwen aanval tusschen Metz en Nancy op 35 k.m. breed front. Lancasters van de R.A.F. vernielen den Kembs-dam in den Rijn bij Mulhausen. Aken geïsoleerd door Amerikaansch offensief. Geallieerde vliegtuigen brengen bij Ceram en Halmaheira 25 Japansche kustvaarders tot zinken.

Maandag, 9 Oct. Canadeezen doen, via den Braakman, amphibische landing achter de Duitsche linies in West-Zeeuwsch-Vlaanderen. Aken vrijwel door de Amerikanen omsingeld. 1100 zware Geall. bommenwerpers en 750 jagers vallen Schweinfurt, Koblenz en Mainz aan. Churchill en Eden in Moskou aangekomen.

Dinsdag, 10 Oct. Den verdedigers van Aken het ultimatum gesteld: onvoorwaardelijke overgave of vernietiging. De Russen bereiken de Oostzeehaven Libau in Letland. Roode troepen trekken bij den Doekla-pas over de Karpathen. Korinthe in Griekenland in Geallieerde handen.

Woensdag, 11 Oct. Luchtbombardement en beschieting van Aken begonnen, na afwijzing van ultimatum door de Duitschers. De Russen in Oost-Pruisen. Memel, in Lithauen, omsingeld. Cluj (Klausenburg) en Szegedin in Hongarije door Russen genomen. Stalin noodigt Poolschen premier te Londen uit de besprekingen te Moskou bij te wonen.

NEDERLAND IN HET MIDDELPUNT DER AANDACHT

De vrije wereld vonnist Duitschen terreur

De onthullingen van Prof. Gerbrandy en Mr. van Kleffens maken diepen indruk.

Londen, 9 October.—J.l. Vrijdag is te Londen een persconferentie gehouden waarop de minister-president prof. Gerbrandy en de minister van buitenlandsche zaken, mr. van Kleffens, aan de pers in de Geallieerde en neutrale wereld uitvoerige inlichtingen hebben verstrekt over de toestanden in de nog door den vijand bezette gedeelten van ons vaderland. Het door hun onthulde materiaal is in honderden bladen opgenomen. Gezien den slechten toestand waarin de verbindingen in ons vaderland verkeeren, meenen wij er goed aan te doen, hier een kort overzicht te geven van enkele bijzonderheden die door de Nederlandsche regeering zijn bekendgemaakt.

Vernieling der havens.

In de afgeloopen weken hebben de Duitschers zesduizend vernielingsspecialisten naar Rotterdam gezonden. Zij hadden tot taak, de havenwerken van Rotterdam, Schiedam en Vlaardingen op te blazen. Op 27 September begonnen zij met de vernieling van de kademuren en de kranen van de Maas- en Rijnhaven.

Op 21 September was de vernieling van de haven van Amsterdam begonnen. In kaden en loodsen werden gaten gereten. De kranen stortten in het water. De drijvende bok van Werkspoor, de kranen aan de Handelskade en de Levantkade zonken weg, de Petroleumhaven brandde uit. Op het IJ en in het Noordzeekanaal werden schepen en boeien tot zinken gebracht.

Inundaties.

De Nederlandsche regeering heeft aan de pers een kaart verstrekt waarop de omvang der inundaties begin October stond aangegeven. tusschen Damsterdiep en Eemskanaal. De groote sluizen bij Vreeswijk en Wijk-bij-Duurstede zijn ondermijnd. Ook hebben de Duitschers explosieve ladingen aangebracht in enkele van de belangrijkste dijken die West-Nederland beschermen tegen zee- en rivierwater. Nederland heeft door de inundaties al bijna een vijfde van het totale voor landbouw en veeteelt beschikbare gebied verloren.

Evacuaties.

Velsen, IJmuiden, Beverwijk, Den Helder en een gedeelte van Haarlem-Noord zijn ontruimd. Ook worden bewoners geëvacueerd uit het Westland en uit Maassluis. Van den Zuidelijken Veluwerand zijn 35.000 personen gedwongen, hun huis te verlaten. Zij trokken in stoeten Noordwaarts over de Veluwe. De Duitschers lieten hun militaire vrachtauto's tusschen de burgers rijden. In Zuid-Limburg hebben de Duitschers de bevolking van Kerkrade in een stroomenden regen naar de Geallieerde linies gezonden. Men mocht slechts meenemen wat men dragen kon. In Brabant hebben de Duitschers hun beestachtige evacuaties bemanteld met den leugen, dat de Geallieerden op het punt stonden, de te ontruimen steden te beschieten.

De terreur.

De Duitsche propaganda beweert dat geen weerwraak genomen is op de stakende spoorwegmannen. Nederland weet beter! Vijf dagen na het begin der staking had de regeering reeds bericht dat van 16 gevangen genomen spoorwegmannen 13 waren gefusilleerd. Tal van executies hebben plaatsgevonden in Zwolle. Het dorp Berkel in Zuid-Holland is door de SS platgebrand, omdat Geallieerde toestellen in de buurt wapenen zouden hebben uitgeworpen. Putten op de Veluwe is ook platgebrand. Vrijwel de gansche bevolking werd gedeporteerd. In Apeldoorn werden 21 mannen, die weigerden voor de Duitschers graafwerk te verrichten, doodgeschoten. In tal van streken van ons vaderland, vooral in het Oosten, is de mannelijke burgerbevolking tusschen 18 en 50 jaar, geheel of gedeeltelijk opgeroepen om stellingen aan te leggen voor de Duitschers.

Reacties in de wereldpers.

De onthullingen van de Nederlandsche regeering—hier sterk verkort weergegeven—omtrent de geweldsmaatregelen van de Duitschers en de dreigende hongersnood in het vaderland, hebben, gekoppeld aan het materiaal over den ongebroken weerstand op de publieke opinie diepen indruk gemaakt. De Engelsche en Amerikaansche bladen drukten de berichten over Nederland af op een vooraanstaande plaats in hun nummer, en vele redacties voegden er in hoofdartikelen hun eigen commentaar aan toe

De Londensche "*Times*" schreef:

"De ernst van de crisis in Nederland is een reden te meer voor het Geallieerde Opperbevel om alle krachten in te spannen teneinde den dag der bevrijding te verhaasten. Het is intusschen de taak der Verbonden Volkeren om zich er op voor te bereiden dat zij, wanneer die dag gekomen is, in staat zijn, het Nederlandsche volk allen bijstand te verleenen die in hun vermogen ligt."

De Londensche "Daily Telegraph":

"De Nederlandsche minister-president sprak met groote waardigheid en zonder één klacht te uiten over den prijs die Nederland betalen moet voor zijn bevrijding van het barbarendom. Maar de wereld dient te beseffen, hoe hoog die prijs is."

De "*New York Times*":

"De Duitsche inundaties in Nederland zijn geen vorm van verdediging meer, maar een vorm van wraak. Land, dat met zout water overstroomd is, kan zeven jaar lang niet bebouwd worden. Dit zouden voor Nederland de zeven magere jaren worden waarvan de Bijbel spreekt, tenzij het een gedeelte van Duitschland zou krijgen om in zijn voedsel te voorzien. Geen volk heeft klemmender vorderingen op Duitschland dan Nederland."

DE BIJZONDERE GERECHTSHOVEN EN DE TRIBUNALEN

In zijn redevoering, welke hij op 24 September over Radio-Oranje heeft uitgesproken, heeft de Minister van Justitie reeds een beknopt overzicht gegeven van den inhoud der Koninklijke Besluiten, waarbij de berechting van landverraders en oorlogsmisdadigers door Bijzondere Gerechtshoven is geregeld en waarbij tevens is voorzien in de instelling van Tribunalen, die daarnaast een soort nationale tuchtrechtspraak zullen uitoefenen. Op enkele bijzonderheden van deze regelingen zij hier nader de aandacht gevestigd.

Terugwerkende Kracht.

De aparte strafbepalingen, welke het Besluit Buitengewoon Strafrecht inhoudt, hebben terugwerkende kracht. Zij zijn van toepassing op alle in dat besluit genoemde landverraderlijke- en oorlogsmisdrijven, welke sedert het begin van den huidigen oorlog of in den tijd, dat die oorlog dreigende was, zijn begaan. Ten aanzien van deze misdrijven is artikel 1 van het Wetboek van Strafrecht uitdrukkelijk buiten werking gesteld. Dat artikel laat immers een bestraffing slechts toe van feiten, waarop de wetgever, voordat zij zijn begaan, straf heeft gesteld, terwijl bij verandering van wetgeving na het begaan van een strafbaar feit de voor den verdachte gunstige bepalingen gelden.

De Regeering heeft het noodzakelijk geacht van deze beginselen hier tijdelijk af te wijken, teneinde het mogelijk te maken, dat ter zake van de onderhavige misdrijven aan de bedrijvers daarvan straffen kunnen worden opgelegd, welke in overeenstemming zijn met hun bijzondere strafwaardigheid onder de omstandigheden, waarin ons volk gedurende dezen oorlog om zijn bestaan heeft gevochten. Het is alleszins begrijpelijk, dat deze omstandigheden door den wetgever vroeger niet zijn voorzien, omdat hij zich daarvan ten eenenmale geen voorstelling kon maken. De hoogste belangen, welke voor Nederland op het spel hebben gestaan en nog steeds staan, eischen evenwel, dat thans met nieuwe maatstaven worde gemeten.

Bijzondere Gerechtshoven.

Door de Bijzondere Gerechtshoven zal snel en gestreng recht worden gedaan. Intusschen zijn daarbij de waarborgen voor een goede rechtspraak niet uit het oog verloren. Vijf leden zullen aan de berechtiging deelnemen: een rechtsgeleerde voorzitter met twee rechtsgeleerde en twee militaire raadsheeren als bijzitters. Zij zullen allen door de Kroon worden benoemd en, juist omdat tegen hun uitspraken geen hooger beroep is toegelaten, zal bij deze benoeming op meer dan gewone bekwaamheid worden gelet.

Om voorts tegen mogelijke misslagen en voor eenheid der rechtspraak te waken, zal een Bijzondere Raad van Cassatie worden ingesteld. Anders dan in de normale cassatieprocedure zal deze Raad ook in een beoordeeling van de strafmaat kunnen treden. Alleen dient te worden voorkomen, dat van de mogelijkheid tot het instellen van een beroep in cassatie misbruik zou worden gemaakt door lieden, die zich slechts uitstel van executie willen verschaffen. Daarom is bepaald dat de verdachte, die zelfstandig in cassatie wil voorzien, daartoe verlof noodig heeft van het Bijzondere Gerechtshof.

Tribunalen.

De Tribunalen hebben een eigen taak, welke in beginsel los staat van die van den strafrechter. De bijzondere maatregelen van interneering, ontzetting van rechten en verbeurdverklaring van vermogen kunnen door hen worden opgelegd aan personen, die—ook zonder dat zij zich aan een bepaald misdrijf schuldig hebben gemaakt—afbreuk hebben gedaan aan het verzet tegen den vijand en diens handlangers of zich op andere wijze in strijd met de belangen van ons volk hebben gedragen. Ook de leden der Tribunalen worden door de Kroon benoemd. Zij beraadslagen en beslissen met een jurist als voorzitter en twee gewone leden, die uit verschillende beroepen en bedrijfstakken en verschillende kringen van de plaatselijke bevolking zullen worden gekozen.

Omtrent de benoeming wordt te voren het advies ingewonnen van een gezaghebbend bestuursorgaan, dat zich zooveel mogelijk doet voorlichten door ter plaatse bekende betrouwbare leden der rechterlijke macht. De procedure bij de Tribunalen is in bijzonderheden geregeld. Elke Maatregel, die door een Tribunaal wordt opgelegd, moet, voordat deze kan worden geëxecuteerd, bekrachtigd worden door het "fiat executie" van een of meer leden van een college, dat een vooraanstaande plaats inneemt in ons rechts- en staatsbestel.

Aangifte.

Om een zaak ter kennis [illegible] een Tribunaal te brengen, moet [illegible]an aangifte worden gedaan. Ee[illegible]der is tot zoodanige aangifte bevoegd, doch het doen van valsche aangiften is als misdrijf strafbaar gesteld. De aangiften kunnen of schriftelijk worden ingediend bij het Departement van Justitie of mondeling of schriftelijk worden gedaan aan een Hulpofficier van Justitie, die alsdan voor de opzending aan het Departement van Justitie zorg draagt.

De Minister van Justitie [illegible]alt vervolgens van geval tot geva[illegible]elk Tribunaal het meest in aanm[illegible]ng komt om van de zaak kenn[illegible] te nemen en stelt de aangifte in handen van het door hem aangewezen Tribunaal. Alle aangiften tegen denzelfden beschuldigde worden bij hetzelfde Tribunaal aangebracht. Aldus worden eenerzijds competentieconflicten der Tribunalen onderling uitgesloten, terwijl anderzijds wordt voorkomen, dat een persoon zich voor verschillende Tribunalen zou moeten verantwoorden, die onafhankelijk van elkander over zijn gedrag zouden hebben te oordeelen.

Het Tribunaal, dat van de zaak kennis neemt, zal dan ook het gedrag van den beschuldigde tijdens de vijandelijkheden op Nederlandsch grondgebied en de Duitsche bezetting als een geheel bezien en op grond daarvan, zoo mogelijk bij één einduitspraak, beslissen, of, en zoo ja welke bijzondere maatregelen op hem behooren te worden toegepast.

Van Overal

- Vanaf Engeland opereerende bommenwerpers van de R.A.F. hebben in de eerste vijf jaren van den oorlog 609.863 ton bommen geworpen op Duitschland, Italië en de bezette gebieden; meer dan de helft van deze bommenlading werd geworpen in 1944, tot en met September. Op Duitschland alleen werd geworpen 328.082 ton, waarvan 124.519 ton sedert Januari van dit jaar. Materiaal en taetiek van de R.A.F. zijn in deze jaren dermate verbeterd, dat 200 machines op het oogenblik kunnen doen, waarvoor twee jaren geleden 1000 noodig waren.
- In de maand September waren de verliezen, aan de Geallieerde scheepvaart toegebracht door vijandelijke onderzeeërs, even laag als in Mei van dit jaar, de beste maand van den oorlog.
- De R.A.F. heeft een fonds gevormd, groot twee millioen francs, ten bate van de kinderen van slachtoffers van Geallieerde luchtaanvallen op Frankrijk en van hen, die hun leven hebben gewaagd bij het verbergen van Geallieerde piloten.
- Op 7 October bestond de K.L.M. 25 jaar. Dit feit is zonder feestelijkheden herdacht. Het hoofdkantoor van de Maatschappij, die o.a. sedert Juli 1940 op de route Londen-Lissabon meer dan 2250 vluchten heeft gemaakt, bevindt zich te Londen.
- De Boeing-vliegtuigfabriek te Seattle, V.S., heeft dezer dagen haar 10.000ste Vliegende Fort afgeleverd. Het 10.001e Fort werd dien dag vervaardigd op de Lockheedfabriek te Las Vegas, in Californië.

Grippe-Epidemie unter Schanzern an der Westfront

Eine Grippe-Epidemie ist hinter der Westfront ausgebrochen und hat unter Schanzarbeitern und Ausgebombten bereits zahlreiche Opfer gefordert.

Die Seuche ist von einer Ärzte-Kommission unter Führung von Generalarzt Professor Buttersack als eine gefährliche Art von russischer Grippe erkannt worden.

In mehreren Abschnitten der neuen Auffanglinie Aschaffenburg-Pforzheim mussten die Schanzarbeiten infolge der Seuche eingestell werden Lagerführer melden, dass Dreiviertel ihrer Leute krank in den Zelten und ungeheizten Baracken liegen.

In manchen Lagern sind nicht genug gesunde Leute da, um Essen, Wasser und Holz zu holen. Dringende Appelle werden an die Behörden gerichtet, Decken und Wintermäntel für die Schanzer zu schicken, weil viele Leute immer noch nichts wärmeres als die leichten Sommerkleider haben, in denen sie zum Schanzen geholt wurden.

Auch auf mehrere Frontstädte hat die russische Grippe übergegriffen.

Ganze Betriebe liegen still

In Saarbrücken hat die Seuche mehrere Betriebe stillgelegt, deren Arbeiter grippekrank vom Schanzen zurückkehrten.

In Darmstadt liegen die Merck-Werke still und in Mannheim die Brown-Boverie-Werke, weil mehr als die Hälfte der Gefolgschaftsmitglieder erkrankt ist.

Besonders schwierig ist die Bekämpfung der russischen Grippe, weil der Krankheitsträger noch immer nicht entdeckt ist. Der Krankheitsverlauf wird von den Ärzten folgendermassen geschildert:

Zuerst setzen hohes Fieber, Brechreiz und allgemeine Mattigkeit ein. Dann leidet der Patient an Gleichgewichtsstörungen und Schlaflosigkeit.

Der allgemeine Kräfteverfal führt bei der mangelnden Widerstandskraft der Bevölkerung häufig schon in wenigen Tagen zum Tod.

Neue Posten für Himmlers Bruder und Neffen

Zwei Mitglieder der Familie Himmler, die durch die Räumung Frankreichs ihre Posten verloren hatten, haben jetzt Stellungen erhalten, die sie auch weiterhin vor dem Fronteinsatz bewahren.

Der 34-jährige Neffe Heinrich Himmlers, SS-Sturmbannführer Joseph Himmler, bisher Leiter des SD in Lyon, hat jetzt die Überwachung des SS-Begleitbataillons des Reichsführers-SS übernommen.

Der 39-jährige Bruder Heinrich Himmlers, SS-Oberführer und Oberregierungsrat Ernst Himmler, frü[illegible] Leiter der Verwaltungszen[illegible]e West der OT in Paris, ist [illegible] Leiter der Landstelle bei[illegible]Reichsstatthalter Uiberreith[illegible] in Graz geworden.

Alle Verwandten sind versorgt.

Auch die anderen Mitglieder der [illegible]ppe des Reichsführers-SS [illegible]hlversorgt.

[illegible] ältere Bruder, SS-Brigadefü[illegible] Gebhard Himmler, ist seit Kr[illegible]gsanfang Ministerialdirigent im Reichserziehungsministerium. Der Schwager Heinrich Himmlers, SS-Brigadeführer Dr. Ernst Wendler, ist deutscher Gesandter in Thailand und lebt in Bangkok.

Das einzige Kriegsopfer der Sippe Himmler ist der Schwager Himmlers, SS-Gruppenführer Dr. Richard Wendler, der als Gouverneur von Lublin in russische Kriegsgefangenschaft geriet. Ein Angebot des Reichsführers-SS einen ganzen russischen Divisionsstab für seinen Schwager auszutauschen, wurde von den Sowjets abgelehnt, die Dr. Richard Wendler wegen seiner Verantwortung für die Massenhinrichtungen in Lublin vor Gericht stellen wollen.

Dickste Frau der Welt muss arbeiten

Die bisher vom Rüstungseinsatz befreite Luzie Mohr in Wien, die vor dem Kriege als 21-jährige im Wiener Prater als die dickste Frau der Welt gezeigt wurde, ist jetzt zu Heimarbeit herangezogen worden.

Luzie Mohr wog 1937 265 Kilo und wiegt auch heute trotz fünf Jahren Kriegskost noch immer über 4 Zentner.

Sport

Wie im tiefsten Frieden . . .

Die Jungen des von Dr. Göhler betreuten Bannes 328 Rosenheim kamen gleich beim ersten Versuch zur deutschen Leichtathletik-Vereinsmeisterschaft mit 6 525 Punkten auf den 7. Platz der Reichsliste.

Karl lief dabei 800 m in 2:024, dann 1500m in 4:15 — 3000 m in 9:50 und 400 m in 54,4. Grill sprang 1,72m hoch. Wenn man Hitlerjungen so hernimmt wie den offenbar sehr begabten Karl, brennen sie aus, bevor sie sich zu Männern und Meistern entwickeln.

In Wien sprang der Floridsdorfer Junge Köhler 1,70m hoch und Hofstädter (Cricket) stiess die Kugel 13,59m.

Sonntag schliesst Dessau 05 die Bahnrennzeit mit einer Veranstaltung „Abschied von der Aschenbahn“.

Einen Waldlauf-Wanderpreis schreibt Magdeburg aus. Am 22. Oktober wird die erste Prüfung ausgetragen. Der Preis soll dem Verein zufallen, der diesen Winter die meisten Waldläufe gewinnt.

* * *

Vier Knockouts gab es bei den sehr unausgeglichenen Paarungen der SS- und Polizei-Boxveranstaltung im Prager Lucerna-Saal.

* * *

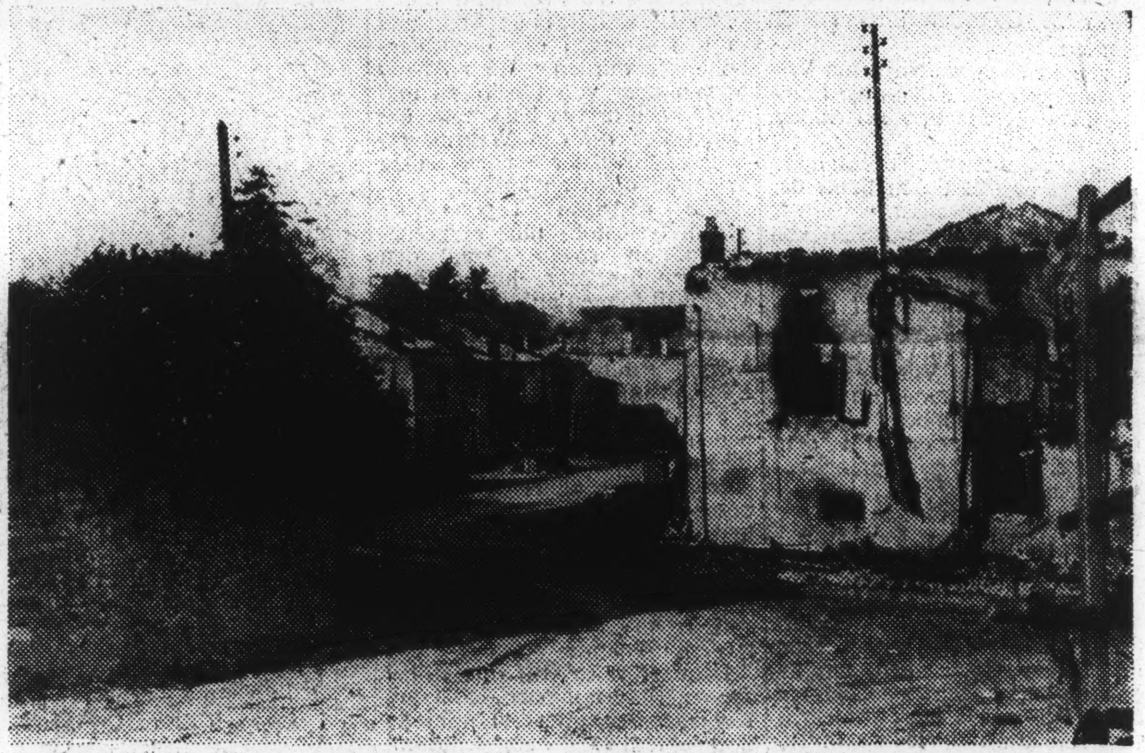
Fachamts-Geschäftsführer sind jetzt zum Teil in R-Betriebe übergegangen, so Dr. Xandry, 10 Jahre lang Geschäftsführer des Deutschen Fussball-Bundes und dann des Fachamts Fussball.

Der Geschäftsführer des Fachamts Schwerathletik, Steputat, und der Hauptsportwart Theo Schopf sind jetzt gleichfalls in R-Betriebe eingewiesen worden.

Gladiator

Zwei Bilder von der Westfront

In einem Aachener Vorort helfen amerikanische Soldaten zwei Hausfrauen ihre Möbel in Sicherheit zu bringen, nachdem ihre Häuser von deutschen Brandbomben zerstört wurden.



Dieses deutsche Dorf im Meurtheabschnitt wurde vor dem Einbruch der Amerikaner von den abziehenden deutschen Truppen in Trümmer gelegt.

Soldatenfrauen dürfen ohne Polizeierlaubnis ihre Männer besuchen

Soldatenfrauen können ihre Männer in den Heimatgarnisonen jetzt ohne polizeiliche Bescheinigung besuchen.

Als einzige Reisegenehmigung benötigen sie fortan eine Bescheinigung vom Einheitsführer der Truppe, dass gegen den Besuch nichts einzuwenden ist. Beim Lösen des Fahrtausweises wird diese Reisegenehmigung am Fahrkartenschalter abgestempelt.

Diese Neuregelung wird getroffen, um die Formalitäten für Besuchsreisen zu Wehrmachtangehörigen in den Heimatsgarnisonen zu vereinfachen

Kein Ferngespräche Berlin—Stockholm

Ferngespräche zwischen Berlin und Stockholm sind noch immer gesperrt. Die Unterbrechung des Fernsprechverkehrs zwischen den beiden Hauptstädten währt bereits 98 Stunden. Amtliche Gespräche sind jedoch wieder erlaubt.

Der erste Rote-Kreuz-Brief aus dem besetzten Reichsgebiet

Der erste Rote-Kreuz-Brief aus den von den Alliierten besetzten Reichsgebieten ist bei der Familie des Bäckermeisters Schüller in Dorsten eingetroffen.

Der Rote-Kreuz-Brief stammt von den Eltern Schüllers, die in dem Städtchen Kornelimünster zurückgeblieben sind.

In der üblichen 25-Worte Botschaft, die bei Rote-Kreuz-Briefen vorgeschrieben ist, berichten die Eltern Schüllers, dass es ihnen gut geht und dass sie ihren Gemischtwarenladen weiter führen

Wie bereits gemeldet, sind nach Berichten aus Schweden 2 800 von den rund 5 000 Einwohnern Kornelimünsters zurückgeblieben.

Zum Bürgermeister wurde von den amerikanischen Militärbehörden ein Schullehrer eingesetzt, und im Büro der Militärverwaltung am Benediktusplatz sind vier deutsche Mädchen angestellt.

Neutrale Korrespondenten berichten aus den besetzten Reichsgebieten, dass die Amerikaner kriegsgefangene Wehrmachtärzte für die Betreuung der deutschen Bevölkerung zur Verfügung stellen.

FORTSETZUNG von S.1

Amerikanern wieder zurückgetrieben.

Während Aachen als erste Grosstadt des Reiches der systematischen Vernichtung preisgegeben ist, liegen von den übrigen Abschnitten der Westfront keine Meldungen über wichtige Veränderungen vor

In Holland hat die Besatzung auf Beveland weitere alliierte Angriffe gegen den Verbindungsdamm abgewiesen. Deutsche Geschützstellungen auf Walcheren wurden gestern erneut schwer mit Bomben belegt. Zwei Drittel der Insel sind jetzt überflutet, nachdem die Deiche am Ostufer am Mittwoch durch 5 000-Kilo Bomben auseinandergerissen wurden.

Einer der deutschen Brückenköpfe westlich Arnheim am Südufer des Unterrheins wurde über den Fluss zurückgenommen.

Kriegsmarine kommt Memel zu Hilfe

Grossbomber greifen Bremen, Osnabrück an

Die neuen Düsenjäger wurden gestern eingesetzt, um alliierte Luftangriffe auf die Treibstoff- und Flugzeugproduktion in Wanne-Eickel und Bremen abzuwehren. Meistens gelang es den Düsenjägern aber nicht, bis zu den abgeschirmten Bomberverbänden durchzustossen.

Luftkämpfe entwickelten sich hauptsächlich zwischen deutschen Focke-Wulff-Jägern und USA-Fernjägern bei Bremen und über dem Steinhuder Meer.

Von den 500 bis 750 fliegenden Festungen und etwa 500 Fernjägern der Alliierten, die angriffen, wurden sechs Fernjäger abgeschossen. 13 deutsche Jäger gingen verloren und 4 weitere werden noch vermisst.

Angegriffen wurden die Krupp-Treibstoffwerk GmbH. in Wanne-Eickel und die Focke-Wulff Flugzeugbau GmbH. in Bremen-Hastedt und Bremen-Hemelinge. In allen 3 Betrieben wurden ausgedehnte Zerstörungen verursacht.

Auch Berlin wurde wieder gebombt

Ein anderer starker Bomberverband mit Jägergeleit griff fast gleichzeitig die Frontstadt Osnabrück an. Brände in der Stadt und in den Anlagen des Umschlagbahnhofs wurden gestern Abend noch immer von LS-Polizei und Wehrmachttrupps bekämpft, um Osnabrück für den Wehrmachtnachschubverkehr nach dem Westwall offen zu halten.

Die gestrigen Tagesangriffe gegen Treibstoff- und Flugzeugproduktion sowie gegen den Nachschubverkehr hinter dem Westwall folgten auf einen nächtlichen Schnellbomberangriff gegen Berlin In der klaren Nacht fielen wieder zahlreiche 2 000 Kilo-Bomben auf die Reichshauptstadt.

Schanzarbeiterlager an der neuen Auffanglinie hinter dem Rhein wurden Mittwoch Nacht ebenfalls von alliierten Schnellbombern und Jabos mit Bomben und Bordwaffen angegriffen.

Vom Süden her überflogen USA-Bomber vorgestern die Alpen und griffen Eisenbahnanlagen im Gebiet von Wien und Klagenfurt an.

Laut OKW-Bericht wurden bei den Angriffen auf Wien, Köln und Koblenz insgesamt 11 alliierte Bomber und 2 Jäger abgeschossen, alle von der Flak.

Der OKW-Bericht meldet ausserdem, dass London unter Dödel-Störfeuer lag.

Sieben Tote bei Knocke angeschwemmt

Sieben Leichen, die bei Knocke in Belgien an Land gespült wurden, konnten jetzt als Mitglieder der 214. Sprengboots - Flottille identifiziert werden, die bei dem Einsatz vom 5. Oktober ums Leben kamen.

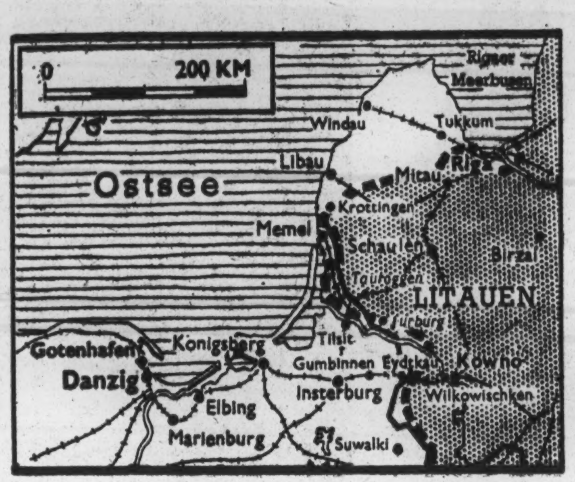
Die Leichen wiesen keine Verwundungen auf, sodass die Leute nach Verlust ihrer Boote ertrunken sein müssen.

Bisher werden noch 6 Kommandoboote und 29 Sprengboote der 214. Flottille vermisst.

Die Flottille unter Befehl von Kapitänleutnant Bastian sollte drei Versorgungsschiffe nach Dünkirchen bringen und unterwegs alliierte Schiffsziele angreifen. Sie lief am 5. Oktober um 23 Uhr aus Vlissingen aus. Kurz darauf kehrte jedoch bereits ein Kommandoboot der 5. Gruppe zurück, das bei dem schweren Seegang sein Sprengboot verloren hatte.

Der polnische Premier in Moskau

Der polnische Ministerpräsident Mikolajczyk ist soeben in Moskau eingetroffen, um an den Besprechungen zwischen dem britischen Ministerpräsidenten Churchill und Stalin teilzunehmen. Wie weiter gemeldet wird, sol auch der serbische Partisanen-Führer Tito an dem Verhandlungen teilnehmen.



Schachts Nichte erhalt von den Schweden Fremdenpass

Die Nichte des früheren Reichsbankpräsidenten Dr. Schacht, Fräulein Sigrid Schacht, hat ihren Posten bei der deutschen Gesandtschaft in Stockholm verlassen und von den schwedischen Behörden einen Fremdenpass erhalten.

Fräulein Schacht, die unter ihren Bekannten in Stockholm seit jeher als Gegnerin der Partei bekannt war, erklärte, sie habe sich nur aus Rücksicht auf ihren Onkel nicht früher offen vom Nationalsozialismus losgesagt.

Schacht: Seine Nichte hat keine Nachricht von ihm

Als Dr. Schacht unter dem Verdacht der Beteiligung am Friedensputsch vom SD verhaftet wurde, habe sie zunächst noch gezögert. „Jetzt bin ich seit Wochen ohne Nachricht über das Schicksal meines Onkels“, so erklärte Fräulein Schacht vor Pressevertretern, „und habe jede Hoffnung aufgegeben“.

Wie bereits gemeldet, wurde Dr. Schacht nach dem 20. Juli vom SD verhaftet, weil Verdacht bestand, dass er sich bereiterklärt hatte, ein wichtiges Amt in der Regierung der Friedensgenerale zu übernehmen. Dr. Schacht war ein enger Freund Dr. Gördelers. Es ist nicht bekannt, ob Dr. Schacht noch in Haft gehalten wird, oder sich unter den Persönlichkeiten befindet, die im Stillen vom SD liquidiert wurden.

Die Nichte Dr. Schachts ist das zweite Mitglied der deutschen Gesandtschaft in Stockholm, das sich jetzt innerhalb einer Woche vom Nationalsozialismus losgesagt hat. Erst vor vier Tagen weigerts sich der 37jährige Legationssekretär bei der deutschen Gesandtschaft in Stockholm, Dr. Kappner, einem Gestellungsbefehl zur Wehrmacht nachzukommen und erhielt gleichfalls von den schwedischen Behörden einen Fremdenpass.

Lebrun bei De Gaulle

Der ehemalige französische Staatspräsident Albert Lebrun stattete soeben dem französischen Regierungschef General de Gaulle einen Besuch ab. Die Unterredung zwischen den beiden französischen Staatsmännern war überaus herzlich.

60 000 Gefangene

Wie das alliierte Oberkommando soeben bekanntgab, hat die 1. Französische Armee seit Beginn der Invasion im Westen 60 000 Gefangene gemacht.

Tilsit im Feuer— Insterburg vor dem Einbruch

Der erste Grossangriff gegen die Festung Memel wurde gestern mit Hilfe der schweren Schiffsgeschütze der Kriegsmarine abgewiesen. Jetzt bringen die Sowjets neue Panzerverbände und schwere Artillerie heran und bereiten einen neuen Sturm auf Memel vor.

Ehe die Kriegsmarine eingriff, sah es schon so aus, als ob Memel verloren sei.

Sowjetpanzer waren in die Aussenstrassen eingedrungen und deutsche Stützpunktbesatzungen wurden eine nach der anderen von Flammenwerfer-Panzern und Stosstruppen zur Aufgabe des Kampfes gezwungen. In letzter Minute griffen die Einheiten der Kriegsmarine ein, zerschossen die angreifenden Panzer und landeten Verstärkungen.

Jetzt wird um die Memelübergänge gekämpft

Südlich der Stadt Memel hat der Russe das Memelland überrannt und kämpft jetzt um die Memel-Übergänge.

Tilsit liegt im Feuer sowje[illegible]her Geschütze. Mit dem E[illegible]ruch der Sowjets in den Regie[illegible]sbezirk Insterburg wird gere[illegible]t.

Zugleich kommt die Nachricht aus dem Hauptquartier der Heeresgruppe Mitte, dass der Russe auch nördlich Warschau an der Narewfront zum Gro[illegible]griff auf die Ostpreussen[illegible]utzstellung angetreten ist.

Bei Rozan mussten de[illegible]che Linien um mehrere Kilo[illegible]eter zurückverlegt werden und ein Abschnitt der behelfsmässigen Befestigungen ging verloren, an den viele Tausend ostpreussischer Männer und Frauen geschanzt hatten.

Sowjetpanzer stossen auf Libau vor

Sowjetpanzer rollen längs der Küste auf Libau vor und sind nur noch 30 km von dem wichtigen Hafen entfernt.

Gegen den Festungsgürtel von Riga setzen die Sowjets ihre Angriffe Tag und Nacht fort. Bisher sind sie aber noch nicht in die Stadt eingebrochen.

An der Eismeerfront wehren sich deutsche Gebirgsjäger gegen die Umfassungsangriffe überlegener sowjetischer Kräfte. Die an der Fischerhalbinsel gelandeten Sowjettruppen drangen weiter ins Landinnere vor.

Mitglieder der deutschen Botschaft in Helsinki, die Finnland nach dem Waffenstillstand mit den Sowjets verlassen mussten, treffen im Hafen von Stockholm ein.

Ungarische Ölraffinerien werden ins Reich geschafft

Spezialmaschinen ungarischer Raffinerien in Nyir-Bogdany, Szoreg und Munkacs werden jetzt von deutschen Ingenieuren abmontiert, um zu verhindern, dass sie den vorstossenden Sowjet-Armeen in die Hände fallen.

Die Spezialausrüstung der abmontierten ungarischen Raffinerien soll im Reich als Ersatz für zerstörte Anlagen gebombter deutscher Raffinerien verwendet werden.

Auf diese Weise wird gehofft, wenigstens ein bis zwei der zerstörten deutschen Raffinerien wieder in Betrieb nehmen zu können, da im Reich nicht genügend Ersatzausrüstung hergestellt werden kann.

Von den 24 Ölraffinerien im Reich sind 17 durch die systematische Bombenoffensive der Alliierten völlig stillgelegt, die sieben anderen produzieren nur im beschränkten Umfang. Nicht ein einziges der Treibstoffwerke ist zurzeit in vollem Betrieb.

Die gesamte Treibstoffproduktion im Reich war infolge der Luftangriffe bereits Mitte September auf 2 000 Tonnen pro Tag gesunken, während der tägliche Treibstoffbedarf der Wehrmacht allein 10 000 Tonnen beträgt.

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Nr. 180, Freitag,
13. Oktober 1944

NACHRICHTEN FÜR DIE TRUPPE

Aachen-Ost geräumt

Sowjet-Panzer rollen in breiter Front gegen Budapest

Zur gleichen Zeit, da Sowjetpanzer-Verbände in breiter Front über die Ebene zwischen Theiss und Donau auf Budapest zu rollen, hat sich die Lage für die in Ost-Ungarn und Siebenbürgen kämpfenden Truppen durch den Fall der Stadt Grosswardein noch verschlimmert.

Alle Truppen, die noch ostwärts von Debreczin in Siebenbürgen und den Karpaten stehen, laufen Gefahr, durch den Sowjet-Vorstoss, der über Grosswardein gegen die Beskiden geführt wird, abgeschnitten zu werden.

Die deutschen und ungarischen Einheiten in Nord-Siebenbürgen erhielten jetzt Befehl, sich so schnell wie möglich nach Westen zurückzuziehen. Es ist aber fraglich, ob sie noch rechtzeitig aus dem langen Frontvorsprung heraus können. Sie haben mehrere hundert Kilometer zurückzulegen, ehe sie den Anschluss an die bei Budapest stehenden Truppen erreic[illegible].

I[illegible]r ungarischen Hauptstadt, in d[illegible] die wildesten Gerüchte übe[illegible] Herannahen der russisch-rum[illegible]schen Armeen umlaufen, verhinderte die Regierung eine allgemeine Räumungspanik durch die amtliche Mitteilung, dass die Regierung in Budapest bleiben werde, komme was da wolle.

E[illegible]ster Grossangriff a[illegible]emel abgewiesen

[illegible] erste grosse Sowjet-an[illegible]ff auf die Festung Memel wurde gestern mit Hilfe schwerer Schiffsgeschütze der Kriegsmarine abgewiesen.

Siehe Seite 4

In der Wilhelmstrasse erklärt man nach wie vor, es liege kein Grund zur Annahme vor, dass Ungarn dem Beispiel Rumäniens, Bulgariens und Finnlands folgen und den deutschen Truppen in den Rücken fallen werde.

Von den übrigen Kampfabschnitten im Südosten lagen bis Blattschluss wichtige Nachrichten nur aus Serbien vor.

Belgrad völlig abgeschnitten

Die serbische Hauptstadt Belgrad ist jetzt auf allen Seiten von der Aussenwelt abgeschnitten. In Belgrad leben die Strassenkämpfe mit Tito-Partisanen auf, die bei Nacht in die Stadt einschleichen. Die Sowjets scheinen aber den Sturm auf Belgrad hinauszuschieben, bis ihre Angriffsgruppe, die das Morawatal im Süden Belgrads erreicht hat, nach Norden einschwenken und von der ungeschützten Südseite her eingreifen kann.

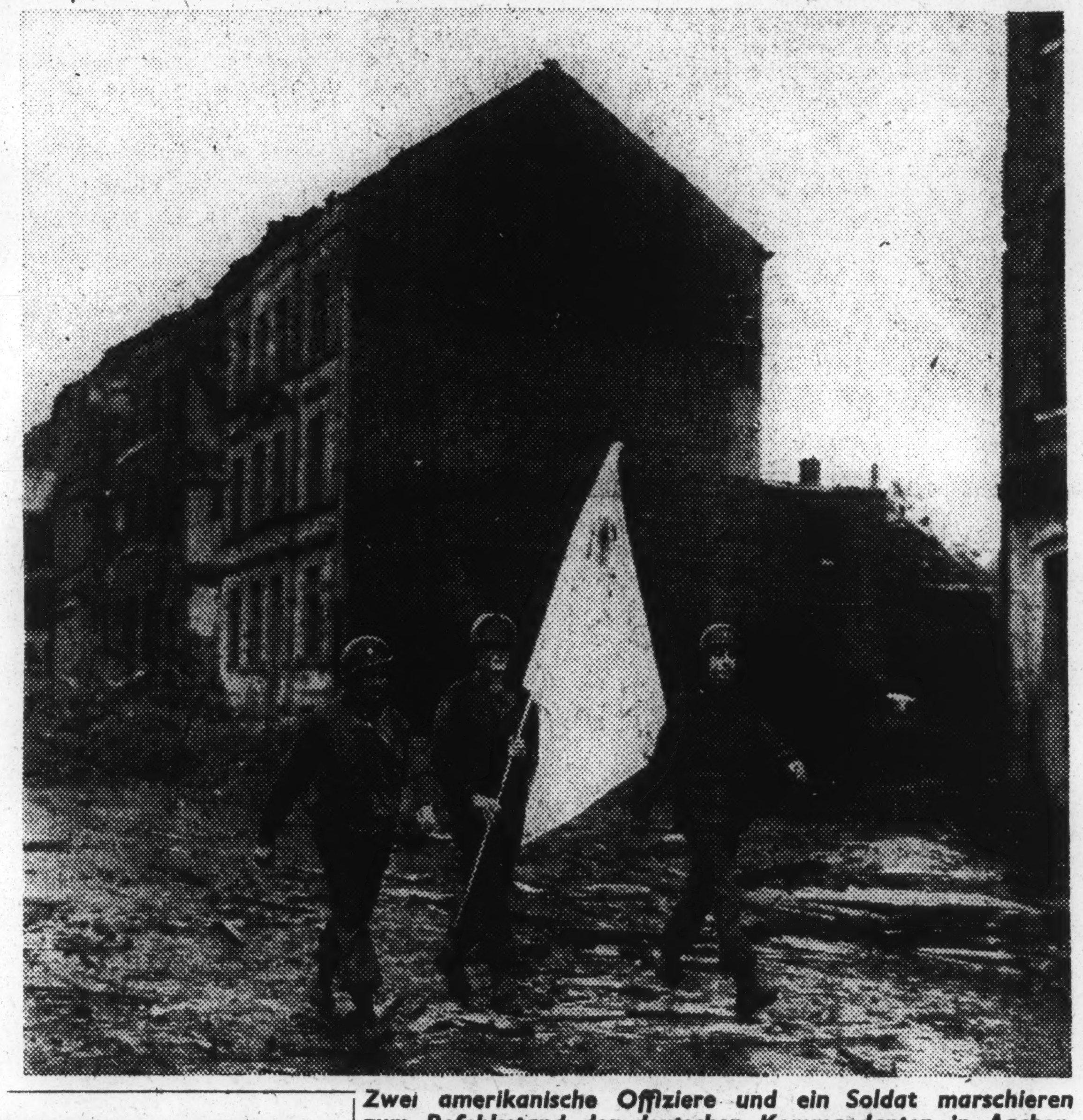
Auf der Donau kämpft sich ein Gruppe der Donauflottille der Kriegsmarine unter Korvettenkapitän Koschu mit 10 Schleppzügen von insgesamt 71 beladenen Leichtern stromaufwärts. Das Geleit hat jetzt Neusatz verlassen und versucht, bis Budapest durchzukommen, ehe die Sowjets die ungarische Hauptstadt erreichen und den ganzen Geleitzug mit seiner wichtigen Ladung an Treibstoff und Lebensmitteln abschneiden.

Heftige Kämpfe vor Bologna

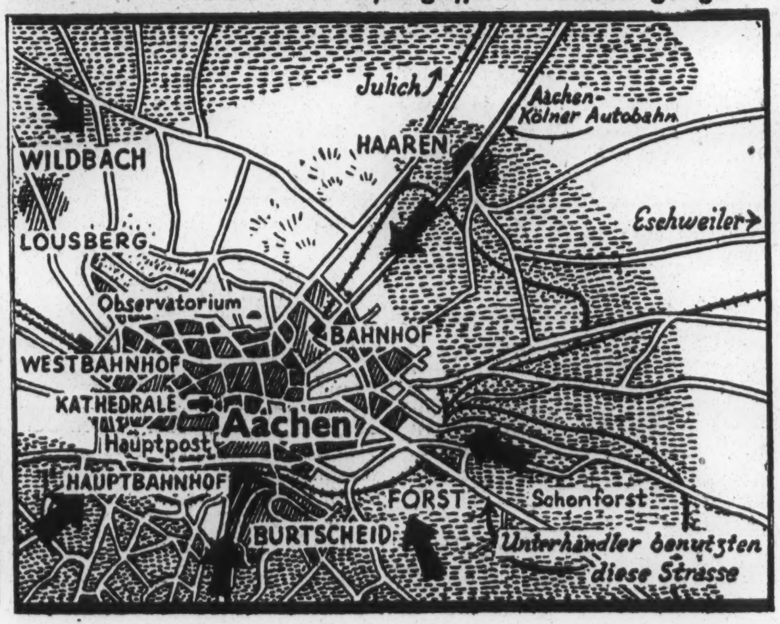
In der Schlacht um Bologna setzten die Alliierten gestern Hunderte von schweren und leichten Kampfflugzeugen ein, die die deutschen Stellungen, Unterkünfte und Munitionslager in den Aussenbezirken der Stadt mit Bomben eindeckten. Der Luftangriff auf Bologna war das schwerste und konzentrierteste Luftbombardement seit Cassino.

Gleichzeitig nehmen die Erdkämpfe südlich und südöstlich Bologna an Heftigkeit zu. Sowohl von der Adria her, entlang der Strasse Rimini-Bologna, wie auch beiderseits der Strasse Florenz-Bologna, greifen alliierte Panzer und Infanterie die deutschen Stellungen auf breiter Front an.

Im Adria-Abschnitt mussten die deutschen Truppen bis unmittelbar südlich Cesena zurückgenommen werden.



Zwei amerikanische Offiziere und ein Soldat marschieren zum Befehlsstand des deutschen Kommandanten in Aachen, um das Ultimatum zur bedingungslosen Übergabe der Stadt zu überreichen. Seit der Ablehnung des Ultimatums wird die Stadt durch Geschütze und Luftangriffe in Trümmer gelegt.



Verstärkungen können die Stadt nicht erreichen

In Rauch und Flammen kämpften die deutschen Soldaten gestern Nacht in den Strassen von Aachen mit amerikanischen Stosstrupps und flammenwerfenden USA-Panzern.

Einige Strassenzüge im Osten der Stadt mussten von den Deutschen geräumt werden, nachdem jedes Haus und jede Mauer von den Geschützen der amerikanischen Panzer niedergelegt wurden.

Nicht ein einziger deutscher Soldat in Aachen hat seit Beginn des Angriffs Schlaf gefunden, während die Amerikaner immer wieder frische Truppen in den Kampf werfen. In vielen Stützpunkten kämpfen die deutschen Besatzungen ohne Proviant und ohne Wasser. Die Qual des Durstes wird erhöht durch den Rauch und feinen Staub, der aus tausenden von zerschossenen Häusern aufwirbelt. Verwundete müssen in den zertrümmerten Häusern und Bunkern ohne Hilfe liegen bleiben. Ärzte und Sanitäter können nicht durch die meterhohen Trümmerhaufen durch, die alle Strassen versperren.

Lebensmittel gehen zu Ende

Tagsüber bahnten alliierte Jagdbomber mit Tiefangriffen der amerikanischen Infanterie und den Panzern einen Weg durch die deutschen Abwehrstellungen. Mit Einbruch der Dunkelheit mussten die Jagdbomber ihre Tiefangriffe abbrechen. Das Feuer aus Hunderten von schweren Geschützen nimmt aber weiter an Heftigkeit zu.

Das Luft- und Artillerie-Bombardement der Alliierten hat schwere Opfer unter der deutschen Besatzung und der zurückgebliebenen Zivilbevölkerung gefordert. Hunderte von Zivilisten liegen in Kellern und Luftschutzbunkern, in denen sie Schutz gesucht hatten, begraben. Die Lebensmittelvorräte für die überlebende Zivilbevölkerung dürften jetzt bald erschöpft sein.

Weitere deutsche Versuche, Nachschub und Verstärkungen nach Aachen zu bringen, wurden aufgegeben, nachdem zwei Kolonnen von Panzern und Infanterie bei Merzbruck auf dem Marsch nach Aachen durch Artilleriefeuer und Tiefangriffe alliierter Jagdbomber zersprengt wurden.

Sprengungen in Rotterdam

Gegenangriffe gegen den amerikanischen Umklammerungsring, die von aussen her unternommen wurden, um die deutsche Besatzung in Aachen zu entlasten, haben die Lage nicht ändern können. Volksgrenadier - Einheiten, unterstützt von Tigerpanzern, konnten nach verlustreichen Kämpfen in Bardenberg eindringen, wurden aber von den

(Fortsetzung Seite 3)

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Herr Bormann baut ab

EIN KAMERAD ZUR LAGE

WENN man sich den Rechenschaftsbericht ansieht, den Herr Martin Bormann veröffentlicht hat, über den totalen Kriegseinsatz der NSDAP, dann kann man wirklich erst einmal denken: da ist ein Wunder geschehen.

Denn wenn man sieht, was da alles abgebaut wird, und eingeschränkt, und gekürzt bei der Partei und ihren angeschlossenen Gliederungen — dann hat man den Eindruck: Für die 1,7 Millionen Ukgestellter Amtswalter der Partei ist jetzt nicht mehr genug Arbeit übrig. Die werden jetzt womöglich frei für den Dienst an der Front wie ganz gewöhnliche Volksgenossen . . .

Also ganz so schlimm ist die Sache bei näherem Hinsehen wieder nicht. Der Herr Bormann hat zwar alle die schönen Massnahmen treffen müssen, wie „Einschränkung der Ordensverleihung“ und „Einstellung der Arbeiten forschender und planender Natur“— das hat sich bei der vorherrschenden Stimmung der gewöhnlichen Volksgenossen wohl nicht vermeiden lassen. Aber deswegen ist Herr Bormann seinen Grundsätzen und der NS-Idee nicht wirklich untreu geworden.

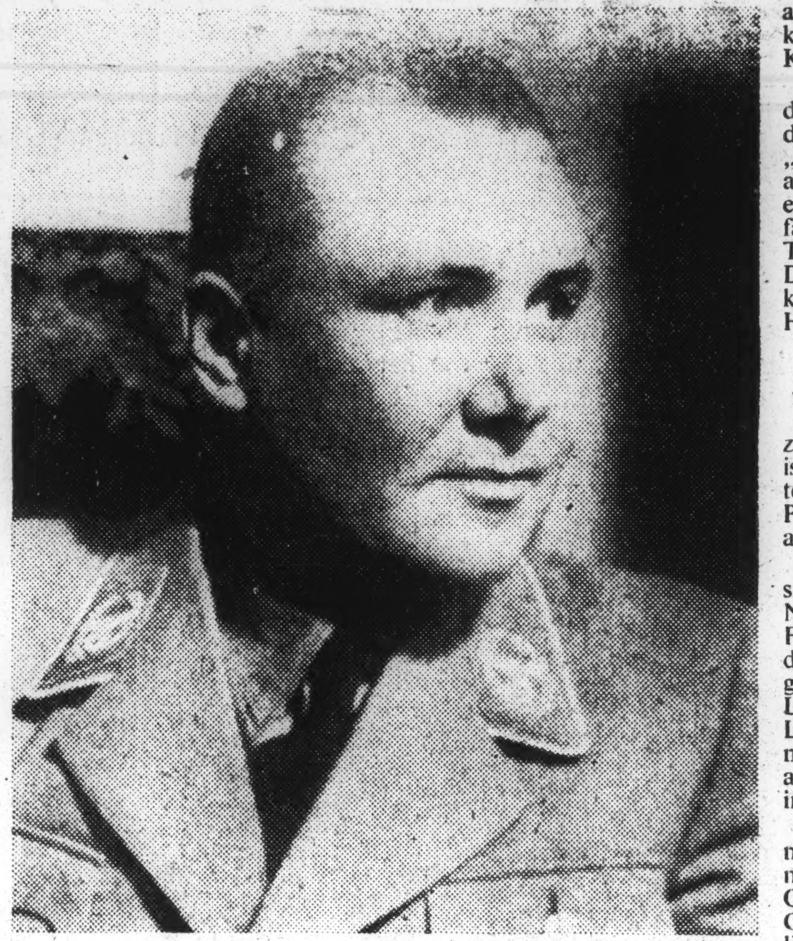
* * *

Herr Bormann ist und bleibt ein Idealist. Und wenn man daran glaubt, aus rein idealistischen Gründen, dass dem Volk das Gedankengut der Partei erhalten bleiben muss — wenn man also, praktisch gesprochen, denkt: die eine Katastrophe ist noch nicht genug, und wenn das deutsche Volk die eine Katastrophe hinter sich hat, dann muss es wieder von vorne anfangen, mit dem selben Schwindel — wenn man dieser Meinung ist, dann muss man logischerweise dafür sorgen, dass die mühsam aufgebaute Partei-Elite erhalten bleibt. Die Leute, die man mit so viel Mühe den ganzen Krieg hindurch am Leben erhalten hat, auf besonders zu dem Zweck erfundenen bombensicheren Posten — die sind doch zu kostbar. Denen ihr Leben schmeisst man doch nicht noch in letzter Minute zum Fenster raus. Dafür gibt es doch immernoch weniger kostbare Volksgenossen.

Und jetzt, wo schon diese weniger kostbaren Volksgenossen keine rechte Lust mehr haben, sich ohne Sinn und Verstand abschlachten zu lassen, bloss damit der Spass noch ein bisschen länger dauert — da kann man wirklich nicht verlangen, dass die Uk-gestellten Herren von der Partei plötzlich sterben gehen sollen. Wo sollte man denn da hinkommen . .

* * *

Aber anderseits hat die engere Führerclique nicht umhin gekonnt, einzusehen, dass eine gewisse Rücksicht genommen werden muss auf das Geschrei von den unvernünftigen Volksgenossen, die nun mal nicht einsehen wollen, dass die 1,7 Millionen von Ukgestellten Parteibeamten eben zu wertvoll sind, dass man die doch nicht an die Front schicken kann, dass das doch nicht die Leute sind die sterben, sondern die Leute, für die gestorben wird.



Er ist und bleibt ein Idealist

Es ist keine kleine Aufgabe, diesen beiden Notwendigkeiten gleichzeitig Rechnung zu tragen. Aber Herr Bormann hat in unermüdlichem Einsatz die Lösung gefunden:

Einerseits werden Parteidienststellen abgebaut — und andererseits hat Herr Bormann unauffällig neue Posten geschaffen für die abgebauten Parteibeamten.

* * *

Man staunt wirklich, wenn man sieht, was in Herr Bormanns Plan alles vereinfacht und zusammengelegt worden ist. Die SA zum Beispiel.

Die SA ist vollkommen umorganisiert, und zwar auf der Grundlage der Gaue. Das ist eine bedeutende Vereinfachung, und es wird jedem einleuchten, dass dadurch eine Menge Personal frei werden muss, für die Fronten.

Aber anderseits braucht man keine Angst zu haben, dass tatsächlich die bewährten Heimatkrieger von der SA plötzlich an der Front auftauchen. Denn bisher hat es 20 SA-Gruppen gegeben die die Verwaltungsarbeit gemacht haben, und jetzt gibt es einen Verwaltungsstab für jeden der 42 Gaue — das macht 42 SA-Verwaltungsstäbe.

Dieselbe Vereinfachung und Zusammenlegung hat sich Herr Bormann für das NSKK ausgedacht, da hat es bisher 25 Motor-Gruppen gegeben — und jetzt sind das eben auch 42 geworden. Eine für jeden Gau.

Da kann man also ruhig eine Menge Leute abbauen beim Deutschen Volksbildungswerk oder bei einer Dienststelle, die bis jetzt täglich 14 Stunden lang Hitler-Jugend-Leistungsabzeichen ausgeteilt hat oder sowas — die kommen alle irgendwo unter. Keine Bange.

Schliesslich bekommt jetzt durch Herrn Bormann jeder von den 930 Kreisen seinen eigenen „Kreisbeauftragten für die Heimarbeit“ komplett mit Stab. Und einen „Jugendberufswart“ ebenfalls mit Stab. Da können Tausende von den entlassenen DAF-Beamten unterkommen, und kein Mensch merkt etwas. Denkt Herr Bormann. . . .

* * *

So kann man stundenlang aufzählen, was alles abgebaut worden ist, nach diesem totalsten aller totalen Mobilisierungspläne der Partei — und wo es dann wieder aufgebaut worden ist.

Sogar die ganz hohen Tiere sind abgebaut worden: Wie die NS-Gemeinschaft „Kraft durch Freude“ eingestellt worden ist, da ist doch auch der Leiter frei geworden, Herr Dr. Bodo Lafferentz. Der abgebaute Herr Lafferentz ist jetzt Sonderbevollmächtiger für die Evakuierung aus den bedrohten Grenzgebieten im Osten und Westen.

Herr Bormann ist vor keiner noch so einschneidenden Massnahme zurückgeschreckt: In Ostpreussen, und in anderen Grenzgauen, da sind sogar sämtliche Beamte der Gauleitung, der Gauverwaltung der DAF und der Kreisleitungen, die gerade dabei waren, ihren sogenannten Fronteinsatz abzuleisten (drei Monate pro forma in der Etappe) — von der „Front“ zurückgeholt worden. Die müssen jetzt im Reich die Schanzarbeiten und den übrigen Notdienst beaufsichtigen. . . .

* * *

Also man braucht wirklich keine Angst zu haben: wenns nach Herrn Bormann geht, dann fällt einerseits der gewöhnliche Volksgenosse glatt auf den Schwindel rein, und glaubt, die Partei-Parasiten müssen jetzt wirklich doch noch ran — und anderseits bleibt dem deutschen Volk die kostbare Führer-Elite erhalten. Zur beliebigen Verwending nach dem Kriege. . . .

Oblt. J.v.Ö.

Granatsplitter

HAUPTMANN Heinz-Wolfgang Schnaufer, Gruppenkommandeur im NJG 1, errang soeben seinen 100. Nachtjagdsieg. Damit ist Hauptmann Schnaufer nach Oberstleutnant Lents Tod der einzige Nachtjäger in der Luftwaffe, der 100 Nachtjagdsiege erreicht hat. Hauptmann Schnaufer dürfte in den nächsten Tagen als 21. Soldat der Wehrmacht mit den Brillanten ausgezeichnet werden.

An den 100 Nachtjagdabschüssen waren ebenfalls erfolgreich beteiligt: der Bordfunker, Ritterkreuzträger Leutnant Friedrich Rumpelhardt, und der Bordschütze, Ritterkreuzträger Oberfeldwebel Wilhelm Gänsler.

Ringen um Ringe

Das Opferschiessen für Zehnermannschaften auf die KK 12er Ringscheibe in Lübeck, gewann die Forschungsanstalt Lübeck mit 2033 Ringen von 2400 möglichen. Angehörige des Grenadier-Ausbildungs- und Ersatz-Bataillons 6 kamen mit 1967 Ringen nur auf den 2. Platz.

Bester Einzelschütze war Oberleutnant Küpfner, der neue Meister des Ersatzheeres im Armeegewehrschiessen. Er erziehlte 220 Ringe von 240 möglichen.

Einmaleins im Karnickelstall

Kaninchenschnüffler des Reichsnährstandes werden in den nächsten Tagen von Haus zu Haus gehen und nachprüfen, ob jemand mehr Kaninchen oder sonstiges Kleinvieh hat als der Reichsfachwart der Kleintierzucht erlaubt.

An Gänsen, Enten, Hühnern, Truthühnern und Perlhühnern dürfen nur soviel Jungtiere vorhanden sein, als der Haushalt Personen zählt, an Kaninchen höchstens die Würfe von zwei Zuchtkaninchen. Wer mehr hat, macht sich strafbar und seine Kleintiere werden beschlagnahmt.

Kravatten-Robert kriegt Schlips mit'm Pfiff

Zwei Dutzend exotische Seidenschlipse hat Dr. Robert Ley von dem Kravattenfachmann Pg. Dr. Heinrich Franz Roeckl aus Anlass von Roeckls Ernennung zum Leiter der Reichsgruppe Handel erhalten.

Dr. Ley hat die 24 neuen Roeckl-Kravatten sofort seiner Kravatten-Sammlung einverleibt, der grössten Kravatten-Sammlung Deutschlands, von der er stets eine Auswahl auch auf Reisen in einem Spezialkoffer mit sich führt.

Die neuen Roeckl-Kravatten sind ganz was Besonderes. Sie zeigen unter einem geschmackvollen Muster galante Darstellungen, die durch die besondere Webart nur dann zu sehen sind, wenn man die Kravatte schräg gegen das Licht hält.

DIE LETZTEN 21 TAGE

19 September: Englische Panzer erreichen den Rhein bei Nimwegen.

21. September: Rheinbrücke in Nimwegen fällt unbeschädigt in alliierte Hände.

22. September: Deutsche Besatzung in Boulogne stellt den Kampf ein. — Reval von Sowjets genommen. — Rimini gefallen.

23. September: Dortmund-Ems-Kanal durch Luftangriff ausser Betrieb gesetzt.

25. September: Alliierte Flugzeuge werfen für Fremdarbeiter Hunderttausende von Brandpäckchen über ganz Westdeutschland ab.

1. Oktober: Calais stellt den Kampf ein.

2. Oktober: Amerikaner durchbrechen Westwall bei Palenberg.

3. Oktober: Alliierte Bomber sprengen Deich bei Westkapelle; die Insel Walcheren überschwemmt.

4. Oktober: Sowjets 30 km von Belgrad.

5. Oktober: Angriff 10 britischer Divisionen zwischen Arnheim und Nimwegen kommt geplantem deutschen Gegenangriff zur Befreiung der 15. Armee zuvor.—Anglo-amerikanische Truppen landen in Griechenland, erobern Patras.

6. Oktober: Kanadier überqueren Leopold-Kanal, Briten errichten Brückenkopf über Niederrhein bei Wageningen.

7. Oktober: Erste [illegible]erschlacht auf deutschem [illegible]oden, Amerikaner nehmen [illegible]ach, Merkstein, Alsdorf un[illegible] Baesweiler. — Über 3 000 Bomber und 2 000 Jäger greifen an einem Tage Deutschland an.

8. Oktober: Sowjetoffensive in Litauen: Libau, Me[illegible] und Tilsit unmittelbar bedr[illegible]

9. Oktober: USA-Pan[illegible] in den Strassen Aachens. [illegible] Am Südufer der Schelde landen [illegible]anadier überraschend im Rücken der deutschen Truppen. — Sowjets stehen nur noch 80 km von Budapest.

10. Oktober: Amerikanisches Ultimatum an den Kommandanten von Aachen: bedingungslose Übergabe bis Mittwoch morgen, sonst erfolgt Zerstörung der Stadt — An der Scheldemündung erfolgen neue kanadische Landungen. — Sowjets erreichen Ostsee nördlich und südlich von Memel. — Engländer besetzen Korinth.

11. Oktober: Artillerie- und Luftbombardement legt Aachen nach Ablauf des alliierten Ultimatums in Trümmer. Doppelter schwerer Luftangriff auf Köln, weitere Angriffe auf Koblenz, Pforzheim, Aschaffenburg, Duisburg und Düsseldorf. — Endkampf um Memel; Sowjet-Panzer stossen tiefer nach Ostpreussen hinein. — Im Süden nehmen Sowjets die ungarischen Grossstädte Szeged und Klausenburg, bedrohen Debreczin. — An der Italienfront stehen die Anglo-Amerikaner 15 km vor Bologna.

Vor vier Jahren—

„Der Feldzug im Westen hat das Rheinland vor dem Schrecken des Kriegs bewahrt.“

Dr. Goebbels, „Das Reich“, 6.10.40

und heute

„Jedes Haus muss einer Festung gleichen, sollte es dem Feind gelingen, weiter auf dem Boden des Vaterlandes vorzudringen.“

Dr. Goebbels, vor der Gefolgschaft eines rheinländischen Industriebetriebes. Anfang Oktober, 1944.

CONFIDENTIAL 113

C 13774 / 344 / 18
20 OCT 1944

Mr. Frank K. Roberts

Herewith 1 copy of the following leaflets which were disseminated for the first time on:-

T.167 Sept.30/Oct.1
T.168 Oct.1/2
T.169 Oct.2/3
T.170 Oct.3/4
T.171 Oct.4/5
T.172 Oct.5/6
T.178 Oct.10/11
T.179 Oct.12/13
T.180 Oct.13/14

German troops in France, Holland and Germany.

With the Compliments
of
Major-General R. A. D. Brooks.

P.B.A.TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

Nr. 167, Sonnabend,
30. September 1944

NACHRICHTEN FÜR DIE TRUPPE

Die Reichsmark steigt im Wert

Brückenkopf bei Heveadorp aufgegeben

Waffenruhe in Calais

Die Einheiten der 1. Fallschirmjäger Armee, die in der Nacht zum Freitag den Niederrhein bei Heveadorp westlich Arnheim überquert hatten, mussten ihren kleinen Brückenkopf am Westufer nach schweren, verlustreichen Kämpfen gestern abend aufgeben.

Nur einige Mann konnten das Ostufer wieder erreichen.

Die deutschen Truppen hatten den Niederrhein im Schutze der Dunkelheit fast genau an der gleichen Stelle überquert, an der sich die Reste der alliierten Fallschirmjäger vor 3 Tagen vom Nordufer zurückgezogen hatten.

Die Schaffung eines Brückenkopfes auf dem Westufer des Niederheins war befohlen worden, weil um jeden Preis verhindert werden soll, dass die Anglo-Amerikaner südlich Arnheim zwischen den beiden Rheinarmen eine breite Angriffsfront aufbauen, bevor die Einheiten der 15. Armee, die noch zum Teil in Südholland stehen, auf ihrem Rückzug ins Reich an Arnheim vorbei sind.

Weiter südlich hat sich der Druck gegen die Flanke der 15. Armee schon verstärkt.

Am Südufer der Maas mussten sich die deutschen Truppen weiter auf die holländische Stadt Hertogenbosch absetzen. Ein englischer Angriff auf Hertogenbosch von Süden, wird vorläufig noch gehalten.

Kämpfe im Raum von Metz

Von den Frontabschnitten im Vorfeld der Reichsgrenze wird eine Kampfpause gemeldet,

Die Bunkerbesatzungen müssen aber Tag und Nacht in erhöhter Alarmbereitschaft sein, denn die Anglo-Amerikaner schicken immer wieder an zahlreichen Stellen stärkere Verbände mit Flammenwerfern gegen einzelne Bunker vor, um die deutschen Abwehrstellungen abzutasten. Manchmal geht eine kurze Artillerievorbereitung diesen Überfällen voraus.

Kämpfe grösseren Ausmasses werden nur vom Raum südlich Metz gemeldet, wo sich deutsche Truppen ostwärts Pont-à-Mousson vor einem starken amerikanischen Angriff weiter zurückziehen mussten, und aus dem Gebiet der sogenannten Burgundischen Pforte bei Belfort, wo die Alliierten ostwärts Lure in die

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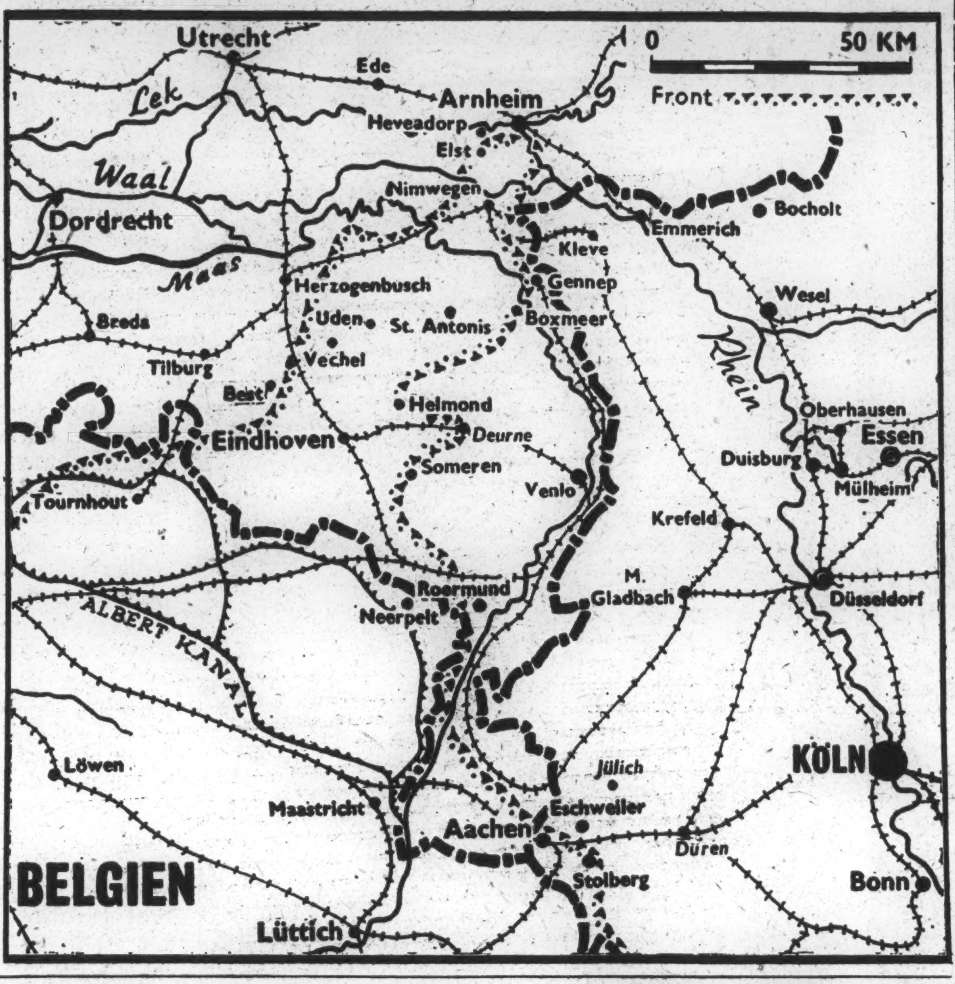

Keine Jäger für den Schutz Saarbrückens

Die schweren Verluste, die die deutschen Jäger in den grossen Luftschlachten am Mittwoch und Donnerstag erlitten, machten sich gestern bemerkbar, als die Frontsadt Saarbücken zweimal angegriffen wurde.

Kein einziger deutscher Jäger wurde eingesetzt, und die alliierten Flieger konnten Saarbrücken ungehindert mit Bomben belegen.

Zahlreiche Brände wüteten in Saarbrücken. Rechtzeitig eingedämmt werden konnten die Brände nicht, da nicht genug LS-Polizei und Feuerlöschtrupps zurückgeblieben waren.

Eisenbahnziele angegriffen

Es wird angenommen, dass auch einige Brände von Fremdarbeitern mit Hilfe der von anglo-amerikanischen Fliegern abgeworfenen Brandpäckchen verursacht wurden.

Die Vernichtungsoffensive der anglo-amerikanischen Luftflotten traf gestern ausser Saarbrücken auch Eisenbahnziele in Geldern.

Gleichzeitig überfolgen Jabos und Fernjäger der Alliierten wieder weite Gebiete hinter dem Westwall und bombten und beschossen Befestigungswerke, Züge, Flusskähne und alles, was sich auf den Strassen bewegte.

Dreimächtepakt : Telegrammwechsel Führer-Duce-Tenno

Ein Telegrammwechsel zwischen dem Führer, dem Duce, dem Tenno und dem japanischen Ministerpräsidenten Koiso fand anlässlich des vierten Jahrestages des Dreimächtepaktes statt.

In allen Telegrammen bringen die Führer der Dreierpaktmächte ihren Glauben in den Endsieg zum Ausdruck. Besonders stark spricht die Siegeszuversicht aus dem Telegramm des Führers an den Duce, in dem es heisst:

„Dieser historische Tag bekräftigt meine Zuversicht, dass am Ende dieses schicksalhaften Kampfes nur unser Sieg stehen wird.“..

Ex-Bürgermeister Dr. Seitz im K.Z.

Der ehemalige Bürgermeister von Wien, Dr. Karl Seitz, ist von der Gestapo in ein Konzentrationslager gebracht worden Es wird behauptet, dass er zu einer Arbeitsabteilung für Festungsbauten geschickt wurde.

Willi Stöhr ist Josef Bürckels Nachfolger

Gauleiter und Reichsstatthalter Josef Bürckel ist in Neustadt an der Weinstrasse an den Folgen einer Lungenentzündung gestorben, die er sich bei der Verlegung seiner Gauleitung von Saarbrücken nach Neustadt zuzog.

Gauleiter Bürckel, der in Lingenfeld in der Pfalz geboren wurde, stand im 50. Lebensjahr. Der Führer verliert in ihm einen seiner ältesten und treuesten Gefolgsmänner.

Gauleiter Bürckel

Als Nachfolger von Pg. Bürckel ernannte der Führer den bisherigen Dienstleiter in der Parteikanzlei Willi Stöhr zum stellvertretenden Gauleiter und beauftragte ihn mit der Führung des Gaues Westmark.

Pg. Stöhr stammt aus Wuppertal und steht im 41. Lebensjahr.

Seinen kurzfristigen Wehrdienst leistete er 1940 in der Etappe während des damaligen Westfeldzuges ab und erhielt dafür das EKII.

Neuer Kurs: 10 Mark = 1 Dollar

Eine überraschende Steigerung im Kurs der Reichsmark trat gestern im freien Handel an der Züricher Börse ein, nachdem bekannt wurde, dass die Amerikaner in den besetzten Gebieten des Reichs den Kurs der Reichsmark mit 10 Mark gleich einem Dollar festgesetzt haben.

Während die Reichsmark noch gestern früh im freien Handel an der Züricher Börse mit 8 Schweizer Franken gleich 100 Mark gehandelt wurde, stieg der Kurs im Laufe des Tages auf 15.45 Schweizer Franken für 100 Reichsmark.

Gleichzeitig mit der Bekanntgabe des Kurses der Reichsmark in den besetzten Gebieten des Reichs wurde der Wortlaut einer Proklamation veröffentlicht, die der Oberbefehlshaber der anglo-amerikanischen Streitkräfte im Westen, General Eisenhower, an das deutsche Volk erlassen hat.

In dieser Proklamation heisst es, dass in den von den alliierten Streitkräften besetzten Gebieten des Reichs die NSDAP und ihre Gliederungen aufgelöst werden. Die Militärverwaltung in den besetzten Gebieten des Reichs wird ihre eigenen Gerichte einsetzen.

Radiohören erlaubt

Den Sondergerichten, dem Volksgerichtshof und den SS-Gerichten wird in den besetzten Gebieten des Reichs die Zuständigkeit entzogen. Schulen bleiben vorläufig geschlossen.

Eine der ersten deutschen Städte, die der anglo-amerikanischen Militärverwaltung unterstellt wurde und aus der ein Bericht vorliegt, ist Kornelimünster bei Aachen.

Zum Bürgermeister wurde dort von den Amerikanern ein Schullehrer eingesetzt, der der Partei angehört hatte, aber nach Aussage der zurückgebliebenen Einwohner von Kornelimünster schon immer vieles getan hat, was den Parteiführern nicht passte.

Im Büro der Militärverwaltung am Benediktusplatz in Kornelimünster sind vier deutsche Mädchen angestellt. Das Tragen von Parteiuniformen ist verboten. Von 9 Uhr abends bis 6 Uhr früh ist Ausgehverbot. Ihre Rundfunkempfänger haben die Einwohner von Kornelimünster behalten dürfen.

Die anderen Fronten

OSTFRONT: Sowjets bereiten entscheidenden Sturm auf Riga vor.

SÜDOSTFRONT: Einheiten der Heeresgruppe Südost haben Befehl, sich nach Norden durchzuschlagen.

ITALIENFRONT: Schwere Kämpfe nördlich Firenzuola.

Siehe S.4

Die Schweiz sperrt Waffenausfuhr nach dem Reich

Die Ausfuhr von Waffen und Kriegsmaterial nach dem Reich ist von der schweizerischen Regierung verboten worden.

Die Ausfuhrsperre tritt morgen in Kraft.

In der gegenwärtigen Rüstungskrise ist das Schweizer Ausfuhrverbot ein besonders schwerer Schlag für die deutschen Munitionsfabriken, die von den Schweizer Werkstätten monatlich über 2 Millionen Granatzünder bezogen.

Infolge der wachsenden Bombenoffensive und der Auskämmung von Facharbeitern in Munitionswerken ist die Monatserzeugung von Granaten im Reich bereits von 30 Millionen auf 12 Millionen zurückgegangen und dürfte durch den Verlust der Schweizer Zünder jetzt noch weiter absinken.

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Wo wird es zuerst rauchen?

EIN KAMERAD ZUR LAGE

NACHDEM jetzt im Reich extra angefertigte Feueranzünder für Fremdarbeiter vom Himmel fallen, werden die zuständigen Behörden vielleicht endlich bemerken, was sie sich da eingebrockt haben mit ihrer wahllosen Fremdarbeiter-Einfuhr. Was für eine gewaltige Laus sie sich da in den Pelz gesetzt haben :

Zwölf Millionen gut organisierte feindliche Ausländer kriegen jetzt ganz offen das Werkzeug abgeworfen, mit dem sie brandstiften gehen sollen:

Das Zeug ist am Montag zum ersten Mal runtergekommen in Frankfurt a.M., Karlsruhe, Ludwigshafen und anderen Städten im Westen, und zwar überall gleich hunderttausendstück-weise:

Unauslöschbare Feuranzünder, fix und fertig mit Gebrauchsanweisung zum Brandstiften. Kleine, harmlose flache Päckchen — die tragen nicht auf, wenn man sie in die Tasche steckt und brennen erst, wenn man sie selber in Betrieb setzt.

Wie man das macht, steht in der Gebrauchsanweisung drin in allen Sprachen. Und wo man das macht und wann, werden die Fremdarbeiter, die die Dinger aufheben, schon am besten wissen. Und es sollte einen nicht verwundern, wenn mancher deutsche Volksgenosse ebenfalls die Gelegenheit wahrnimmt, das Kriegsende von innen zu beschleunigen.

Wer die Absicht hat, dem wird es leicht genug gemacht. Jedenfalls hat er 30 Minuten Zeit, sich unauffällig zu verdrücken, wenn er den kleinen Feuerzauber aus Versehen irgendwo hat liegen lassen. In einer Scheune, oder auf einem Postamt, oder irgendwo im Treibstoffwerk — nach 30 Minuten fängt das Ding still und heimlich an zu brennen und dann geht es nicht mehr auszulöschen. Die Technik ist also ziemlich klar und einfach — und die tiefere Bedeutung auch.

* * *

Zwölf Millionen Fremdarbeiter und losgelassene Kriegsgefangene leben im Reich. Dafür hat die politische Führung in ihrer unendlichen Weisheit rechtzeitig gesorgt, dass die reingeholt worden sind als billige Lasttiere aus den eroberten Gebieten

Dass die Millionen nicht grade begeistert waren von der Aussicht im Reich die Sklaven abzugeben, war ja wohl vorauszusehen. Das kann man ihnen auch kaum verdenken. Infolgedessen haben sie sich von Anfang an gleich die Führer und Unterführer mitgebracht — für die Organisation einer Freischärlerarmee, die jetzt fertig dasteht und nur auf Befehle von aussen wartet.

Und die Befehle von aussen und die Hilfe von aussen, die kommen, genau wie bei den Freischärlern vom Maquis in Frankreich.

Die Mitglieder der Freischärlerarmee sind nicht nur alle Ausländer. Da sind eine ganze Menge von Deutschen dabei, die sich ihren ausländischen Betriebskameraden angeschlossen haben, weil sie ebenfalls finden: das ist der beste und schnellste Weg, den Krieg zu verkürzen und damit die komplette Ausrottung Deutschlands zu vermeiden.

Die warten jetzt alle zusammen auf die Stunde, wo es losgehen soll. Und die geben sich nicht einmal die Mühe, ihre Absichten geheim zu halten: seit etwa 4 bis 6 Wochen kommen schon Anweisungen an diese kriegs- und regierungsfeindliche Organisation ungeschlüsselt über den Rundfunk. Bisher sind heimlich Waffen und Sprengstoff für Sabotagezwecke ins Reich eingeschmuggelt worden. Jetzt fallen ganz offen die neuen Brandpäckchen vom Himmel und Flugblätter, in denen genau drinsteht wie weit die Sache ist, und wie die Mitglieder der Organisation sich verhalten sollen.

Der Polizei ist das alles nichts Neues, die sehen so gut wie jeder andere, was gespielt wird, und die wissen, dass die Feueranzünder jetzt überall zu erwarten sind, besonders wo die Fremdarbeiter am dicksten gesät sind. Und es gibt ja Gegenden da kommen auf einen Deutschen drei Ausländer.

* * *

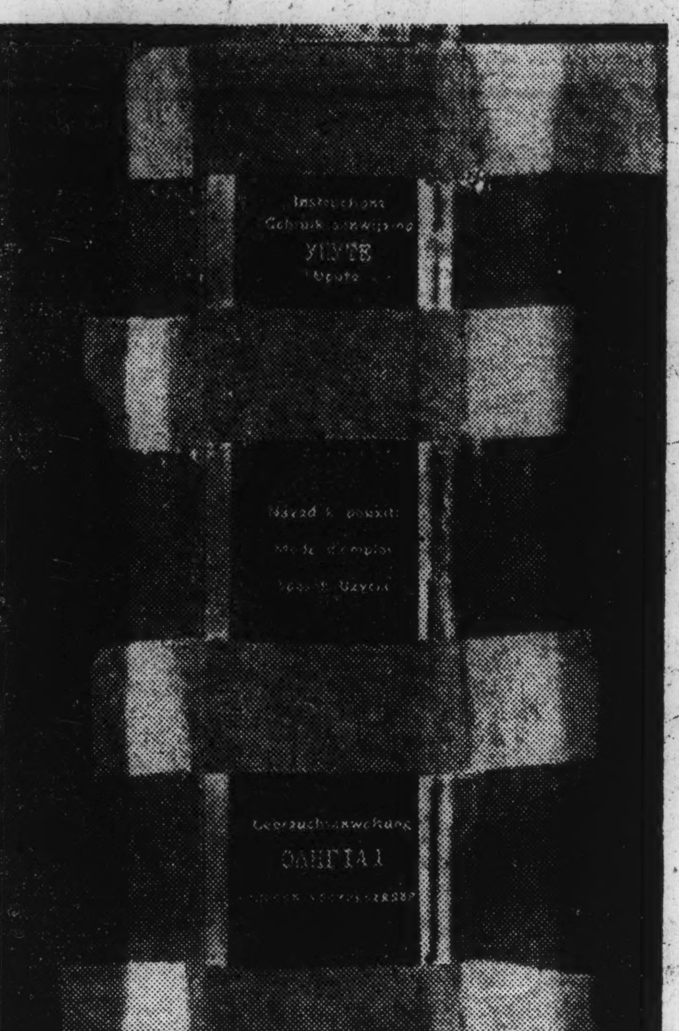
Was die Polizei nicht weiss das ist, was sie dagegen machen soll. Das hat sich in Frankfurt, Ludwigshafen usw. schon rausgestellt: ein paar hunderttausend von den Dingern gehen in einer Gegend runter — einige tausend werden ordnungsgemäss bei den Behörden abgegeben — und der Rest soweit er nicht noch rumliegt — der Rest ist zunächst einmal verschwunden. Den muss wohl irgend jemand aufgehoben und nicht abgegeben haben.

Da werden ja nun wohl bald die ersten Vorhänge Feuer fangen. Man weiss natürlich noch nicht wo, aber die Auswahl ist ja gross genug. Es gibt ja überall Volksbeglücker die sich so beliebt gemacht haben bei der Bevölkerung — bei Inländern wie Ausländern — dass es bei denen schon einmal rauchen könnte.

* * *

Wenn man es bedenkt, dann ist dieses neue Feuerzeug eigentlich eine ganz humane Wunderwaffe. Jedenfalls die erste die nicht dem unschuldigen 16-Stunden-Arbeiter brennend auf den Kopf fällt. Die fällt ihm sozusagen in den Schoss und brennt erst 30 Minuten nachdem er sie in aller Ruhe an einer Stelle untergebracht hat, wo sie wirklich hingehört.

Oblt. J.v.Ö.



Gebrauchsanweisung in zehn Sprachen: Jeder Fremdarbeiter kann sie lesen . . .

Granatsplitter

ÜBER 400 Mann der 3. Luftflotte wurden in der letzten Zeit von ihren Staffelkapitänen und Gruppenkommandeuren zur Bestrafung gemeldet, weil sie keine ordnungsgemässe Uniformen trugen.

Ersatz-Uniformen konnten ihnen allerdings nicht zur Verfügung gestellt werden, da die grossen Luftwaffen-Bekleidungslager in Brüssel, Rennes und Bordeaux den Anglo-Amerikanern überlassen werden mussten. Die Bestrafung geht auf einen Befehl von Feldmarschall Sperrle zurück, der noch in Frankreich auf einer Dienstreise Angehörige einer FBK traf und angeblich die Leute von französischen Freischärlern nicht unterscheiden konnte.

Sprit für Sprit

Bei den Männern vom Jg 77 an der Italienfront wird jetzt jeder Kesselwagen Sprit, der dem Geschwader bei der heutigen Knappheit zum Fliegen geliefert wird, mit einer Flasche Sekt begossen.

Den Sekt stellt das Geschwader zur Verfügung und zwar sind das die Flaschen, die es früher für jeden Abschuss gab.

Brillen gibt es nach der Musterung

Alle Wehrpflichtigen und Freiwilligen die Brillen brauchen, erhalten ihren Brillenverordnungsschein fortan sofort vom Musterungsarzt.

Nach dieser neuen Verfügung des OKW können sich diejenigen die kv oder bedingt befunden werden, ihre Dienst- und Maskenbrille direkt nach der Musterung bei einem Vertragsoptiker der Wehrmacht besorgen, und brauchen nicht zu warten, bis sie eingestellt sind.

„Wolferl" wird 75

Der ehemalige Tambour des früheren österreichischen Hausregiments „Hoch- und Deutschmeister" begeht in diesen Tagen in körperlicher und geistiger Frische seinen 75. Geburtstag. „Wolferl", wie die Wiener ihn nennen, ist auch heute noch eine bekannte und beliebte Persönlichkeit"

Unerschütterliche Dicke

Dass schlanke Männer sehr leicht wegen Sorgen und Kummer erkranken. hat jetzt der Nervenspezialist und Chefarzt der Krupp A.G., Dr. Wiele, in monatelangen Versuchen festgestellt.

Beobachtungen über die nervösen und körperlichen Reaktionen unter den Arbeitern der Krupp A.G ergaben, dass schlanke Männer Gefahr laufen, infolge von schlechten Nachrichten Nervenschocks und allgemeine Nervenzerrüttung zu erleiden. Anlässlich des Falls von Tunis, des italienischen Zusammenbruchs und der Invasion im Westen stiegen die Fälle von Nervenzerrüttung unter den männlichen Gefolgschaftsmitgliedern in steiler Kurve plötzlich an. Dabei gab es zweimal soviel Nervenkranke unter den Schlanken wie unter den anderen Gefolgschaftsmitgliedern.

DIE LETZTEN 21 TAGE

1. September: Lüttich und Ostende gefallen. — Bulgarien erklärt Deutschland den Krieg.

9. September: Sowjet-Vorstösse bei Przemysl und Krosno.

10. September: Amerikaner nehmen Luxemburg.

12. September: Le Havre und Festung Eben Emael gefallen.

15. September: Alliierte nehmen Maastricht, Nancy, Prüm und Stollberg.

16. September: Alliierte durchbrechen Westwall an drei Stellen.

17. September: 15 000 anglo-amerikanische Luftlandetruppen landen in Holland.

19. September: Englische Panzer erreichen den Rhein bei Nimwegen.

21. September: Rheinbrücke in Nimwegen fällt unbeschädigt in alliierte Hände.

22. September: Deutsche Besatzung in Boulogne stellt den Kampf ein. — Reval von Sowjets genommen. — Rimini gefallen.

23. September: Schwere Kämpfe bei Arnheim. — Sowjets nehmen Pernau am Rigaer Meerbusen.

24. September: Sowjets brechen in die Donau-Ebene ein.

25. September: West-Rheinland zwischen Köln und Aachen unter Artillerie Beschuss. — Alliierte Flugzeuge werfen für Fremdarbeiter Hunderttausende von Brandpäckchen über ganz Westdeutschland ab.

26. September: Alliierte dringen bei St Antonis fast bis zur Maas vor. Pausenlose Luftangriffe auf Calais. — Ganz Estland jetzt von Sowjets besetzt.

27. September: Briten überqueren die Maas in Süd-Holland, brechen ins Reichsgebiet ein, englische Vorausabteilungen stehen 35 km von Duisburg. — Gewaltige Luftschlacht in weiten Gebieten Westdeutschlands: Angriffe auf Eisenbahnziele in Düsseldorf, Köln, Kassel Mainz, Ludwigshafen und auf Treibstoffwerke in Bottrop, Frankfurt und Homburg. — Riga: auf Führerbefehl letzter Versuch, den wichtigsten Hafen des Baltikums vor dem russischen Vorstoss zu halten.

28. September: Engländer erweitern Brückenköpfe am rechten Maasufer, deutsche Truppen werden fast überall auf neue Abwehrstellungen innerhalb der Reichsgrenze zurückgezogen. In Calais geht deutscher Widerstand zu Ende. — Sowjettruppen landen auf Ostsee-Inseln Dagö und Ösel, Worms bereits besetzt. — In Südungarn nehmen Sowjets Nagy-Szalonta, in Nordserbien überqueren sie die Donau bei Orsawa. — Treibstoffwerke in Magdeburg und Leuna gebombt, Kassel hat dritten Luftangriff innerhalb 24 Stunden.

Führerwort

„In meinen Augen haben wir im Jahre 1942 die schicksalsthafteste Prüfung unseres Volkes schon hinter uns. Es war dies der Winter 1941-42. Ich darf wohl sagen, dass in diesem Winter das deutsche Volk und insbesondere seine Wehrmacht von der Vorsehung gewogen worden sind. Schlimmeres kann und wird nicht kommen."

Adolf Hitler, Berliner Sportpalast, 1.10.42

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Nr. 168, Sonntag,
1. Oktober 1944
NACHRICHTEN FÜR DIE TRUPPE

Rückzug der 15. Armee bedroht

Gen.Maj. Schilling gibt auf

Soldaten der 6. Fallschirmjäger Division im Reichswald bei Kleve haben Befehl erhalten, die Alliierten bis nach Nimwegen zurückzuwerfen und ihnen um jeden Preis die grosse Rheinbrücke bei Nimwegen wieder zu entreissen, die ihnen unbeschädigt in die Hände fiel.

Nachdem ein Versuch gescheitert ist, von Arnheim her den Niederrhein wieder zu überqueren und den alliierten Brückenkopf zwischen den beiden Rheinarmen von Norden her anzugreifen, soll jetzt der Versuch gemacht werden, von Osten her in den anglo-amerikanischen Angriffskeil hineinzustossen und ihm bei Nimwegen die Spitze abzubrechen.

Nach anfänglichen Bodengewinnen im Reichswald bei Kleve stehen deutsche Truppen nach letzten Meldungen wieder in schweren Abwehrkämpfen.

Angriffsfront erweitert

Inzwischen haben die Alliierten ihre Angriffsfront besonders im Raum von Herzogenbusch und im Gebiet zwischen der Maas und dem südlichen Rheinarm bedeutend erweitert.

Westlich Nimwegen ist jetzt das ganze Gebiet zwischen den beiden Flüssen bis nach Oudemansdijk, wo sich Maas und Rhein fast berühren, in der Hand der Alliierten.

Die Stadt Herzogenbusch, einer der wichtigsten Verkehrsknotenpunkte für den Rückzug der 15. Armee aus Holland, ist jetzt unmittelbar bedroht.

Mit jedem neuen Vorstoss der Alliierten nach Westen wächst jetzt die Gefahr für die Rückzugslinien der 15. Armee.

Fast 100 000 Mann müssen aus Süd- und Westholland noch zurück genau wie damals die Truppen aus der Normandie über die Seine, mit dem Feind auf den Fersen. Nur wenige Brücken führen über die vielen Flussarme, die an der holländischen Küste ins Meer fliessen.

Und wenn diese Hindernisse überwunden sind, muss alles durch die enge Rückzugslinie zwischen Arnheim und der Zuider See.

Eisenbahnen stillgelegt

Der grösste Teil des Rückzugs auf den wenigen Hauptstrassen muss bei Nacht zurückgelegt werden. Was sich bei halbwegs gutem Wetter bei Tage auf den Strassen zeigt, wird von Schwärmen alliierter Jagdbomber angegriffen. Daran kann auch der verstärkte Einsatz der deutschen Luftwaffe nichts ändern.

Die Eisenbahnen zwischen Nordholland und den Reich liegen still. Die holländischen Eisenbahner arbeiten schon lange nicht mehr. Viele Eisenbahnbrücken sind gesprengt.

Inzwischen stossen die Alliierten immer weiter gegen die Küste vor, um den Einheiten den Rückzug abzuschneiden, die nicht mehr rechzeitig fortkommen.

Von den übrigen Abschnitten der Front liegen noch folgende Meldungen vor.

Unweit Trier mussten sich deutsche Truppen aus der luxemburgischen Grenzstadt Wasserbillig zurückziehen.

In den Vogesen, die teilweise schon unter einer dünnen Schneedecke liegen, dauern die schweren Kämpfe an.

In Calais haben die meisten Angehörigen der Besatzung den Kampf eingestellt nach einem neuen schweren Bombardement, das einsetzte, als die vereinbarte 24stündige Waffenruhe für die Evakuierung der Zivilbevölkerung gestern mittag ablief.

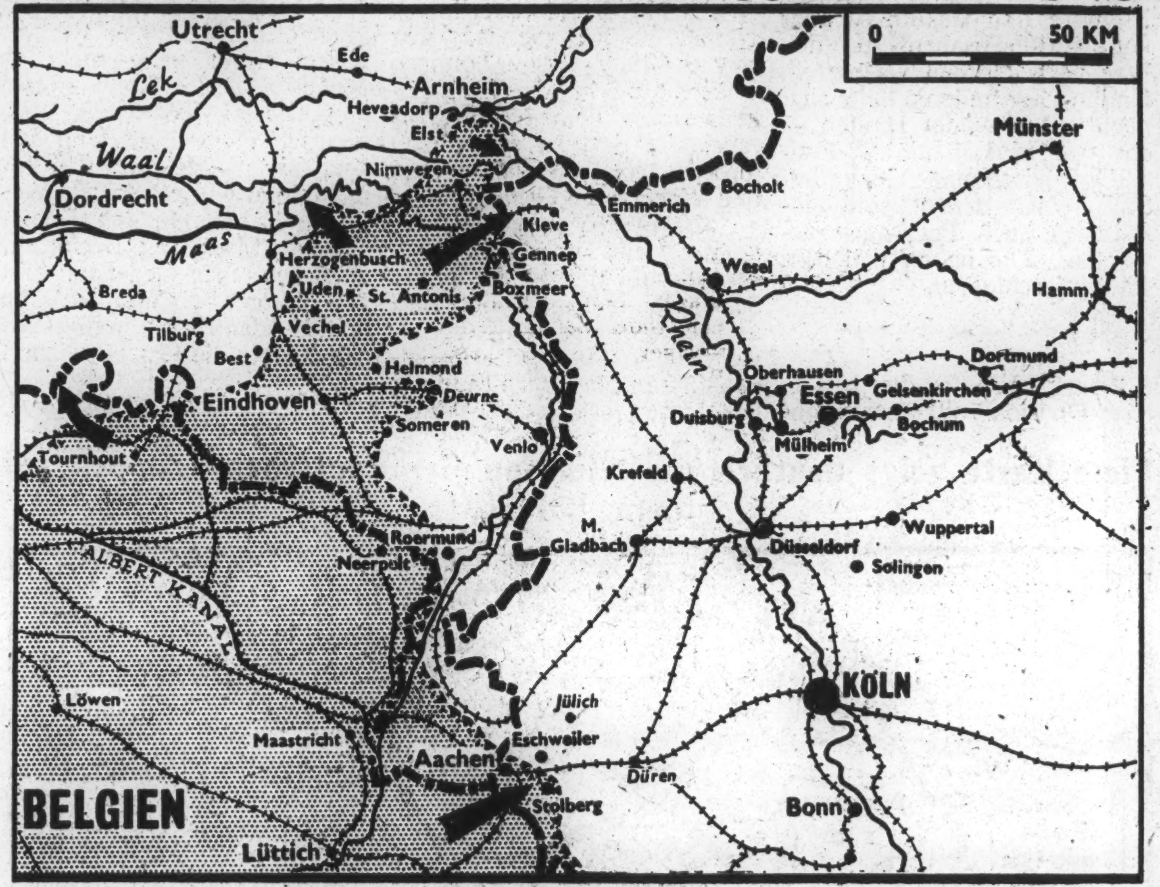
Der Führerbefehl

Oberst Schröder, der die Waffenstillstandsverhandlungen mit dem englischen Befehlshaber führte, erklärte vor Beginn der eigentlichen Verhandlungen, dass er vom Führer Befehl habe, Calais bis zum letzten deutschen Soldaten zu verteidigen. Kurz vor Ablauf der Waffenruhe bat Oberst Schröder um eine 3-stündige Verlängerung der Waffenruhe. die aber verweigert wurde.

Nach der Wiederaufnahme des Bombardements und neuen Luftangriffen hisste die Mehrzahl der deutschen Widerstandsnester die weisse Fahne und gab sich gefangen.

Bei der Kampfeinstellung in Cap Griz Nez hat sich am Freitag, wie jetzt bekannt wird, zusammen mit 1 300 Mann der letzten deutschen Fernkampfbatterien an Kanalküste auch Generalmajor Otto Schilling gefangen gegeben.

Zur Zerstörung der Geschütze hatten die Bedienungen keine Zeit mehr.



Münster, Hamm, Bielefeld —und wieder keine Jäger

Nicht ein einziger Jäger wurde gestern eingesetzt, um Eisenbahnknotenpunkte hinter dem Westwall und Treibstoffwerke im Westen des Reichs gegen neue schwere Tagesangriffe der anglo-amerikanischen Luftwaffe zu verteidigen.

Die ersten Fliegerverbände flogen gestern um die Mittagsstunde ins Reichsgebiet ein und belegten Münster, Hamm und Bielefeld sehwer mit Bomben.

Das Reichsbahnpersonal in den Verschiebebahnhöfen Hamm und Münster hatte hohe Verluste.

Pionierabteilungen und Feuerwehrverstärkungen mussten angefordert werden, um die schweren Brände zu bekämpfen. Auch in Bielefeld konnten die Grossbrände bis gestern abend nicht eingedämmt werden.

Da keine deutschen Jäger zum Kampf aufgestiegen waren, konnten die mehr als 500 Fernjäger des anglo-amerikanischen Begleitschutzes ungehindert ihre Angriffe mit Bordwaffen gegen alles richten, was sich auf den Strassen bewegte.

Treibstoffwerke

Neun Flugzeuge der Alliierten wurden durch die Flak abgeschossen. Zwei Bomber stiessen über Bielefeld zusammen und stürzten brennend ab.

Kurz darauf führten weitere Bomberverbände Angriffe gegen das Treibstoffwerk der Ruhröl G.m.b.H. in Bottrop/Welheim und das Treibstoffwerk Ruhr-Benzin A.G. in Sterkrade/Holten.

Bereits aus den ersten Schadensmeldungen geht hervor. dass mit einem starken Produktionsausfall dieser beiden wichtigen Treibstoffwerke zu rechnen ist.

In der Nacht zum Sonnabend griffen Schnellbomber Karlsruhe an.

Laut OKW-Bericht wurde Gross-London gestern wieder mit Dödeln beschossen.

Seyss-Inquart hat keine Sorgen

Mit Ruhe und Gelassenheit beurteilt der Reichskommissar für die Niederlande, Reichsminister Dr. Seyss-Inquart, die militärische Lage in Holland.

Dem Hauptschriftleiter der „Deutschen Zeitung" in den Niederlanden, Dr. Eickhoff gegenüber erklärte der Reichskommissar:

„Die deutschen Kräfte verstärken sich von Tag zu Tag, sodass wir mit völliger Ruhe den weiteren Absichten des Gegners entgegensehen können."

Petain ernennt sein Exil-Kabinett

Eine neue französische Gegenregierung, die vierte Emigrantenregierung im Reich, wurde jetzt von Marschall Petain ernannt.

Sie trägt den Namen „Französischer Regierungsausschuss zur Wahrung der nationalen Interessen".

Pierre Laval ist in der französischen Emigrantenregierung nicht verteten. Zum Vorsitzenden ernannt wurde Botschafter de Brinon.

Roosevelt, Churchill und Stalin planen ein neues Teheran

In politischen Kreisen der Reichshauptstadt wird mit einer baldigen neuen Dreierkonferenz zwischen Churchill, Roosevelt und Stalin gerechnet.

Amerikanischen Berichterstattern in Moskau wurde gestern, offenbar von amtlicher Seite, bedeutet, dass der Wunsch von Roosevelt und Churchill, wieder Stalin zusammen zu treffen, von Stalin geteilt wird.

In der Wilhelmstrasse wird daher in allernächster Zeit ein zweites Teheran erwartet.

KVK mit Schwertern für Gen. Maj. Wurster

Das Ritterkreuz des Kriegsverdienstkreuzes mit Schwertern erhielt Generalmajor Eugen Wurster, Nachrichtenführer einer Heeresgruppe an der italienischen Front.

Schweiz verweigert Asyl für Gestapo und SS

Verweigerung des Asylrechts für Angehörige der Allgemeinen SS, die sich von Deutschland auf Schweizer Gebiet flüchten, forderte der Abgeordnete Niville auf der letzten Sitzung des Schweizer Nationalrats in Bern

„Die öffentliche Meinung der Schweiz empfindet es als untragbar", erklärte der Schweizer Abgeordnete, „dass Angehörige der SS und der Gestapo sich der Verantwortung für ihre Verbrechen durch Flucht in die Schweiz entziehen."

Erst vor kurzem wurden 74 Angehörige der SD, der Gestapo und der GFP, die aus Frankreich auf Schweizer Gebiet geflüchtet waren, wieder über die Grenze abgeschoben. Angehörige dieser Spezialverbände geniessen in der Schweiz kein Asylrecht mehr

Unangestastet bleibt das Schweizer Asylrecht weiterhin für alle gewöhnlichen Wehrmachtflüchtlinge.

Wie Abgeordneter Niville hervorhob, befinden sich bereits 15 000 Wehrmachtflüchtlinge in der Schweiz, die in Lagern mit weitgehender Selbstverwaltung untergebracht sind und auf dem Lande und in den Städten arbeiten.

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Weggeschmissene Legionen

EIN KAMERAD ZUR LAGE

WENN von der Lage an den Fronten die Rede ist — in Presse und Rundfunk, oder auch in Privatgesprächen — dann hört man gewöhnlich nur die Divisionen im Westen erwähnt, oder die Divisionen im Osten. Die verlorenen Legionen im hohen Norden, und unten im Süden, sind praktisch vollkommen in Vergessenheit geraten.

800 000 Mann hat der Führer zurückgelassen, wo sie sind, unberührt von irgendwelchen militärischen Notwendigkeiten — nur weil er es für unter seiner Würde hält, einen deutschen Soldaten von irgendwo zurückzuziehen, so lange das noch möglich ist:

Ein Haufen sitzt in Finnland und kann nicht mehr zurück, das sind 9 Divisionen. Ein anderer Haufen sitzt in Norwegen fest, das sind mit allem drum und dran, Verwaltung, Marinestellen, usw., etwa doppelt so viel. Um die noch rauszuholen, haben sie den Schiffsraum nicht mehr.

* * *

Und in Griechenland und Mazedonien gehen jetzt 13 Divisionen an den Folgen der sinnlosen Aushaltetaktik zugrunde.

Jetzt, wo es nicht mehr geht, wo alle Rückzugsstrassen durchschnitten sind — jetzt haben sie da unten den Befehl bekommen: sie sollen sich durchschlagen nach Norden, in den Donauraum.

Hinter ihnen steht der Feind, und vor ihnen steht der Feind, und um sie herum ist eine halb verhungerte, hassgeladene Bevölkerung, die sie verrät, wo sie kann und aus dem Hinterhalt schiesst.

Die Männer haben seit Wochen nichts Vernünftiges im Magen, seit Wochen haben sie keine Post gekriegt, seit Wochen haben sie keine Batterien mehr im Funkgerät, es gibt keine Verbandsstoffe, kein Atebrin. Ein Gepäckstück nach dem anderen muss weggeschmissen werden, damit sie überhaupt noch vom Fleck kommen.

* * *

So ziehen sie über die Balkanpässe und werden immer weniger. Eisenbahnen gehen keine mehr — die Partisanen haben sie zerstört. Die Gebirgsstrassen sind unpassierbar — die Partisanen haben sie gesprengt.

In Griechenland allein stecken noch 5 Divisionen. Da sind erstklassige Truppen dabei, wie die 104. Jäger-Division und die 22.P.G.D., die Luftlande-Division. Die haben sie aus Kreta rausgeflogen, mit viel Mühe und Not und Sprit — und jetzt sitzen sie in Saloniki fest. Vor ihnen, zwischen Monastir und Üsküb, ist alles voll Tito-Partisanen, die den Weg nach Norden versperren. Und auf der anderen Seite sitzt noch so ein wilder Haufen — das war einmal die SS-Freiwilligen-Division „Skanderbeg", aus denen sind inzwischen auch Partisanen geworden. Die haben sich dem Tito angeschlossen.

* * *

Weiter oben ist die 1. Gebirgs-Division vollkommen eingeschlossen zwischen Partisanen und wird von Osten her schon von den Bulgaren angegriffen. Und der 264. und 181. I.D. an der Dalmatinischen Küste ist die einzige Rückzugsstrasse durchgeschnitten — die Strasse nach Zara.

* * *

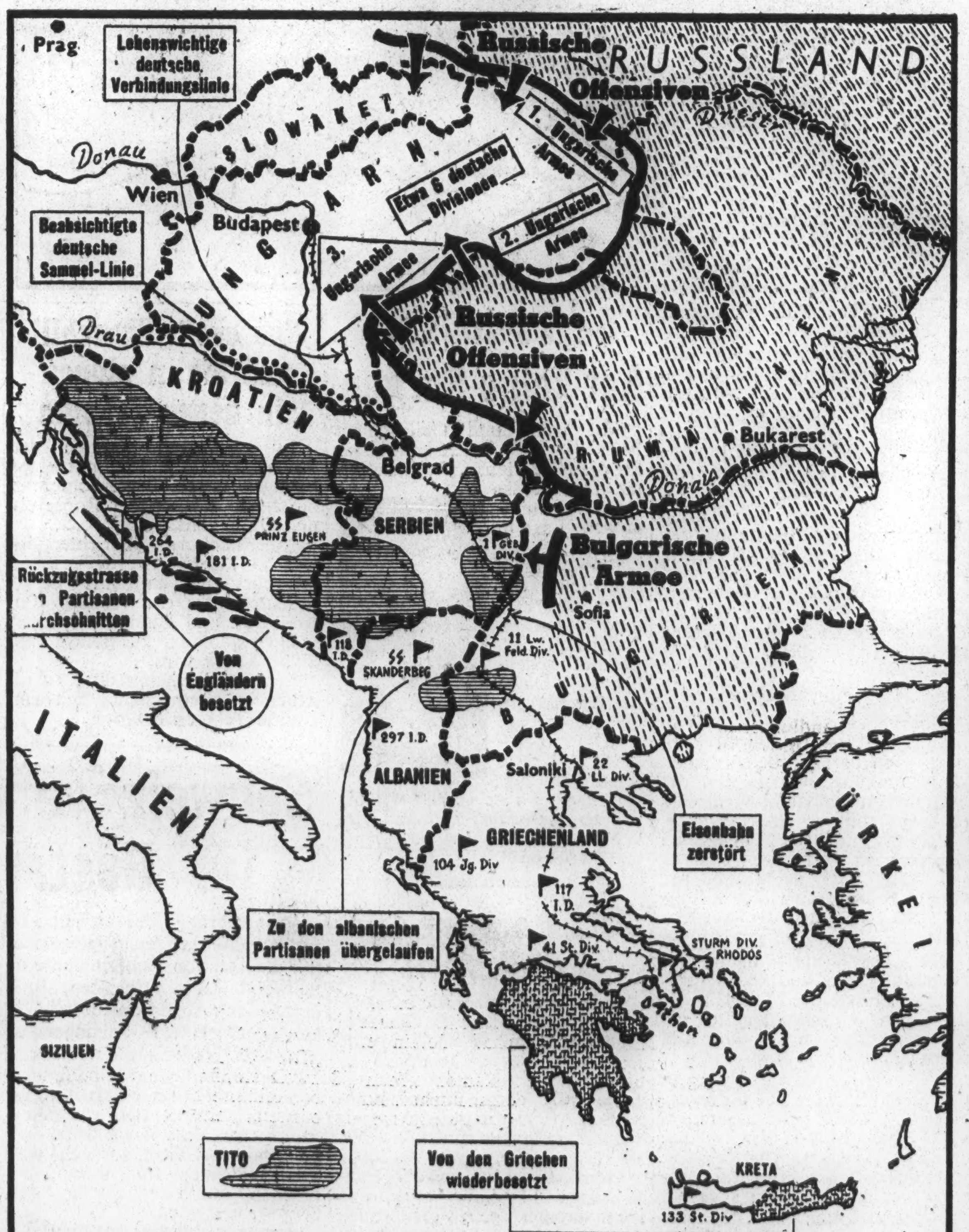
Wenn die 13 Divisionen in Griechenland und Mazedonien grosses Glück haben, sehr grosses Glück — dann kommen vielleicht im ganzen 13 Kompanien aus dem Hexenkessel raus. Und dazu hat es kommen müssen, trotzdem seit Wochen und Wochen die Generalstäbler im Süden gesehen haben, was kommt, und im F.H.Q. gedrängt haben, dass der ganze Schwindel da unten liquidiert und geräumt wird. Genauso wie Rendulic in Finnland und Falkenhorst in Norwegen gedrängt haben, dass rechtzeitig evakuiert wird, solange dazu noch die Möglichkeit besteht.

Aber nein — es musste dageblieben werden. Das Prestige und die Stimmung und die „Sicherung des Europäischen Grossraums" — das war ja alles viel wichtiger wie die 800 000 Mann.

Und jetzt sitzen auf dem Balkan und in Finnland und in Norwegen 3 verlorene Legionen, die kommen für die Kriegführung nicht mehr in Frage. Das waren einmal kampfstarke, erstklassig ausgerüstete Divisionen. Und jetzt sind sie weggeschmissen für nichts und wieder nichts. Verlorene Haufen, in denen jeder einzelne Mann mit Recht nur noch den einen Gedanken hat: Wie komme ich hier lebendig heraus, damit ich wenigstens eines Tages die Heimat wiedersehe.

Oblt. J.v.Ö.

Diese Karte zeigt deutlich die Situation der deutschen Truppen auf dem Balkan.


Prag
Lebenswichtige deutsche Verbindungslinie
Russische Offensiven
RUSSLAND
Dnestr
SLOWAKEI
UNGARN
1. Ungarische Armee
Etwa 6 deutsche Divisionen
2. Ungarische Armee
3. Ungarische Armee
Donau
Wien
Budapest
Beabsichtigte deutsche Sammel-Linie
Russische Offensiven
Drau
KROATIEN
RUMÄNIEN
Bukarest
Donau
Belgrad
SS PRINZ EUGEN
SERBIEN
264 I.D.
181 I.D.
1 GEB. DIV.
Bulgarische Armee
Sofia
Rückzugsstrasse von Partisanen durchschnitten
118 I.D.
SS SKANDERBEG
11 Lw. Feld. Div.
BULGARIEN
Von Engländern besetzt
297 I.D.
ITALIEN
ALBANIEN
Saloniki
22 LL Div.
Eisenbahn zerstört
GRIECHENLAND
104 Jg. Div
TÜRKEI
117 I.D.
Zu den albanischen Partisanen übergelaufen
41 St. Div.
STURM DIV. RHODOS
Athen
SIZILIEN
TITO
Von den Griechen wiederbesetzt
KRETA
133 St. Div

DIE LETZTEN 21 TAGE

9. September: Sowjet-Vorstösse bei Przemysl und Krosno.

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12. September: Le Harve und Festung Eben Emael gefallen

15. September: Alliierte nehmen Maastricht, Nancy, Prüm und Stollberg.

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27. September: Briten überqueren die Maas in Süd-Holland, brechen ins Reichsgebiet ein. — Gewaltige Luftschlacht in weiten Gebieten Westdeutschlands. — Riga: Auf Führerbefehl letzter Versuch, den wichtigsten Hafen des Baltikums vor dem russischen Vorstoss zu halten

28. September: Engländer erweitern Brückenköpfe am rechten Maasufer, deutsche Truppen werden fast überall auf neue Abwehrstellungen innerhalb der Reichsgrenze zurückgezogen. In Südungarn nehmen Sowjets Nagy-Szalonta, in Nordserbien überqueren sie die Donau bei Orsowa — Kassel hat dritten Luftangriff innerhalb 24 Stunden.

29. September: Einheiten General d.Fl. Students 1. Fallschirmarmee räumen Brückenkopf bei Heveadorp westlich Arnheim, werden fast völlig aufgerieben. Deutsche Truppen setzen sich ab: am Südufer der Maas, südlich Metz und bei Belfort. Fernkampfbatterien bei Cap Gris Nez stellen Kampf ein; Calais hat 24stündige Kampfpause bis Sonnabend mittag zwecks Evakuierung der französischen Zivilbevölkerung. — Doppelter schwerer Luftangriff auf Saarbrücken. — Sowjets vor der Erstürmung Rigas. Heeresgruppe Südost erhält Befehl, sich aus Griechenland nach Norden durchzuschlagen.

Vor zwei Jahren

„Das erste Ziel der deutschen Führung war, jene ausserordentlich grossen Rohstoffquellen der Ukraine zu gewinnen, die für die deutsche Kriegsführung und Kriegswirtschaft unerlässlich sind. Der Osten gibt dem deutschen Volk endlich den Atemraun, den es zum Leben braucht."

Gauleiter Dr. Mayer,
1.10.42.

Nr. 169, Montag,
2. Oktober 1944
NACHRICHTEN FÜR DIE TRUPPE

Calais stellt den Kampf ein

Oberst Schröder ergibt sich den Briten

Die wichtigste Nachricht aus dem Westen ist die Kampfeinstellung in Calais, die gestern nur 8 Stunden nach Ablauf der 24 stündigen Waffenruhe erfolgte.

Sonst werden von Holland bis zur lothringischen Grenze nur örtlich begrenzte Kämpfe gemeldet, während beide Seiten ihre Vorbereitungen für die bevorstehende Grossoffensive gegen das Reich treffen.

Neue Angriffe führten deutsche Truppen gegen den britischen Brückenkopf nördlich Nimwegen.

In Calais ging der Kampf Sonnabend abend um 20 Uhr zu Ende, als der Kommandant Oberst Schröder auf seinem Befehlsstand die weisse Flagge hissen liess und sich kurz darauf persönlich dem englischen General ergab, den er erst tags zuvor bei den Verhandlungen über die 24 stündige Waffenruhe zur Evakuierung der Zivilbevölkerung aus Calais getroffen hatte

Der Führerbefehl

Bei diesen Verhandlungen hatte Oberst Schröder noch erklärt: „Ich habe Befehl vom Führer, Calais zu halten bis zum letzten deutschen Soldaten.“

Als Sonnabend punkt 12 Uhr mittag die Waffenruhe ablief, und das Bombardement der Widerstandsnester im Hafen von Calais wieder anfing, stellten die deutschen Soldaten zu Hunderten den Kampf ein und gaben isch gefangen Acht Stunden später war alles vorüber.

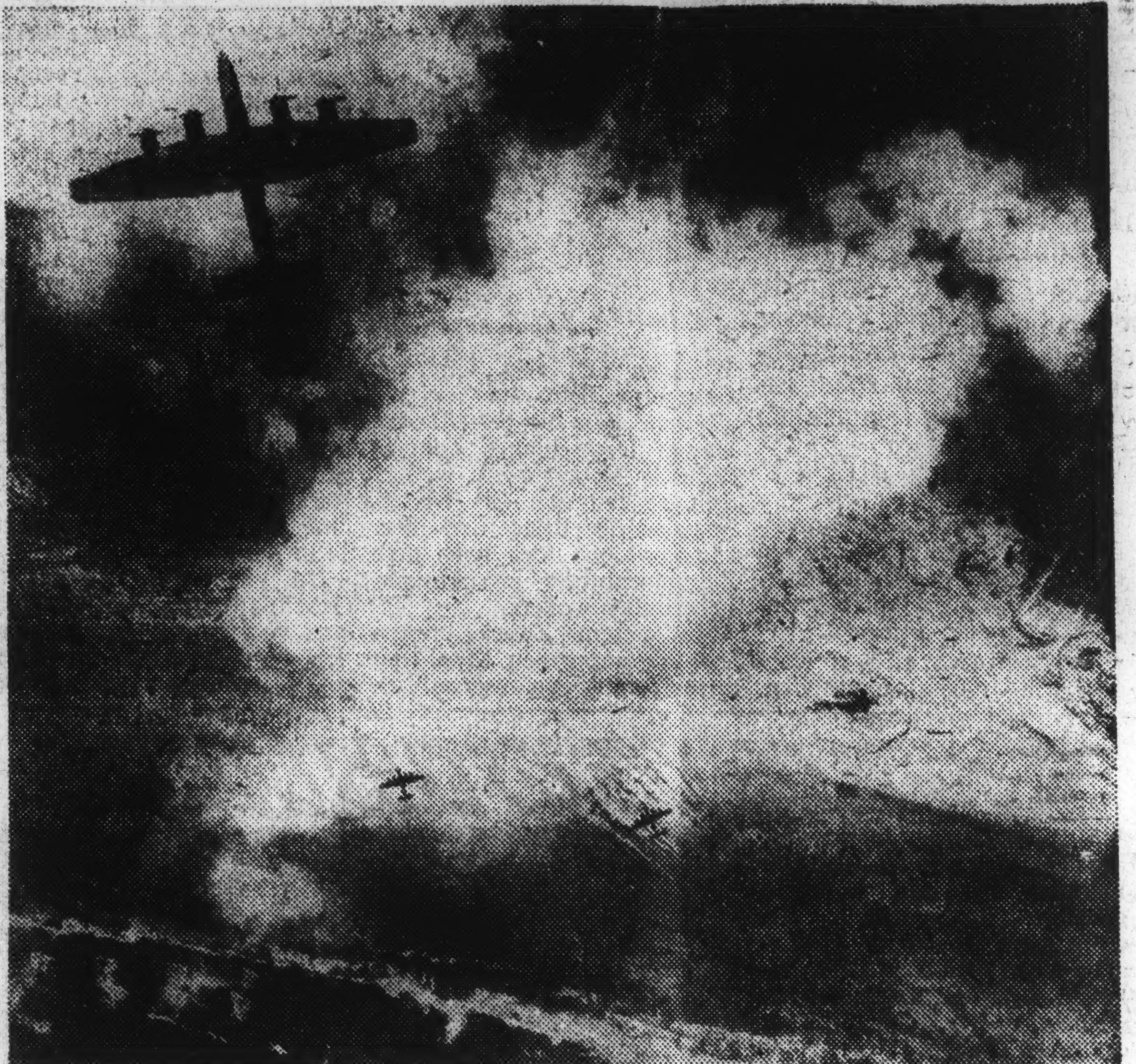
Einige Versprengte, die erst später von der allgemeinen Kampfeinstellung erfuhren, machten dann in den frühen Morgenstunden auch Schluss.

Eine Karte der Westfron bringen wir auf Seite 4

Nach dem Fall von Calais ist nur noch Dünkirchen als einziger Kanalstützpunkt in deutscher Hand. Insgesamt sind in Dünkirchen und den abgeschnittenen Atlantikstützpunkten Lorient, St. Nazaire, La Pallice und Gironde-Nord und-Süd rund 30 000 Mann deutsche Truppen eingeschlossen.

Die Übergabe von Calais war die 5 geschlossene Kampfein-

(Fortsetzung Seite 4)



Halifax-Flugzeuge greifen die letzten Widerstandsnester in Calais an, kurz bevor die Besatzung den Kampf einstellte.

Seydlitz: der Führer muss weg

General der Artillerie Walter von Seydlitz hat zu dem Todesurteil, das der Führer wegen seiner Tätigkeit in der Bewegung „Freies Deutschland“ in Moskau gegen ihn verhängen liess, jetzt im Moskauer Sender eine Erklärung abgegeben.

„Nur ein sofortiger Frieden“, so erklärte General von Seydlitz, „kann Deutschland retten. und die Voraussetzung dafür ist die Beseitigung des Führers“.

Seydlitz will Schluss machen

Der gleichen Meinung, erklärte General von Seydlitz weiter, seien Generalfeldmarschall Paulus. Generaloberst Strecker, mehr als 30 in russischer Kriegsgefangenschaft befindliche deutsche Generale sowie Tausende von Offizieren des Feldheeres und Hunderttausende deutscher Unteroffiziere und Mannschaften.

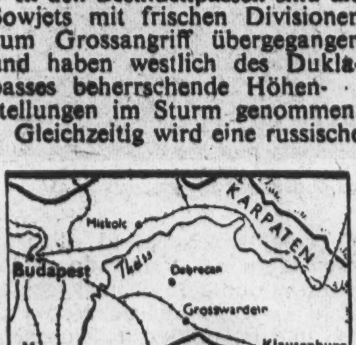
„Die ganze deutsche Wehrmacht“ so stellte General von Seydlitz abschliessend fest, „würde diese Meinung teilen, wenn sie in der Lage wäre, sich frei zu äussern.“

Sowjets beginnen Offensive an zwei Abschnitten

Während die Überreste der Heeresgruppe Nord auf engem Raum vor Riga letzten Widerstand leisten, ist die Herbst-Offensive der Sowjets im Süden der Ostfront an zwei Abschnitten losgebrochen.

In den Beskidenpässen sind die Sowjets mit frischen Divisionen zum Grossangriff übergegangen und haben westlich des Duklapasses beherrschende Höhenstellungen im Sturm genommen.

Gleichzeitig wird eine russische Grossoffensive auf breiter Front in Süd- und Ostungarn gemeldet.



Plan dieser Offensive ist es, ganz Ungarn vom Norden und Süden her mit einer gewaltigen Zangenbewegung zu umklammern, bis sich beide Zangenarme um Wien schliessen.

Die deutsch-ungarischen Verbände, die erst vor zwei Tagen zum Gegenangriff übergegangen waren, um die Vorbereitungen der Sowjets zu zerschlagen, haben nach ersten Anfangserfolgen bereits schwere Rückschläge erlitten.

Eine kritische Lage ist im Abschnitt Grosswardein entstanden, das deutsche Truppen nach verlustreichen Angriffen wieder zurückerobert hatten.

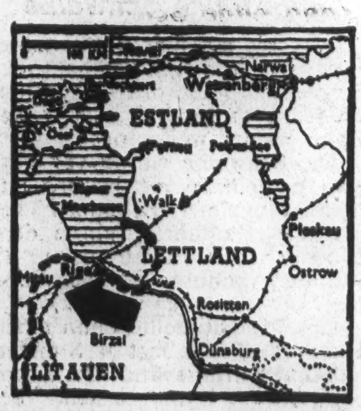
Jetzt hat sie ein russischer Vorstoss weiter südlich in der Flanke gefasst und droht sie von ihren rückwärtigen Verbindungen abzuschneiden.

Noch ernster ist die Lage in Südungarn, wo starke Sowjetverbände bei Mako die deutschen Stellungen durchbrochen haben und Szeged, die zweitgrösste Stadt Ungarns, bedrohen.

Russische Verbände, die hier gegen die Theiss vordringen, das letzte natürliche Hindernis vor Budapest, werden bereits 150 km vor der ungarischen Hauptstadt gemeldet.

Alles, was an Verstärkungen zur Verfügung steht, wird jetzt von Generaloberst Friessner an die gefährdeten Abschnitte geführt, um einen russischen Durchbruch nach Budapest zu verhindern.

Trotz der ernsten Lage herrscht in der Wilhelmstrasse noch weiter die feste Zuversicht, dass die ungarische Regierung den Kampf mit allen Mitteln und mit grösster Energie bis zum äussersten fortsetzen wird.



Man ist in der Wilhelmstrasse überzeugt von der Bündnistreue der Regierung Horthy und von ihrer Fähigkeit aller Schwierigkeiten Herr zu werden und das ungarische Volk bei der Stange zu halten.

Balkanfront

Sowjets marschieren in Serbien ein. Heeresdivisionen decken den Rückzug der Waffen-SS-Divisionen aus dem Balkan.

Siehe Seite 4

Tokio: 9 alliierte U-Boote versenkt

Nach Meldung der kaiserlich-japanischen Admiralität versenkte die japanische Marine in der letzten Woche neun anglo-amerikanische U-Boote.

Die Sozialdemokratie siegt bei den schwedischen Wahlen

Einen grossen Wahlsieg hat die sozialdemokratische Arbeiterpartei in Schweden bei den Zweite-Kammer-Wahlen davongetragen.

Insgesamt 1 436 000 Schweden wählten die Arbeiterpartei. Die Rechtspartei hatte 428 000 Stimmen, die Bauernpartei 421 000 und die Volkspartei 398 000.

Damit besitzt die sozialdemokratische Arbeiterpartei wieder die meisten Mandate, nämlich 115.

Insgesamt hat die schwedische Zweite Kammer 230 Abgeordnete, die alle vier Jahre von allen Schweden über 23 Jahren gewählt werden.

Die Partei zieht um

EIN KAMERAD ZUR LAGE

IN den höheren Parteikreisen ist jetzt ein Verein aufgemacht worden, der ist geheimer als geheim. Bei dem handelt sichs nämlich um nationale Belange von allerhöchster Wichtigkeit.

Infolgedessen darf da nicht drüber geredet werden — denn der gewöhnliche Soldat und Volksgenosse darf sowas ja immer erst erfahren, wenns zu spät ist Wenn er schon reingefallen ist.

* * *

Bei der neuen Geheimverbindung, da handelt sichs um nichts Geringeres als „die Sicherstellung von Deutschlands Zukunft nach dem Kriege"

Dagegen lässt sich ja wohl an sich nichts einwenden.

Wogegen sich aber sehr viel einwenden lässt, das ist die Tatsache dass die betreffenden Herren Deutschlands Zukunft dadurch sicherstellen wollen dass sie erst mal das Weiterbestehen der Partei und ihrer kämpferischen Idee nach dem Zusammenbruch im Ausland sicherstellen wollen.

Zu diesem Zwecke reisen jetzt die anonymen Mitglieder dieses Vereins von auserwählten Vertrauensleuten der Partei in die Schweiz, nach Schweden, Spanien, sogar nach Argentinien, und schaffen angeblich verstohlen und leise das geistige Parteigut aus dem Lande. Wichtige Akten, Listen von Kandidaten für die zukünftige Untergrundbewegung und solche Sachen. Ganze Stösse von Papier werden jetzt zum Beispiel aus dem Braunen Haus in München und aus dem Führerbau nach Bern geschafft

Und die Hauptverteilungsstelle in Bern, die befindet sich in den Geschäftsräumen eines Herrn Hans Balmer und die Firma von Herrn Direktor Balmer nennt sich „Société Anonyme Valeurs Industrielles" und liegt in der Wabernstrasse 24 in Bern.

Da ist die sogenannte Geheime Parteikanzlei im Ausland, von wo also später angeblich der Widerstand im Reich organisiert und finanziert werden soll. Und bei näherem Hinsehen stellt sich heraus: es handelt sich weniger um die geistigen Güter der Partei als um die materiellen Güter der Parteigenossen.

* * *

Das ganze Unternehmen ist nämlich weiter nichts wie die neuste Tarnung — diesmal im „ganz grossen Stil — für weiss Gott was für Schiebungen von der hinlänglich bekannten Sorte: wo sich die Partei-Elite ihre Kriegsbeute ins neutrale Ausland schiebt, damit die Herren nach dem Kriege, wenn sie abgehauen sind ihre gesicherte Existenz da vorfinden.

Garnicht schlecht, die Tarnung: in den Stössen von Papierzeug der NSDAP, die da dauernd mit Kurierpost und Diplomatengepäck über die verschiedenen Grenzen gehen, an so Leute wie diesen Herrn Direktor Balmer in Bern da sind Aktienpakete drin, da sind Schmucksachen drin da ist gemünztes Gold drin das sich die Herren noch schnell aus Jugoslawien und Griechenland rausgeholt haben. Und das wird alles unter falschen Namen angelegt für die Absender aus Partei und Staat.

* * *

Das Geschäft hat jetzt schon einen solchen Umfang angenommen dass der Landesgruppenleiter der AO, Herr Pg. Stengel sein Personal hat verdreifachen müssen. Herr Stengel ist selber ein prominentes Mitglied des neuen Geheimvereins, und er kann schliesslich nicht alleine die ganzen Konten führen für seine Vereinskollegen, und ihnen Wohnungen besorgen in der Schweiz und Aufenthaltsgenehmigungen für später, wenns so weit ist

Und wo noch keine geheime Parteikanzlei für geheime Privatzwecke vorhanden ist, da wird sie jetzt mit Beschleunigung aufgebaut: zu diesem Zweck fahren solche Leute ins Ausland wie der Herr Obereinsatzleiter Dickhaut aus Hamburg, der den Betrieb in Stockholm in Gang setzt. Oder der Herr Gauverwaltungsrat beim Reichsstatthalter im Reichsgau Wartheland, Dr Manuel Michaelis de Vasconsellos — (bitteschön, der Herr dieses Namens ist wirklich Gauverwaltungsrat bei Greiser!) und der ist jetzt unterwegs von Posen nach Lissabon. Die Herren gehören alle zu dem selben Verein zur Rettung wichtiger nationaler Belange, oder auf Deutsch. NS-Lebens- und Existenzrettungsverein für die höhere Partei-Elite.

Die machen im Ausland lauter kleine schwarze Parteikanzleien auf für fette Pg.s, die draussen in Frieden weiterleben wollen, wenn's im Reich für sie nichts mehr zu verdienen gibt — ausser einem Strick.

Oblt. J.v.Ö.

Granatsplitter

VON Eindhoven haben Angehörige der 85. I.D. ihre Feldpost von den Alliierten geliefert bekommen. Als Grenadiere in einem Gegenstoss einen deutschen Feldpost-LKW zurückeroberten, fanden sie drinnen die Heimatpost für die ganze Division.

Sie hatten gerade Zeit genug, die Postsäcke abzuladen und auf die Einheiten der 85. I.D. zu verteilen, als der Anglo-Amerikaner wieder angriff und dabei den leeren LKW in Brand schoss.

Zahn ohne Schwalbe

Wie aus der Schweiz berichtet wird, ist die „Schwalbe" das Schweizer Rekord-Segelflugmodell dem Modellbauer Walter Zahn wieder weggeflogen.

Die Schwalbe wurde vor kurzem bei einem Wettbewerb auf dem Flugplatz Belpmoos gestartet. Radfahrer fuhren dem Modell nach, aber nach 22 Minuten konnte die Schwalbe nicht mehr gesehen werden.

Das Modell stellte dann einen Rekordflug von fast 4 Stunden auf und wurde später von einem Schweizer Gymnasiasten bei Burgdorf wieder gefunden

Die andere Luftwaffe

Abgeschnittene Soldaten des Heeres in Süd- und Mittelfrankreich werden jetzt von Messerschmitt und Focke-Wulf-Jägern aus der Luft mit Bordwaffen angegriffen. Und zwar sind das die Maschinen, die von den Besatzungen der Luftwaffe auf den südfranzösischen Flugplätzen wegen Sprit- und Ersatzteil-Mangels einfach zurückgelassen werden mussten.

Die Flugzeuge sind jetzt von den französischen Freischärlern wieder in Ordnung gebracht worden und werden jetzt gegen die abgeschnittenen Deutschen eingesetzt..

RB-Nadel

Eine Dienstnadel hat der Reichsverkehrsminister als besondere Auszeichnung für Eisenbahnerinnen gestiftet, die im Kriegseinsatz unter besonders schwierigen Verhältnissen anstelle eines Mannes bei den deutschen Eisenbahnen Dienst leisten

Hier ruht
unser lieber
URLAUB
Geliebt und unvergessen

Ein Leser der NfdT schickt uns dieses zeitgemässe Bild

Pfälzer Auslese

Die erste Truppenverlegung aus Stimmungsgründen erfolgt jetzt bei der 15. Panzer-Grenadier-Division, die fast durchweg aus Pfälzern besteht. Die Panzergrenadiere sollen aus dem Abschnitt ostwärts Nancy herausgezogen werden, weil ihre Disziplin und ihr Vertrauen in die Führung schwer unter dem Bewusstsein leidet, dass sie ihre engere Heimat verwüsten sollen bevor sie von den Alliierten besetzt wird.

Offiziell wird die Verlegung damit begründet, dass die genaue Ortskenntsnis der 15. Panzergrenadiere die Fahnenflucht begünstigt und dass sie in steigender Zahl Unterschlupf bei Verwandten und Bekannten in Frontnähe suchen könnten, bis die Schlacht an ihnen vorüber ist

Das alte Lied

Da jetzt nicht genug Reparatur-Parks für die Frontmaschinen der Luftwaffe da sind, müssen jetzt mehrere Jagdgeschwader auf Flugplätzen in Mitteldeutschland zusammengelegt werden.

In Frankreich und Belgien mussten über 30 motorisierte Reparatur-Parks den Alliierten überlassen werden, weil kein Sprit da war, um die Reparatur-Parks noch in Sicherheit zu bringen.

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30 September: Alliierte erweitern Angriffsfront bei Herzogenbusch und zwischen Maas und südlichem Rheinarm; 100 000 deutsche Truppen in Süd- und Westholland mit Abschneidung bedroht. 6. Fallschirmjäger-Division im Klever Reichswald erhält Befehl, den alliierten Angriffskeil zu zerbrechen und Nimweger Rheinbrücke zurück zu erobern. Calais steht vor dem Fall — Schwere Tages-Luftangriffe gegen Eisenbahnziele und Treibstoffwerke in Münster, Hamm und Bielefeld: kein Jäger steigt zur Verteidigung auf. — Riga unter russischem Artilleriefeuer Sowjets nehmen Gyula in Ungarn; deutsch-ungarische Gegenoffensive auf Befehl des FHQ, um russischen Vorstoss auf Budapest und Wien aufzuhalten

Führerwort

„Die Geschichte wird auch diejenigen vor ihren Richterstuhl fordern, die heute — im Besitze der Macht—Recht und Gesetz mit Füssen treten, die unser Volk in Not und Verderben führten und die im Unglück des Vaterlands ihr eigenes Ich höher schätzten als das Leben der Gesamtheit".

Mein Kampf, Seite 780

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120

Nr. 170, Dienstag,
3. Oktober 1944

NACHRICHTEN FÜR DIE TRUPPE

Grossangriff bei Aachen

Ostfront: Von Ungarn droht die Hauptgefahr

Die weitaus grösste Gefahr an der ganzen Ostfront droht jetzt den deutschen Truppen an der ungarischen Südostgrenze.

Alles, was Generaloberst Friessner an deutschen und ungarischen Truppen zur Verfügung hat, wird bei Mako zu Gegenangriffen eingesetzt, um die gefährliche Offensive zum Stehen zu bringen, die die Sowjets durch die ungarische Ebene gegen Budapest und Wien führen.

Die Stadt Mako soll zurückgenommen werden, koste es, was es wolle.

Seit drei Tagen greifen die deutschen Truppen zwischen Szeged und Mako immer wieder an. Bisher gelang es jedoch nicht, Mako zurückzunehmen. Auch bei Grosswardein kamen die deutschen Angriffe nicht weiter vorwärts.

Während sich die deutschen Truppen an der ungarischen Südostgrenze in Gegenangriffen erschöpfen, kommen aus ganz Ungarn Meldungen, die die deutsche Führung befürchten lassen, dass die Ungarn, genau wie die Rumänen, Bulgaren und Finnen, Deutschland in den Rücken fallen wollen.

Friedensgebete

Von überall werden Friedenskundgebungen und illegale Streiks gemeldet. Die katholische Kirche macht sich zum Sprecher der Friedenssehnsucht des ungarischen Volkes.

Der Kardinal-Primat von Ungarn, Szeredy, hat für den kommenden Sonntag in allen katholischen Kirchen einen Bittgottesdienst für den Frieden angesetzt.

In den Kirchen beten Millionen von katholischen Ungarn zur Heiligen Maria, damit Ungarn durch ihre Vermittlung aus dem Kriege ausscheidet und Frieden bekommt. In der Wilhelmstrasse hält man jedoch nach wie vor daran fest, dass Ungarn bündnistreu bleiben wird.

Man weist auf die neuen Zusicherungen von Generaloberst von Miklos, dem Oberbefehlshaber der 1. Honvedarmee, hin, dass Ungarn Schulter an Schulter mit dem nationalsozialistischen Deutschland bis zum letzten kämpfen wird.

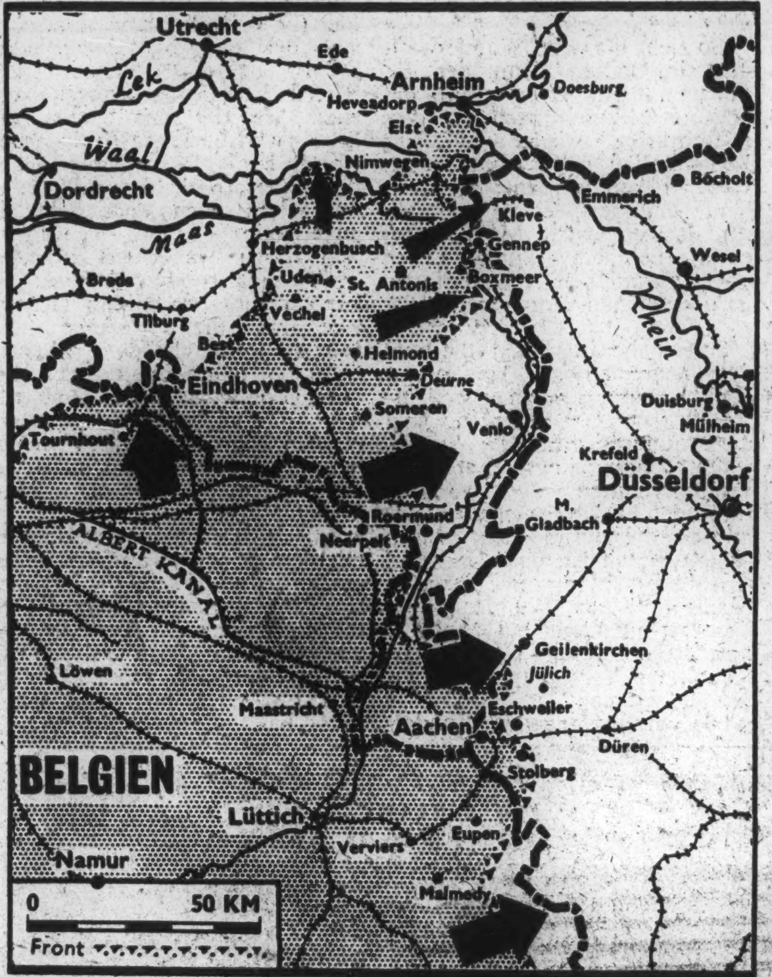
Von den übrigen Abschnitten der Ostfront liegen folgende Meldungen vor:

Rückzug in Serbien

In Nordserbien hat sich der sowjetische Druck, laut OKW.-Bericht, verstärkt.

Im Raum Negotin mussten sich die deutschen Truppen weiter

(Fortsetzung Seite 4)



Luftkrieg: Kassel blieb zweimal ohne Jagdschutz

Um das brennende Kassel lagerten gestern Abend wieder Tausende von Männern und Frauen, darunter viele, die zum zweiten und dritten Mal im Laufe einer Woche ausgebombt wurden.

Sie warteten, dass die Brände eingedämmt wurden, um dann wieder in die Bombentrümmer der Stadt zurückzukehren.

Zweimal in einer Stunde belegten Hunderte von anglo-amerikanischen Bombern gestern Kassel mit Spreng- und Brandbomben, ohne dass ein einziger Jäger zur Abwehr aufstieg. Der gestrige Doppelangriff auf Kassel war der vierte Tagesangriff in einer Woche.

Köln, Hamm und Siegen

Ebenso schutzlos wie Kassel waren gestern die Frontstädte Köln, Hamm und Siegen den anglo-amerikanischen Bombenangriffen preisgegeben. Überall stiessen die Flieger nur auf Flakabwehr.

Von rund 2000 Flugzeugen wurden sieben abgeschossen.

Ebenso schutzlos wie sie den Bombern ausgeliefert waren, sind die gebombten Städte jetzt den Bränden ausgeliefert, die noch immer um sich greifen

Die Feuerbekämpfung ist erschwert durch den Mangel an Feuerlöschgerät und Personal. Mehr als die Hälfte der Selbstschutzmänner ist beim Schanzen.

Auch Schanzarbeiter in weiten Teilen Westdeutschlands waren gestern wieder Tiefangriffen anglo-amerikanischer Jagdbomber und Jäger ausgesetzt. Hohe Verluste hatten Schanzarbeiter im Raum von Aachen, wo Feldbefestigungen und Wehrmachtanlagen mit Bomben und Bordwaffen angegriffen wurden.

Die gestrige Tagesoffensive gegen den Westen des Reichs folgte auf ausgedehnte Angriffe britischer Schnellbomber in der Nacht zum Montag.

Angegriffen wurden Braunschweig, das Gebiet von Koblenz und Dortmund, sowie Heilbronn.

Bei diesen Nachtangriffen warfen die englischen Flieger wieder eine beträchtliche Zahl der neuen Brandpäckchen ab, mit denen sie jetzt systematisch Fremdarbeiter und andre partei- und kriegsfeindliche Elemente im Reich für Sabotage-Aktebewaffnen.

(*Die Liste de, Städte, die letzte Woche gebombt wurden, siehe S.* 3)

Schweden hofft, Frieden zu erhalten

Aus Anlass des Tages der freiwilligen Vereinigung hielt der schwedische Ministerpräsident Hannson eine Rede, in der er betonte, dass Schweden heute hoffnungsvoller als früher die Möglichkei betrachten könne, dass ihm det Friede erhalten bleibe.

Dennoch müsse Schweden nach Möglichkeit seine Wehrkraft steigern, um den Frieden und die Freiheit zu sichern.

Amerikaner brechen in den Westwall ein

Die bisher schwersten Kämpfe auf deutschem Boden toben jetzt zwischen Aachen und Geilenkirchen.

Nach mehreren kampfstillen Tagen sind die Amerikaner zum Angriff übergegangen und in die deutschen Westwall-Stellungen eingebrochen. Dem Angriff ging ein vernichtendes Land- und Luftbombardement voraus.

Nach letzten Meldungen haben die Amerikaner bei Palenberg die Wurm überquert und die Eisenbahnlinie Aachen-Geilenkirchen durchschnitten.

Von den angrenzenden Abschnitten und von weiter hinten wird an Truppen herangezogen, was nur zu haben ist, um den Angriff zu halten. Nach den Bereitstellungen der Amerikaner zu schliessen, sieht es so aus, als ob hier mit einer Grossoffensive gerechnet werden muss.

Wie vor der Invasion

Gestern um 10 Uhr früh ging das erste schwere Trommelfeuer auf die deutschen Flakstellungen nieder. Bald darauf kam ein Luftbombardement wie in den letzten Tagen vor der Invasion am Atlantikwall.

Hunderte von Kampfflugzeugen kamen angeflogen und bepflasterten einen schmalen Abscnitt der Westwall-Stellungen 1½ Stunden lang mit Bomben schwersten Kalibers. Die meisten Flakstellungen waren durch die vorangegangene Beschiessung ausgefallen.

Ganze Ortschaften wurden von den Bomben umgelegt. Die Soldaten sahen aus ihren Schützenlöchern wie das Dorf Palenberg von einem Bombenteppich zugedeckt wurde. Als sich die Rauchwolken verzogen hatten, war Palenberg verschwunden.

Dann kamen noch die Jagdbomber und kämpften mit Raketen alles nieder, was sich in dem Verteidigungsabschnitt noch regte. Durch die zerbombte und zerschossene Bresche im Westwall schwärmten dann amerikanische Panzer und Infanterie.

Während des ganzen Angriffs hatten die alliierten Flieger den Luftraum für sich. Von den deutschen Jägern war weit und breit nichts zu sehen.

Bei diesem neuen Einbruch der Amerikaner in den Westwall zwischen Aachen und Geilen-

(Fortsetzung Seite 4)

Gen. Feldm. Rommel ist erblindet

Generalfeldmarschall Rommel hat jetzt als Folge seiner schweren Verletzungen das Augenlicht verloren.

Bei den Verwundungen, die er am 17. Juli durch einen Jaboangriff in der Normandie erlitt, zog er sich auch einen komplizierten Schädelbasisbruch zu.

In den letzten Wochen hatten sich immer schwerere Sehstörungen eingestellt, die jetzt zur Erblindung geführt haben.

Ob es gelingen wird, das Augenlicht von Generalfeldmarschall Rommel vielleicht doch noch zu retten, lässt sich nach Ansicht seines Leibarztes, Prof. Hermann Horster, im Augenblick noch nicht feststellen.

7 000 ergaben sich

Beim Stabe des Ob-West wird jetzt bekannt, dass in Calais zusammen mit Oberst Schröder am Sonntag über 7 000 Mann den Kampf einstellten und sich gefangen gaben.

Der finnische Gestapochef in Schweden verhaftet

Der Chef der finnischen Geheimen Staatspolizei, Antoni, der nach dem russisch-finnischen Waffenstillstand nach Schweden geflohen war, ist gestern von der schwedischen Polizei verhaftet worden.

Das schwedische Kabinet tritt noch in dieser Woche zusammen, um zu entscheiden, ob Antoni als Kriegsverbrecher zu behandeln sei.

Schwere Anklagen gegen den geflüchteten Chef der finnischen Staatspolizei werden von finnischer Seite geltend gemacht.

Die Entlassung des mit der Gestapo eng verbundenen Polizeichefs Antoni im Januar dieses Jahres war eines der ersten Anzeichen der finnischen Kursänderung, die schliesslich dazu führte, dass Finnland das Bündnis mit dem Reich aufgab.

T.170.

Wuwa fast wie neu

EIN KAMERAD ZUR LAGE

JEDESMAL, wenn die Lage besonders katastrophal aussieht, wenn die Stimmung im Reich infolgedessen noch tiefer absinkt als gewöhnlich — dann hält die Führung dem Volk eine neue Wunderwaffe vor die Nase, und sagt : Sieh mal, was ich dir mitgebracht habe — damit gewinnen wir jetzt den Krieg. .

Das Rezept wird jetzt schon langsam eintönig.

Die jüngste Wunderwaffe, die den Karren wieder mal aus dem Dreck ziehen soll, die ist nicht einmal neu, die ist schon seit 6 Monaten im Einsatz. Und die Männer, die sich mit ihr abplagen müssen, haben die Enttäuschung schon lange hinter sich.

Aber die Führer-Clique ist offenbar unter dem Eindruck : es muss wieder einmal was geschehen, und da hat der Kapitän zur See Hansen in seiner Eigenschaft als Marinemitarbeiter des Internationalen Informationsbüros den Auftrag gekriegt : er soll vor dem staunenden Volk das Geheimnis des Schnorkels enthüllen.

Der Schnorkel, Dieselmast oder Luftmast auch als Angströhre bekannt, ist ja bisher als eine furchtbar geheime Angelegenheit betrachtet worden. Und wenn auch in der Marine und überall da, wo ein U-Stützpunkt in der Nähe ist, jeder längst alles über das Ding weiss. so gibt es doch möglicherweise trotzdem eine Menge Volksgenossen, denen die „Enthüllungen" von Kapitän Hansen Eindruck machen.

Wenn man sich an der Quelle erkundigt, bei den U-Bootmännern, die mit dem Schnorkel gefahren sind, dann findet man die einstimmige Meinung : das Ding macht den Aufenthalt an Bord von U-Booten zur Hölle — aber seinen eingentlichen Zweck erfüllt es nicht.

* * *

Der Schnorkel ist bekanntlich eine aufklappbare Röhre, die dem U-Boot ermöglicht, unter Wasser die Batterien für die E-Maschine aufzuladen. Vor Einführung der neuen Erfindung mussten die Boote doch von Zeit zu Zeit auftauchen, zur Aufnahme von Frischluft und zur Aufladung der Batterien. Unter Wasser konnte nur mit E-Maschine gefahren werden, weil die Diesel nun einmal Frischluft brauchen. Mit dem Schnorkel, der ähnlich wie ein Seerohr grade über die Wasseroberfläche herausragt, kann ein U-Boot jetzt genug Frischluft bekommen, auch in getauchtem Zustand, um die Diesel in Gang zu halten die dann das Aufladen der Batterien besorgen. Das Boot kann demnach fast beliebig lange unter Wasser bleiben — der Rekord ist bisher 43 Tage — und es entgeht damit der Gefahr, von feindlichen Flugzeugen geortet zu werden.

Das ist die Theorie.

* * *

Was jetzt aus der praktischen Erfahrung hervorgeht, ist folgendes :

Ob die Gefahr der Ortung durch feindliche Flugzeuge von dem neuen Wundergerät ausgeschaltet wird — darüber gehen die Meinungen sehr weit auseinander. Die einzige Tatsäche, an die man sich halten kann, ist, dass von den 150 Booten, die im letzten halben Jahr versenkt worden sind, 80.. mit dem Schnorkel ausgerüstet waren.

Der Vorteil — wenn das Wundergerät überhaupt einen Vorteil hat — ist also bestenfalls minimal. Die Nachteile für die Besatzung sind bedeutend greifbarer.

U-Bootfahren ist schon immer eine sehr ungesunde Beschäfigung gewesen Nach 20-30 Tagen Unterwasserfahrt sind die Männer gewöhnlich vollkommen ruiniert. Selbst wenn der Dieselmast einwandfrei arbeitet, kommt nicht genug Luft ins Boot. Das geringste bisschen Wasser, das in das obere Ende hereinschlägt hat zur Folge, dass die Diesel anfangen, die Luft im Boot zu verbrauchen und das Resultat ist Unterdruck, d.h. Trommelfell- Zerreissungen und Lungenbluten.

Während der Unterwasserfahrt kann nicht gekocht werden, das heisst, die Männer müssen aus Büchsen leben. Aber selbst wenn man ihnen die wunderbarsten warmen Gerichte vorsetzen könnte, würde sie keiner nach ein paar Tagen Schnorkel-Fahrt anrühren wollen. Der Luftmangel, der ungleiche Luftdruck und der unerträgliche Gestank im Boot verderben den besten Appetit.

* * *

So sieht die neue Wunderwaffe aus, im kalten Licht der Erfahrung. Das Wundergerät das jetzt, 5 Minuten nach 12, dem U-Bootkrieg wieder auf die Beine helfen soll : die Gefahr, versenkt zu werden, ist nicht herabgemindert — die Gefahr für den einzelnen Mann, auch ohne Feindeinwirkung Leben oder Gesundheit zu verlieren ist unerträglich vergrössert

* * *

Soweit die Tatsachen die über das neue Kriegsverlängerungsgerät bekannt geworden sind,

Bei den U-Bootleuten liegt diese jüngst enthüllte Wunderwaffe schon längst auf dem Trümmerhaufen der verloren Illusionen. Und vielleicht das Interessanteste an der ganzen Angelegenheit ist. dass Herr Dr Goebbels offenbar zur Zeit nichts Neues in seiner Wunderwaffen-Kammer auf Lager hat. Dass er stattdessen diesen stark angeschmutzten Versager anbietet als „so gut wie neu"

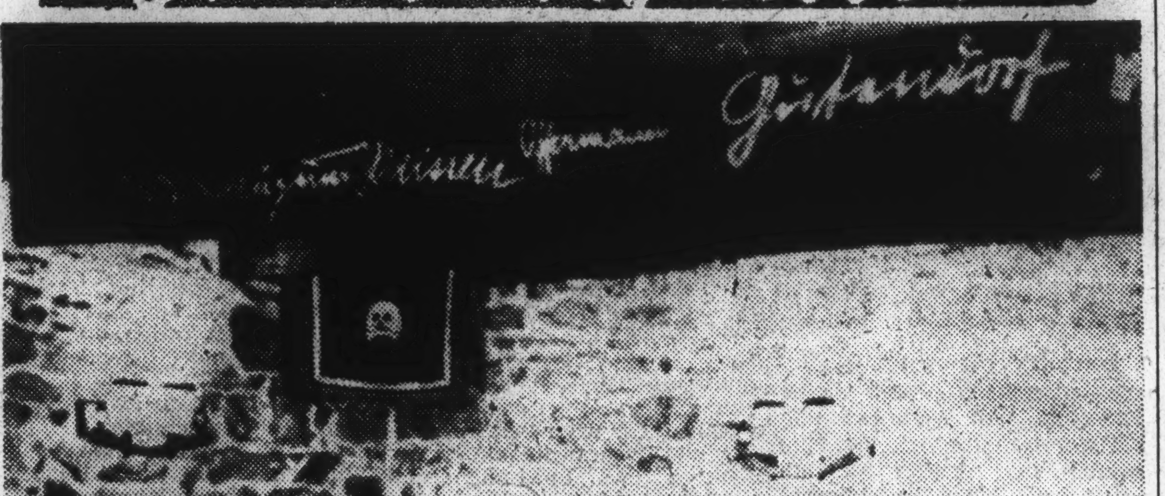
Die vorangegangenen Wunderwaffen wurden doch wenigstes von der Propaganda zu einer Zeit angepriesen, wo sich noch nicht herausgestellt hatte, dass sie auf den Verlauf des Krieges militärisch keinen Einfluss ausüben würden.

Als das grosse Geschrei über die V1 gemacht wurde. konnten harmlose Gemüter ja wirklich noch nicht wissen, dass das V hier für Versager steht. Dasselbe war der Fall bei „Vater und Sohn". bei dieser erstaunlichen Waffe bei der sozusagen von einer Me 109 eine ganze, mit Sprengstoff beladene Ju 88 abgeworfen wird. Das war eine neue, noch unerprobte Idee, und wenn militärisch auch kein Schaden angerichtet wurde, so werden sich doch wenigstens manche Volksgenossen gesagt haben : es kann nicht so schlimm stehen, wenn wir die Flugzeuge zum Wegschmeissen haben. Ebenso sind die Torpedoreiter und die Sprengboote zu einer Zeit als Aufmunterungspille angeboten worden, als sich noch nicht herumgesprochen hatte, dass ihr Einsatz ein kostspieliger. erfolgloser Unfug war.

Aber jetzt wird Kapitän Hansen mit dem Schnorkl auf die Reise geschickt, mit einem Artikel. der sich in sechsmonatlichem Gebrauch bereits als Versager erwiesen hat. Es sieht fast so aus, als ob Herr Dr. Goebbels den Boden seines Schatzkästleins erreicht hat.

Oblt. J.v.Ö.

Granatsplitter



VON FÜNFEN LEBEN NOCH ZWEI

Am Balken der ehemaligen Offiziersmesse der zweiten U-Boots-Flottille Lorient, haben sich verewigt die Kommandanten Herwarz, Lauzemis, Janssen Offermann und Gutendorf. Davon sind noch am Leben mit einem Posten an Land: G. A. Janssen und Gutendorf. Die drei andern wurden mit ihren Booten versenkt

GENERALLEUTNANT HEIM der Verteidiger von Boulogne, ist bisher der einzige Kommandant eines Atlantik-oder Kanal-Stützpunktes, der nach dem Fall seiner Festung vom Führer nicht das übliche Ritterkreuz oder sonst eine Auszeichnung erhielt.

Generalleutnant Heim hatte vor rund zwei Jahren eine Auseinandersetzung mit dem Führer. Er fiel in Ungnade und wurde erst im August dieses Jahres zur Frontbewährung als Festungskommandant nach Boulogne geschickt.

Philipps Nachf.

Sechshundert Funkgeräte sollen die Ausbildungsschulen im Reich in der nächsten Zeit abgeben. Und zwar sollen diese Funkgeräte die Jäger und Kampfflieger bekommen, die im Fronteinsatz stehen.

Der Grund für diese Abgabe von Funkgeräten ist der Ausfall der Philipps-Werke in Eindhoven. Philipps hatten bisher die meisten Geräte für die Besatzungen herstellen müssen, weil bei Telefunken und Lorenz die Versuchsabteilungen noch nicht wieder in Betrieb genommen werden konnten.

Am seidenen Faden

Da es nicht genug Seide gibt, muss Bemberg jetzt die neuen Fallschirme aus einem neuen Seidenersatz herstellen. Die Zerreissfestigkeit soll angeblich die gleiche sein.

Die Firma Bemberg hat aber das technische Amt darauf hingewiesen, dass beim Aussteigen aus schnellen Jagdmaschinen der Schirm nach Möglichkeit nicht unmittelbar nach dem Aussteigen gesogen werden soll.

DIE LETZTEN 21 TAGE

1 September: Amerikaner nehmen Luxemburg.

12. September: Le Havre und Festung Eben Emael gefallen.

15 September: Alliierte nehmen Maastricht. Nancy. Prüm und Stollberg.

16. September: Alliierte durchbrechen Westwall an drei Stellen.

17 September: 15 000 angloamerikanische Luftlandetruppen landen in Holland.

19. September: Englische Panzer erreichen den Rhein bei Nimwegen.

21. September: Rheinbrücke in Nimwegen fällt unbeschädigt in alliierte Hände.

22. September: Deutsche Besatzung in Boulogne stellt den Kampf ein. — Reval von Sowjets genommen — Rimini gefallen.

23. September. Sowjets nehmen Pernau am Rigaer Meerbusen.

24. September: Sowjets brechen in die Donau-Ebene ein.

25. September: West-Rheinland zwischen Köln und Aachen unter Artillerie - Beschuss. — Alliierte Flugzeuge werfen für Fremdarbeiter Hunderttausende von Brandpäckchen über ganz Westdeutschland ab.

26. September: Alliierte dringen bei St. Antonis fast bis zur Maas vor. — Ganz Estland jetzt von Sowjets besetzt.

27. September: Briten überqueren die Maas in Süd-Holland, brechen ins Reichsgebiet ein.

28. September: Engländer erweitern Brückenköpfe am rechten Maasufer.

29. September: Einheiten General d.Fl. Students 1. Fallschirmarmee räumen Brückenkopf bei Heveadorp westlich Arnheim. Fernkampfbatterien bei Cap Gris Nez stellen Kampf ein.

30. September: Alliierte erweitern Angriffsfront bei Herzogenbusch und zwischen Maas und südlichem Rheinarm; 100 000 deutsche Truppen in Süd- und Westholland mit Abschneidung bedroht. Calais vor dem Fall. — Riga unter russischem Artilleriefeuer. Deutsch-ungarische Gegenoffensive auf Befehl des FHQ, um russischen Vorstoss auf Budapest und Wien aufzuhalten.

1. Oktober: Calais stellt den Kampf ein; Grossangriff beginnt auf Dünkirchen. den letzten Kanalstützpunkt in deutscher Hand. — Sowjets beginnen doppelte Herbst-Offensive: 1. in den Beskidenpässen westlich des Dukla-Passes, 2. in Süd- und Ost-Ungarn. Russische Truppen bedrohen Szeged, zweitgrösste Stadt Ungarns, stehen 150 km vor Budapest. Andere Verbände sind in Serbien einmarschiert und halbwegs bis Nisch vorgedrungen. — Heimatfront: Künftig keine Sonderzuteilungen nach Luftangriffen.

Klassisches Zitat

Wie hoch auch der Wert des Mutes und der Standhaftigkeit im Krieg angeschlagen werden muss, so gibt es doch einen Punkt, über den hinaus das Verharren im Krieg nur eine verzweiflungsvolle Torheit genannt und also von keiner Kritik gebilligt werden kann.

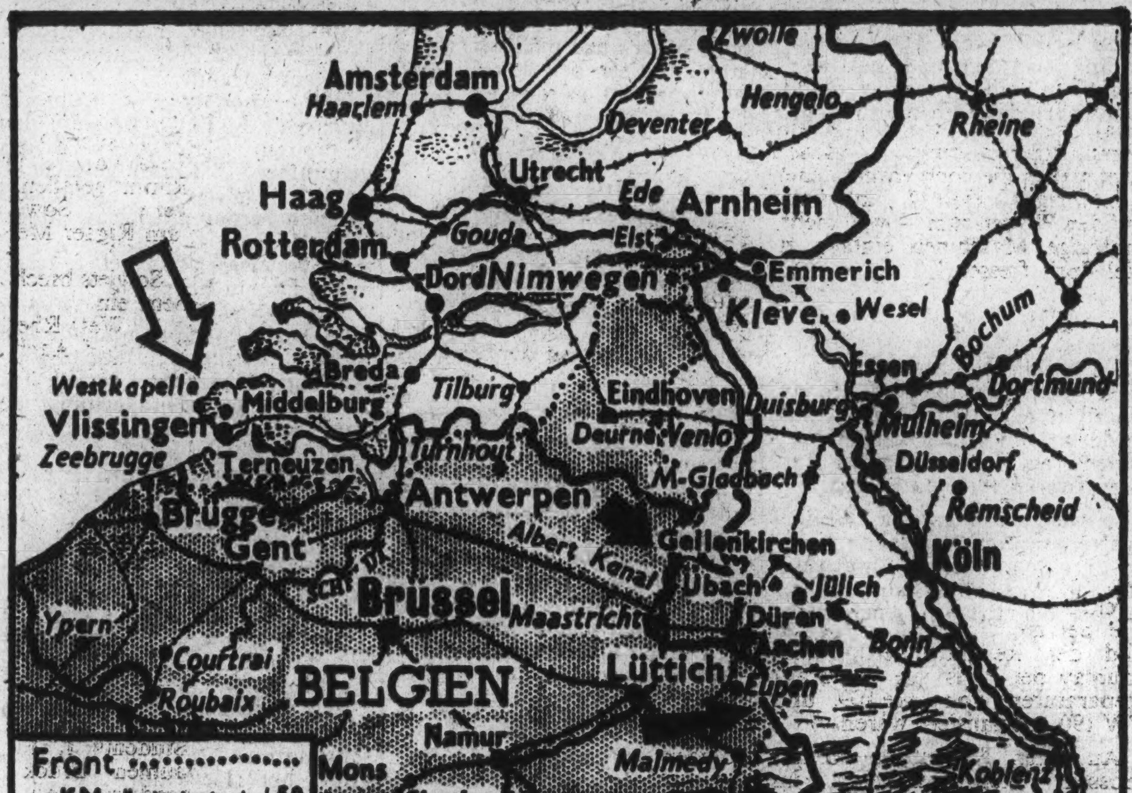
Clausewitz „Vom Krieg"
S. 319

Nr. 171, Mittwoch,
4. Oktober 1944

NACHRICHTEN FÜR DIE TRUPPE

6 000 Mann Besatzung auf der Flucht vor den Fluten

Insel Walcheren - Deich zerstört



Gewaltige Wassermassen der Nordsee ergossen sich gestern abend über die holländische Insel Walcheren, den Eckpfeiler der Abwehr an der Schelde-Mündung, nachdem Bomber in einem dreistündigen Angriff den grossen Deich bei Westkapelle in die Luft gesprengt hatten.

6 000 Mann der Besatzung auf der Insel Walcheren sind auf der Flucht vor den Fluten. In kleinen Booten, auf Flössen und oft nur an einen Balken oder eine losgerissene Tür geklammert, versuchen sie den hochgelegenen Küstenstreifen im Südwesten der Insel zu erreichen. Dort sind sie dann zwar abgeschnitten, aber immerhin vor den Fluten gerettet.

In Middelburg, mitten auf der Insel, versuchen andere, die Notdeiche gegen die anrollenden Fluten zu verstärken.

Drei Wellen alliierter Kampfflieger kamen gestern zwischen 13 und 15 Uhr angeflogen Flak war fast keine da. Die ersten Bomben fielen ins Meer. Dann kam eine Explosion, die alle anderen Bombeneinschläge übertönte. Noch bevor der Seewind die Rauchwolken vertrieben hatte, brach eine Wasserwand über das Städtchen Westkapelle herein und riss alles, was im Wege war, in einem Strudel mit sich.

Die Fluten steigen

Viele wurden gleich von der ersten Flutwelle mitgerissen. Andere konnten nicht mehr rechtzeitig aus ihren Unterständen heraus und sind darin ertrunken. Eine Anzahl der schweren Batterien steht schon unter Wasser Mit jeder Stunde steigen die Fluten in dem weiten Gebiet der Insel, das unter dem Meeresspiegel liegt.

Wie lange sich die Besatzungen in Vlissingen an der Südspitze von Walcheren werden halten können, lässt sich noch nicht sagen. Durch den Besitz von Vlissingen wird den Alliierten die Benutzung des Hafens von Antwerpen verwehrt. Und durch Vlissingen müssen auch die Mannschaften zurück, die auf dem Südufer der Schelde-Mündung zurückgelassen wurden.

Dieser Rückzug ist weiter durch einen neuen Vorstoss nördlich von Antwerpen gefährdet, wo die Vorstadt Merxem am Montag von den deutschen Truppen geräumt werden musste.

Die Lage an der Schelde-

(Fortsetzung Seite 3)

Nürnberg schwer gebombt

Schwere USA-Bomberverbände mit Jägergeleit griffen gestern wieder Frontstädte, Rüstungsbetriebe und Flugplätze im Reich an. Brände wurden vor allem in Nürnberg verursacht.

Am schwersten wurden gestern die MAN-Werke in Nürnberg. die Daimler-Benz-Werke in Gaggenau unweit Baden-Baden und das Treibstoffwerk der Union Rheinischen Braunkohlen Kraftstoff A.G. in Wesseling bei Köln getroffen.

Gleichzeitige Luftangriffe alliierter Bomber und Fernjägerverbände trafen Flugplätze in Lachen-Speyerdorf, Giebelstadt, Kitzingen und Illesheim. Allein in Kitzingen und Lachen-Speyerdorf wurden 33 abgestellte Flugzeuge in Brand geschossen.

Luftangriff im Mondlicht

Die neue Tagesoffensive gegen R-Betriebe hinter dem Westwall folgte auf ausgedehnte Schnellbomberangriffe in der Nacht zum Montag. Es wurden Braunschweig, Karlsruhe und das ganze Gebiet zwischen Frankfutt a. Main, Köln und Dortmund angegriffen. Brände, die an zahlreichen Stellen in West- und Südwest-Deutschland in der Montag Nacht verursacht wurden, brannten den gestrigen Tag über weiter.

Im hellen Mondlicht stiessen Jabos im Tiefangriff auf Wehrmachttransporte herab und belegten wieder Feldbefestigungen und Schanzarbeiterlager mit Bomben.

Zwischen Emmerich und Gladbach blieben 8 Wehrmachttransport-Züge auf der Strecke liegen, nachdem die Lokomotiven in Brand geschossen und zahlreiche Güterwagen explodiert waren.

Der OKW-Bericht meldet nichts über einen Dödel-Einsatz gegen Gross-London.

Laut OKW-Bericht wurden 1307 anglo-amerikanische Flugzeuge, darunter 591 viermotorige Bomber im Monat September abgeschossen.

Sowjet-Panzerspitze nur 60 km vor Belgrad

Während am Montag die bedrohliche Entwicklung an der Ostfront aus dem ungarischen Raum im Mittelpunkt des Interesses stand, erregt jetzt die Nachricht vom Vorstoss der Sowjets in Nord-Serbien Aufsehen.

KARPATEN
Budapest
Theiss
Grosswardein
Klausenburg
Szeged
Mako
RUMÄNIEN
TRANSYLV. ALPEN
Werschetz
Belgrad
Turnu-Severin

Auf beiden Seiten der Donau setzten die Sowjets ihre Offensive auf breiter Front fort. Weisskirchen und Werschetz in Nord-Serbien wurden genommen. Eine Panzerspitze drang bis Vele-Beckerek vor und eroberte die Stadt nach kurzem Strassenkampf. Sie liegt 60 m nördlich von Belgrad an der Strasse und Eisenbahn von Belgrad-Szeged-Budapest.

Der rasche Vormarsch der Sowjets in Nord-Serbien hat eine schwere Flankenbedrohung für jene Truppen geschaffen, die zwischen Szeged und Mako zur Gegenoffensive eingesetzt sind. Seit vier Tagen greifen hier Panzer und Grenadiere immer wieder die Russen an, konnten bisher aber die Stadt Mako nicht zurückerobern, Trotz schwerster Verluste wird auf Befehl des Führerhauptquartiers die Offensive bei Mako fortgeführt, um, wann es geht, die Bedrohung für Budapest abzuwehren.

Vor Ungarns Sonderfrieden

Die letzten Meldungen aus Budapest verstärken noch die Befürchtungen, dass die Ungarn einen Sonderfrieden suchen und ebenso wie vorher die Rumänien, Bulgaren und Finnen, den an ihren Grenzen kämpfenden Truppen in den Rücken fallen wollen.

Die Regierung Lakatos hat den Arbeitern soeben erlaubt, in den Betrieben die sogenannten Beschwerdekommissionen zu bilden, eine Art Arbeiterräte, wie sie ähnlich in den letzten Monaten des Weltkrieges von den Habsburgern zugelassen wurden. Als weitere Massnahme zur Beruhigung der Arbeiter wurden der sozialdemokratische Parteiführer Geza Melasitis und eine Anzahl Gewerkschaftsführer freigelassen. Gleichzeitig verstärken die Arbeiter ihre Friedenskundgebungen unter der Losung: wir wollen keine Trinkgelder, wir wollen Frieden.

Trotz der verstärkten Friedens-Agitation in Ungarn bleibt aber die Wilhelmstrasse weiter fest dabei, dass die ungarische Bündnistreue gewährleistet ist. Die amtliche Ansicht wurde erneut von Intendant Paul Steinfurth im Rundfunk geäussert, der erklärte, dass die ungarischen Divisionen zusammen mit ihren deutschen Kameraden bis zum letzten aushalten werden.

Von den übrigen Abschnitten der Ostfront liegen noch folgende Meldungen vor:

In den Beskiden mussten die Stellungen südlich Dukla um einige Kilometer zurückgenommen werden.

In Warschau ist laut OKW-Bericht die Aufstandsbewegung zusammengebrochen. Nach acht Wochen heftiger Kämpfe stellten die polnischen Aufständischen jetzt den Widerstand ein.

Im Festungsgürtel von Riga hat sich die Lage der Heeresgruppe Nord weiter dadurch verschlechtert, dass die Insel Dagö von den Sowjets besetzt wurde. Mit Dagö ist die dritte Insel, die dem Rigaer Meerbusen vorgelagert ist, im Besitz des Russen, der jetzt hierdurch den Schiffsverkehr von und nach Riga noch wirksamer bekämpfen kann.

In Finnland sind 1000 Mann der 20. Gebirgsarmee bei Vojakkals, 10 km nördlich Tornio, von finnischen Truppen eingeschlossen worden.

Amerikaner nähern sich Bologna

Neue Regenfälle machen grössere Kanpfhandlungen in fast allen Frontabschnitten in Italien unmöglich.

Nur im etruskischen Appennin haben die Amerikaner-laut OKW-Bericht — ihre Angriffe wieder aufgenommen. Der wichtige Strassenknotenpunkt Monghidoro auf dem Wege nach Bologna wurde besetzt.

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Mehr Jäger im September

EIN KAMERAD ZUR LAGE

MAN hört so viele widersprechende Zahlenangaben darüber, wie viele Jagdflugzeuge die Luftwaffe jetzt eigentlich zur Verfügung hat und wie viele im Monat gebaut werden, dass es schwierig erscheint, sich ein Bild zu machen.

Tatsächlich sind die Widersprüche nur scheinbar, und die Antwort auf die Frage ist verhältnismässig einfach.

Nach dem Jägerbauprogram hätten im Monat September beinahe 4 000 Jagdflugzeuge gebaut werden sollen —nämlich 3 000 ME.109 und FW.190, und 800 Düsen- und Raketen-Jäger.

Was tatsächlich gebaut worden ist, im September, das kommt allerdings bei weitem nicht an diese Zahlen heran, aber es übertrifft doch wesentlich die allgemeinen Erwartungen. Im vergangenen Monat wurden nämlich an die 1 100 Jagdmaschinen fertiggestellt: 1 000 ME.109 G.14 und FW.190 A.8, und an die 100 ME.262 und 163.

Wenn man abrechnet, dass ein paar Serien von den Düsenjägern noch für den Einsatz gesperrt sind, dann stellt sich heraus, dass die Produktion im September tatsächlich auf ungefähr 1 000 Maschinen heraufgeschraubt worden ist — und das ist allerhand wenn man bedenkt, dass im Juni bloss etwa 500 gebaut worden sind.

* * *

Man fragt sich unwilkürlich, wie diese beachtliche Leistung möglich gewesen ist.

Einer der Gründe ist, dass die Luftangriffe auf die Flugzeugwerke in letzter Zeit stark nachgelassen haben, weil der Anglo-Amerikaner den Einsatz seiner Bomberwaffe auf die Treibstoffwerke konzentriert hat. Die Ruhepause ist gut ausgenutzt worden. Aber wenn auch, mit einem gewaltigen Kräfteaufwand, ein beträchlicher Teil des Schadens wieder gut gemacht worden ist, so ist dadurch die Erzeugung natürlich nicht wieder auf die alte Höhe gebracht, geschweige denn vergrössert worden

Ein wesentlicher Faktor der Produktionssteigerung war, dass man endlich angefangen hat die Werke unter Grund zu verlegen, wie im Moseltal, in dem Eisenbahntunnel bei Kochheim, in Halberstadt, in der Berliner U-Bahn und an anderen Stellen.

Dazu kommt, dass jetzt alles Jäger baut: Dornier, Junkers und Heinkel stellen jetzt FW 190 und Me.262 her. Die Erzeugung von Kampfflugzeugen war ja schon seit langem stark eingeschränkt worden und hat jetzt so gut wie völlig aufgehört. Und zwar hat das einen durchaus vernünftigen Grund: schon jetzt stehen die noch vorhandenen 4-motorigen He.177 unbenutzt auf den Plätzen rum — weil mehr motorige Maschinen einfach zu viel Sprit fressen.

* * *

Die beachtliche Steigerung auf 1 000 Jagdflugzeuge im Monat kommt nur leider zu spät. Sie wurde fast im selben Augenblick erreicht, als die wichtigsten Reparaturwerke verlóren gingen

Bei weitem der grösste Teil der Jägerreparaturen wurde doch in den grossen Werken im verlorenen Westgebiet ausgeführt, wie bei der Erla in Antwerpen und der Reparaturwerft Villacoublay bei Paris, die beide auf Reparaturen von Me.109 und FW.190 spezialisiert waren.

An einen Neuaufbau solcher grossen Reparaturwerke im Reich ist auf absehbare Zeit nicht zu denken. Was jetzt an Reparaturen notwendig ist, muss auf den Flugplätzen und in kleinen improvisierten Werkstätten gemacht werden, und damit wird natürlich eine Menge Zeit verschwendet. Die Folge ist: bei den Fronteinheiten stehen dauernd eine Menge unklare Flugzeuge herum, und wenn die Staffeln noch so einigermassen einsatzfähig bleiben sollen, dann brauchen sie eben dauernd neue Mühlen. Und trotz der Produktionssteigerung kommen die neuen Maschinen nicht so schnell herein, wie sie bei den Einsatzstaffeln unklar werden

* * *

Das heisst: Obwohl im September zweimal soviel Jagdflugzeuge gebaut worden sind wie im Juni, ist die Luftwaffe schlechter dran als bevor. An den Aufbau einer Jägerreserve ist unter den gegebenen Umständen weniger zu denken denn je

Für die beiden Hauptaufgaben der Jägerwaffe sind immer noch bei weitem nicht genug Maschinen vorhanden: Weder können die Erdtruppen an der Front auf vermehrte Luftunterstützung gegen die anglo-amerikanischen Raketenjabos rechnen — noch kann die Treibstoff-Industrie vor der systematischen Zerstörung durch anglo-amerikanische Bomber gerettet werden.

Aber eine Leistung ist es trotzdem.

Oblt. J.v.Ö.

DIE LETZTEN 21 TAGE

12. September: Le Havre und Festung Eben Emael gefallen.

16. September: Alliierte durchbrechen Westwall an drei Stellen.

17 September: 15 000 angloamerikanische Luftlandetruppen landen in Holland

19. September: Englische Panzer erreichen den Rhein bei Nimwegen.

21 September: Rheinbrücke in Nimwegen fällt unbeschädigt in alliierte Hände.

22 September: Deutsche Besatzung in Boulogne stellt den Kampf ein. — Reval von Sowjets genommen. — Rimini gefallen.

28 September: Sowjets nehmen Pernau am Rigaer Meerbusen.

24. September: Sowjets brechen in die Donau-Ebene ein.

25 September: West-Rheinland zwischen Köln und Aachen unter Artillerie Beschuss. — Alliierte Flugzeuge werfen für Fremdarbeiter Hunderttausende von Brandpäckchen über ganz Westdeutschland ab.

26. September: Alliierte dringen bei St Antonis fast bis zur Maas vor. — Ganz Estland jetzt von Sowjets besetzt.

27 September: Briten überqueren die Maas in Süd-Holland, brechen ins Reichsgebiet ein.

28 September: Engländer erweitern Brückenköpfe am rechten Maasufer

29. September: Einheiten General d.Fl Students 1. Fallschirmarmee räumen Brückenkopf bei Heveadorp westlich Arnheim: Fernkampfbatterien bein Cap Gris Nez stellen Kampf ein.

30. September: Alliierte erweitern Angriffsfront bei Herzogenbusch und zwischen Maas und südlichen Rheinarm. — Riga unter russischem Artilleriefeuer.

1. Oktober: Calais stellt den Kampf ein; Grossangriff beginnt auf Dünkirchen, den letzten Kanalstützpunkt in deutscher Hand — Russische Truppen bedrohen Szeged, zweitgrösste Stadt Ungarns, stehen 150 km. vor Budapest. Andere Verbände sind in Serbien einmarschiert und halbwegs bis Nisch vorgedrungen.

2. Oktober: Amerikaner gehen zwischen Aachen und Geilenkirchen zum Grossangriff über, durchbrechen Westwall bei Palenberg. Inzwischen: letzte Vorbereitungen zu der vom FHQ befohlenen Grossoffensive gegen alliierte Stellungen bei Nimwegen zur Rettung von Rhein- und Ruhr-Gebiet und der in Holland abgeschnittenen 15. Armee-Verbände — Kassel zweimal in einer Stunde, zum vierten Mal in einer Woche, angegriffen: kein Jäger steigt zur Verteidigung auf. Weitere Luftangriffe gegen die Frontstädte Köln, Hamm und Siegen. Von 2 000 Angreifern werden sieben abgeschossen.

Granatsplitter

ÜBER den Verbleib der 300 Blitzmädel, die seit der Evakuierung des südwestfranzösischen Raumes vermisst werden, sind bisher folgende Nachforschungen angestellt worden:

Ungefähr 200 der vermissten Nachrichten- und Stabshelferinnen der ehemaligen Ersten Armee haben sich von Bordeaux nach Spanien durchgeschlagen. Ihre Namen sind jetzt vom deutschen Militär-Attaché in Madrid an den Arbeits-Stab „Frankreich“ geschickt worden

35 weitere Mädels hatten sich der Marschgruppe des Generalmajors Elster angeschlossen und sind bei Orleans vom Amerikaner mit gefangen worden.

Der Rest der ungefähr 300 Blitzmädels lebt noch mit der französischen Zivil-Bevölkerung oder hat sich an französische Freischärler gewandt um von ihnen über die Schweizer Grenze gebracht zu werden

Eine Division kriegt ein Kind

Die Patenschaft für ein neugeborenes Russenkind übernahm diese Woche der Kommandeur der 2-72. I.D., Eichenlaubträger Generalleutnant Schack.

Das Russenkind wurde unterwegs kurz vor der belgisch-holländischen Grenze geboren, als die 2-72. I.D., zusammen mit ihren russischen Hilfswilligen und deren ukrainischen Frauen, in wochenlangem Gewaltmarsch vom Mittelmeer nach Westholland zog.

Insgesamt marschierten mit der Division des Generalleutnant Schack rund 90 dieser ukrainischen Frauen, die als Küchenhelferinnen den Gewaltmarsch von der Mittelmeerküste bis nach Westholland mitmachten.

Wer schanzt, darf . . .

Auch die Liliputaner sind nun im Zuge des totalen Kriegseinsatzes zur Rüstungs- und Schanzarbeit eingezogen worden.

Obwohl die Liliputaner bisher als rassisch minderwertig und daher nicht fortpflanzungswürdig galten, wird im Rassenpolitischen Amt der NSDAP erwogen, Liliputanern, die sich in der Rüstungs- und Schanzarbeit bewähren und parteipolitisch zuverlässig sind, ein Ehefähigkeitszeugnis auszustellen

Verstehste, Tovarich?

In der „Führer-Ecke“ der kleinen Festung „Isteiner Klotz“ gegenüber der Schweizer Grenze hat jetzt der NSFO die Weihinschriften an der Bunker-Wand russisch anmalen lassen, damit die Russen die Führer-Sprüche verstehen

Das Widerstandsnest „Festung Isteiner Klotz“ wird mit Ausnahme des Rahmenpersonals von den russischen Freiwilligen des 66. A. K. verteidigt

Hir spricht der Ortografi-Fürer

Versuche werden jetzt gemacht, um für alle deutschen Worte lediglich nach dem Klang eine vereinfachte Schreibweise einzuführen

Zum Beispiel soll Führer ohne h geschrieben werden, Bier und Liebe ohne e, Prophet mit f statt ph. Teer und Meer mit nur einem e.

Diese Bestrebungen um eine vereinfachte Rechtschreibung werden im Auftrag der Reichsregierung von dem Orthographie-Sachverständigen, Oberregierungsrat Mathias, unternommen.

Bomben auf Engelland

Lied aus dem Film der Luftwaffe „Feuertaufe“ von Hans Bertram

Worte: Wilhelm Stoeppler Muſik: Norbert Schultze

4.

Wir ſtellen den britiſchen Löwen zum letzten entſcheidenden Schlag.
Wir halten Gericht. Ein Weltreich zerbricht. Das wird unſer ſtolzeſter Tag!

Kehrreim:
Kamerad! Kamerad! Alle Mädels müſſen warten!
Kamerad! Kamerad! Der Befehl iſt da, wir ſtarten!
Kamerad! Kamerad! Die Loſung iſt bekannt:
Ran an den Feind! Ran an den Feind! Bomben auf Engelland!
:/: Hört ihr die Motoren ſingen, Ran an den Feind!
Hört ihr's in den Ohren klingen: Ran an den Feind!
Bomben! Bomben! Bomben auf Engelland! :/:

Ein Leser der NfdT sendet uns diese Erinnerungspostkarte.

Schlappe für Glasmeir

Blass vor Neid wurde Reichsredner Glasmeir, der nimmermüde Phrasendrescher der Siegeszuversicht, als er in den Innsbrucker Neusten Nachrichten folgenden Satz des Hauptschriftleiters Ernst Kainrath las:

„Die gegenwärtige militärische und politische Lage ist gewiss nicht geeignet, allein mit der Kritik der reinen Vernunft zu siegesverheissenden Schlüssen zu führen. Aber unser Glaube an den Führer und den Endsieg hat nichts mit reiner Vernunft zu tun.“

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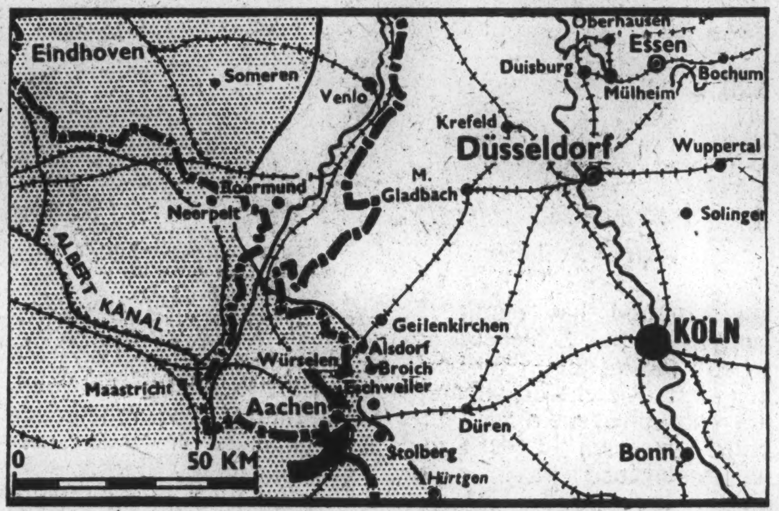
Nr. 178, Mittwoch,
11. Oktober 1944
NACHRICHTEN FÜR DIE TRUPPE

Amerikaner fordern bedingungslose Übergabe

Aachen erhält Ultimatum

Seit der Morgendämmerung wird in den Strassen von Aachen wieder gekämpft. Während deutsche Truppen in immer neuen Gegenangriffen versuchen, den Ring um Aachen im Nordosten zu durchstossen und eine Lebensader für die Stadt freizukämpfen, haben die Strassenkämpfe jetzt auch auf den Stadtteil Burtscheid im Süden übergegriffen.

Die Vorstadt Haaren im Nordosten ist aber nach letzten Meldungen jetzt ganz in der Hand der Amerikaner.



Eine vorübergehende Kampfpause trat im Stadtteil Forst ein, als gestern vormittag kurz vor 11 Uhr zwei amerikanische Offiziere und ein amerikanischer Soldat mit einer grossen weissen Fahne die zerschossene Trierer Strasse hinaufmarschiert kamen. Am Bahnhof Rote Erde wurden sie von deutschen Vorposten in Empfang genommen, bekamen mit ihren Taschentüchern die Augen verbunden und wurden zum nächsten Befehlsstand geführt. Dort erklärten sie, sie hätten eine schriftliche Mitteilung des amerikanischen Befehlshabers für den Kommandanten von Aachen

24 Stunden Frist

Die Mitteilung enthält eine Aufforderung zur bedingungslosen Übergabe der Stadt Aachen innerhalb von 24 Stunden. Anderenfalls würde Aachen in Schutt und Asche gelegt werden. Dieses Ultimatum wurde später auch im Londoner Rundfunk bekanntgegeben.

Nach Übergabe des Schreibens wurden die Amerikaner wieder mit verbundenen Augen zum Bahnhof Rote Erde zurückgeführt, marschierten zu ihrem vorgeschobenen Posten zurück, und der Kampf ging weiter.

Aus dem Kampfgebiet zwischen Aachen und Geilenkirchen liegen neue Meldungen nicht vor. Südlich Aachen mussten sich die deutschen Truppen bei Hürtgen nach drei Gegenangriffen weiter zurückziehen. Die Hauptstrasse von Monschau nach Düren ist jetzt bei Hürtgen durchschnitten.

Von den Kämpfen in Holland liegen noch folgende Meldungen vor:

Neuer Brückenkopf westlich Arnheim

Einen neuen kleinen Brückenkopf über den Niederrhein westlich Arnheim haben sich deutsche Truppen bei Driel erkämpft. Im Raum zwischen dem Niederrhein und dem Waal kam es bei strömendem Regen sonst nur zu örtlichen Vorstösen von beiden Seiten.

An der Scheldemündung haben die Kanadier weitere Verstärkungen im Rücken der deutschen Truppen von der Schelde her gelandet. Sonst ist die Lage am Südufer unverändert.

Nördlich der Scheldemündung feuern die vom Meer umspülten deutschen Batterien auf der Insel Walcheren noch immer. Der schmale Geländestreifen über den die Strasse und die Bahn nach den Inseln Beveland und Walcheren führt, ist noch immer in deutscher Hand.

Der alliierte Angriff nordostwärts Nancy dauert an.

Die Russen erreichen die Ostsee bei Memel

Die Schlacht um Ostpreussen trat gestern in ein neues Stadium, als es den Sowjets gelang, nördlich und südlich Memel die Ostsee zu erreichen. Die Sowjets haben damit einen Sperriegel zwischen die in Kurland und in Ostpreussen kämpfenden deutschen Truppen geschoben, die Stadt Memel eingeschlossen und den Kampf auf ostpreussischen Boden getragen.

Nördlich Memel haben die Sowjets Deutsch-Krottingen und Nimmersatt besetzt, südlich davon erreichten Sowjetpanzer zwischen Memel und Heidekrug das Kurische Haff.

150 000 abgeschnitten

Die Grossoffensive der Sowjets greift zugleich auf die Ostgrenze Ostpreussens über. Die Sowjets stossen hier zwischen Wilkowischken und Jurburg vor und sind nach letzten Meldungen in die deutschen Abwehrstellungen eingedrungen.

Dagegen gelang es den deutschen Truppen in Kurland, den dritten Panzerkeil der Sowjets der auf Libau vorstösst, im Raum von Moscheiken zu halten. Für die 150 000 Mann in Kurland hängt jetzt alles davon ab, ob es gelingt, durch einen Gegenangriff von Süden her den Sperriegel der Sowjets bei Memel wieder aufzubrechen und damit die Verbindung zwischen Ostpreussen und Kurland wiederherzustellen.

Finnen vernichtet

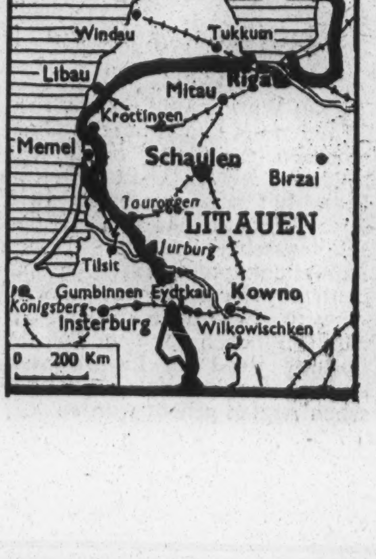
Von dem Mittel- und Nordabschnitt der Ostfront wird ferner gemeldet:

In Finnland wurde südlich Rovaniemi ein finnisches Bataillon, das abziehenden deutschen Kolonnen in die Flanke stossen wollte, im Gegenangriff geworfen und vernichtet.

An der Eismeerfront wehrten deutsche Gebirgsjäger sowjetische Umfassungsversuche ab.

Auf Ösel hält die deutsche Besatzung auf der Halbinsel Sworbe noch immer aus.

Im Brückenkopf von Riga wehren sich die Reste der Heeresgruppe Nord gegen die Sowjets, die zum Grossangriff auf die Festung angesetzt haben.



Gefahr für Budapest vergrössert

Die Gefahr für Budapest hat sich jetzt dadurch vergrössert, dass Sowjettruppen im Raum von Szolnok die Theiss überschritten und bereits zwischen Szolnok und Budapest stehen. Szolnok, das nur 80 km ostwärts Budapest liegt und noch immer umkämpft wird, ist dadurch bereits umgangen.

Weiter südlich haben Sowjettruppen, die bei Zenta die Theiss überschritten hatten, Maria-Theresiopel erreicht und damit die direkte Eisenbahnlinie Belgrad-Neusatz-Budapest durchschnitten.

Honveds strecken die Waffen

Während jetzt Panzerverbände der Sowjets von Osten und Süden auf Budapest zu rollen, sind russische und rumänische Truppen in Debreczin eingebrochen und stossen weiter nach Norden in Richtung auf die Beskiden vor. Es wird befürchtet, dass diese Verbände sich mit den Russen in den Ost-Beskiden vereinigen werden und dadurch die deutschen Truppen in den Ost-Karpaten und Nord-Siebenbürgen in einem grossen Kessel einschliessen.

Honved-Verbände, die den vordringenden Sowjets an der Theiss entgegengeworfen wurden, weigerten sich, weiter zu kämpfen und streckten die Waffen. Auch aus Budapest kommen neue Nachrichten, wonach das ungarische Volk immer offener die Einstellung des Kampfes verlangt.

5 Divisionen konzentriert

Auf Befehl der Führung hat Generaloberst Friessner jetzt drei deutsche Infanterie-Divisionen und zwei Divisionen der ungarischen Waffen-SS um Budapest konzentriert, um imNotfall die ungarische Hauptstadt auch gegen den Willen der Budapester Regierung als Igelstellung zu verteidigen.

Von den übrigen Kampfgebieten im Südosten liegen noch folgende Nachrichten vor:

Griechenland: Die Engländer haben die Hafenstadt Korinth besetzt. Ein griechisches Sicherungs-Bataillon, das Korinth verteidigen sollte, ging zu den Engländern über, die jetzt über den Korinth-Kanal weiter in Richtung auf Athen vorgehen.

Serbien: Aus Belgrad, das durch das Herandrängen der Sowjets aus allen vier Himmelsrichtungen immer mehr zu einer Igelstellung geworden ist, werden nur örtliche Kämpfe mit Partisane ruppen gemeldet. Die Sowjets haben mit dem Grossangriff noch nicht begonnen.

Einwohner im besetzten Gebiet sind wohlauf

Neue Berichte aus dem Reichsgebiet im Raum von Aachen bringen neutrale Korrespondenten.

Diese neuen Berichte stammen aus Palenberg, Übach und Alsdorf, Orten, die alle im Laufe der letzten Woche von den Amerikanern überrannt wurden.

Die besetzten Gebiete im Raum von Aachen hatten vor der Invasion rund 140 000 Einwohner, von denen nach bisherigen Ermittlungen fast 60 000 zurückgebieben sind.

Den Berichten zufolge sind nur wenige der zurückgebliebenen Einwohner zu Schaden gekommen. In Palenberg und Übach sind zahlreiche Häuser zerstört, aber diejenigen, die in den Kellern Deckung genommen hatten, sind im allgemeinen mit dem Schrecken davongekommen.

Bergleute in Sicherheit

Aus Alsdorf, Schaufenberg, Oidtweiler und Baesweiler sind die zurückgebliebenen Einwohner nach hinten in Sicherheit gebracht worden.

Auch die Bergleute mit ihren Familien, die in den Zechen Carolus Magnus, Carl Alexander, Anna I und II, Wilhelmsschacht und anderen Gruben Zuflucht genommen hatten, sind wohlauf.

Die Zechenanlagen in den wichtigsten Gruben sind fast unbeschädigt. Sprengungen wurden vor der Räumung nicht vorgenommen. Pumpanlagen und Wetterzufuhr sind nicht zerstört. Die Flözarbeiten gehen weiter. Mit einer baldigen Wiederaufnahme der Förderung wird gerechnet.

Überall gelten die Anordnungen der Besatzungsbehörden. Versammlungen von mehr als 5 Personen sind verboten; Gottesdienste sind aber zugelassen. Ihre Rundfunkempfänger durften die Einwohner überall behalten. Das Tragen von Parteiuniformen ist verboten; von 9 Uhr abends bis 6 Uhr früh ist Ausgehverbot.

Führer-Botschaft an Jahrgang 1928

An die 15 und 16 jährigen Hitlerjungen des Jahrgangs 1928, die sich als Kriegsfreiwillige zur Wehrmacht gemeldet haben, hat der Führer eine Botschaft gerichtet, in der es heisst:

„In der Stunde der Bedrohung des Reichs habt Ihr ein leuchtendes Beispiel fanatischer Einsatz- und Opferfreudigkeit gegeben. Als junge nationalsozialistische Kämpfer müsst Ihr unser ganzes Volk an Standfestigkeit, zäher Beharrlichkeit und unbeugsamer Härte noch übertreffen.“

Reichsjugendführer Axmann hat dem Führer gemeldet, dass 70 vom Hundert der Hitlerjungen des Jahrgangs 1928dem Aufruf Folge geleistet haben, sich als Kriegsfreiwillige zu melden.

Wer nochmal von Parteischiebern spricht

EIN KAMERAD ZUR LAGE

AB und zu führt die Partei der Welt einen Schauprozess vor, gegen Verbrecher in ihren eigenen Reihen. Und das ist gewöhnlich derart eindrucksvoll, wie die da rücksichtslos die eigenen Pgs verdonnern — da muss sich ja jeder gewöhnliche Soldat und Volksgenosse sagen: Für diese Ehrenmänner kämpfen wir mit Begeisterung noch zehn Jahre. . . .

Da haben sie jetzt wieder vor dem Sondergericht in Linz so ein Ding gedreht. Da sind die sämtlichen, höheren Parteigrössen aus der Gegend in einen fürchterlichen Schieberskandal verwickelt gewesen. Ein Vetter vom Staatsrat Schieber war dabei, und ein Bruder von Herrn Kaltenbrunner. Da hat gar mancher Blut und Wasser geschwitzt und der halbe Gau Oberdonau hat schon danach gestunken.

Und dann hat die Partei zugeschlagen. Und hat mit tödlicher Sicherheit — keinen einzigen von den Schuldigen getroffen.

* * *

Das offizielle Opferlamm war der Kreisamtsleiter Rahofer aus Vöcklabruck. Den haben sie, zur Beruhigung der aufgebrachten Gaubevölkerung, ein Geständnis ablegen lassen.

Der hat sich also mächtig an die Brust schlagen müssen, und der hat gestanden: er hätte den Staat um 1 800 Liter Sprit betrogen. Die hätte er mit seinem Fräulein Braut verjuxt. Und ausserdem hätte er der Dame noch 30 Meter Stoff besorgt und einen grösseren Posten Schuhleder, beides von irgendwoher, wo er nicht gesollt hätte. . . Und es täte ihm sehr leid.

Nach diesem rührenden Geständnis, da konnte man natürlich den armen, irregeleiteten Kreisamtsleiter von Vöcklabruck nicht einfach aufhängen, wie so einen ganz gewöhnlichen Volksgenossen, der mit Sprit und Stoff und Leder geschoben hat. Schlimm genug für den armen Kreisamtsleiter Rahofer, dass er ganze 15 Monate Gefängnis gekriegt hat dafür.

Aber wenigstens braucht Pg. Rahofer die nicht abzusitzen. Und einen neuen Posten hat er auch schon, und der ist besser als der alte. Und das ist auch nicht mehr als recht und billig, dass die Partei die Verabredung einhält, auf die hin der Pg. Rahofer sich auf den Schwindel eingelassen hat. Der kleine Kreisamtsleiter hat brav und einsatzfreudig sein Geständnis abgelegt und hat damit die ganze, grosse Schiebergesellschaft gedeckt, die in Wirklichkeit den Riesenschleichhandel mit unterschlagenem Sprit und unterschlagenem Leder und unterschlagenen Stoffen aufgezogen hat.

DIE ZWEI GROSSEN

Walter Schieber Ernst Kaltenbrunner

* * *

Denn bei diesem Unternehmen waren so Leute dabei wie der Pg. Reinhold Schieber. Dem hat sein grosser Bruder, der berühmte Staatsrat Schieber ein wunderbares Textilwerk eingerichtet, in Vöcklabruck, mit Heeres- und SS-Aufträgen bis zum Hals. Und der kleine Bruder Schieber, der hat da immer feste feldgraue SS-Stoffe einfärben lassen (bei der weniger guten Heeres-Qualität lohnt sich das nicht so), und die sind dann schön marineblau und schokoladenbraun als Zivilstoffe in den Schleichhandel gewandert, der Meter zu 270-300 Mark.

Der Syndikus in dem Werk von dem kleinen Schieber ist ein gewisser Rechtsanwalt und SS-Sturmbannführer Werner Kaltenbrunner. Der ist immer noch da, und der ist zufällig ein Vetter von dem grossen Kaltenbrunner in Firma Gestapo, Kripo, SD & Abwehr.

Und mit so einer vornehmen Verwandschaft kann man sich zwar leisten, von Vöcklabruck aus den Schwarzhandel in Stoffen, Sprit und Leder für die ganze Gegend zu organisieren— aber man kann sich nicht leisten, dabei erwischt zu werden.

* * *

Als die Sache also angefangen hat zu stinken, da haben die Herren beschlossen, den kleinen Kreisamtsleiter Pg. Rahofer vorzuschieben. Und dann haben sie die Gerichtsverhandlung mit Rahofers Geständnis und allem gross in die Zeitungen gesetzt, damit auch alle wissen, dass der Schuldige von der Partei erbarmungslos zur Strecke gebracht worden ist.

Und nach 14 Tagen, da is Vetter Kaltenbrunner, der Grosse, gekommen und hat verfügt: der Kreisamtsleiter Pg. Rahofer ist sofort aus dem Gefängnis zu entlassen. Und Bruder Schieber, der Grosse, der hat mit einer wirklich anerkennenswerten Geste der Dankbarkeit dem opferfreudigen Rahofer einen schönen, neuen Posten verschafft als Sozialdirektor bei der Alphalint Edelzellstoff GmbH. in Peschlmühle in Sachsen, die gehört dem grossen Schieber, wie so manches andere.

* * *

Also Alles ist in bester Ordnung. Das Sondergericht in Linz hat seine Schuldigkeit getan. Kein edles Glied ist verletzt worden. Und wer nochmal von Parteischiebern spricht, der untergräbt den Wehrwillen des deutschen Volkes und ist als Staatsfeind um die Ecke zu bringen.

Oblt. J. v. Ö.

DIE LETZTEN 21 TAGE

19. September: Englische Panzer erreichen den Rhein bei Nimwegen.

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6. Oktober: Kanadier überqueren Leopold-Kanal, Briten errichten Brückenkopf über Niederrhein bei Wageningen. — Nach Einnahme von Patras nehmen Alliierte die griechische Hafenstadt Rion.

7. Oktober: Erste Panzerschlacht auf deutschem Boden, Amerikaner nehmen Herbach, Merkstein, Alsdorf und Baesweiler. Rheinstaudamm und Kraftwerk bei Kembs von alliierten Fliegern gesprengt. — Bisher grösster Luftangriff auf das Reich: Über 3 000 Bomber und 2 000 Jäger greifen an einem Tage Deutschland an.

8. Oktober: Amerikaner beginnnen neue Offensive zwischen Metz und Nancy. — Sowjetoffensive in Litauen: Libau, Memel und Tilsit unmittelbar bedroht. — Mit dem Fall von Nauplion, südlich Korinth, ist nahezu die ganze peloponnesische Halbinsel in alliierter Hand.

9. Oktober: USA-Panzer in den Strassen Aachens, Haaren geräumt. Am Südufer der Schelde landen Kanadier überraschend im Rücken der deutschen Truppen. — Sowjets überschreiten die Theiss an drei Stellen, stehen nur noch 80 km von Budapest. An der Ostpreussenfront wird um Tauroggen und Krottingen gekämpft.

Granatsplitter

DER erste Fall, dass ein ganzes deutsches Feldlazarett mit Stabswagen, Krankenwagen und Personal über die schwedische Grenze ging, um sich internieren zu lassen, wird aus der schwedischen Grenzstadt Haparanda gemeldet.

Hundertsiebzig verwundete Wehrmachtangehörige von der Armee Rendulic, die von aller Hilfe abgeschnitten im Feldlazarett Tornio in Finnland zurückgelassen worden waren, setzten eine Kolonne aus fünf Krankenwagen zusammen, die die Schwerverwundeten beförderten, während die Leichtverletzten zu Fuss über die schwedische Grenze marschierten.

Die 170 Wehrmachtflüchtlinge erhalten jetzt ausgezeichnete Pflege von schwedischen Zivil-und Militärärzten in Haparanda.

Selbständige Danziger

Die Kriegsmarine Danzig ist jetzt als sechste Mannschaft in die Fussball-Gaurunde in Danzig eingetreten. Die KM-Danzig hat nämlich die bisherige Kriegs-Spiel-Gemeinschaft mit „Neufahrwasser 1919“ aufgelöst und sich wieder selbstständig gemacht.

Hier schlief ~~Wallenstein~~ Himmler

Im gleichen Gastzimmer, in dem vor über 300 Jahren Heerführer des 30-jährigen Krieges wie Tilly, Wallenstein und König Gustav Adolf schliefen, schlief der Ersatzheerführer dieses Krieges, Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler.

Der Reichsführer-SS war mit seinem Stab auf einer Inspektionsreise in Miltenberg eingetroffen und nahm Quartier im „Riesen“ dem ältesten Gasthaus Deutschlands.

Hartmanns 304. Sieg

Jetzt hat der Brillantenträger Erich Hartmann, mit seinen 303 Luftsiegen der erfolgreichste deutsche Jagdflieger, seine Ursula aus Stuttgart doch noch geheiratet, bevor er Hauptmann geworden ist.

Vor kurzem traf Oberleutnant Hartmann überraschend von der Ostfront in Bad Wiessee ein; seine Schulkameradin und Braut hatte Verspätung, weil in Stuttgart wieder ein Luftangriff war.

Aber dann hat es doch noch geklappt mit der Vermählung, und unter einem Säbelspalier von Ritterkreuzträgern verliess das Ehepaar Hartmann das Rathaus in Bad Wiessee zur Hochzeitsfeier im eigenen neuen Heim.

Flottillenchef meldet sich

Frau Werner Winter, in Gross-Grauden bei Leobschütz in Oberschlesien, die Gattin des Flottillenchefs der 1. U-Bootsflottille Brest, hat jetzt den ersten Brief ihres Mannes aus der Kriegsgefangenschaft erhalten. Es geht Korvettenkapitän Winter gesundheitlich wieder besser. Seine schwere Gelbsucht, mit der er bereits Wochen vor dem Fall der Festung Brest im Lazarett lag, ist jetzt von den anglo-amerikanischen Ärzten geheilt worden.

Glasmeier der Zweite

Reichsredner Glasmeier, der nimmermüde Phrasendrescher der Siegeszuversicht, wird in den Schatten gestellt durch Landesbauernführer Blödorn in Stettin, der, geschmückt mit seinem neu verliehenen Ritterkreuz des Kriegsverdienstkreuzes, seinen Bauern zurief:

„Wir können diesen Krieg nicht verlieren! Der Führer hat zwar diesmal zum Erntedankfest nicht zu seinen Bauern gesprochen. Aber gerade dieses Schweigen ist die beredteste Sprache des Führers. Der Grosse Schweiger vom Obersalzberg erschliesst jetzt die tiefsten Zisternen seiner Seele, und daraus muss mit elementarer Naturgewalt der Sieg erstehen.“

Nr. 179, Donnerstag,
12. Oktober 1944

NACHRICHTEN FÜR DIE TRUPPE

Aachen geht in Trümmer

Artillerie-und Luftbombardement nach Ablauf des Ultimatums

Als erste deutsche Grosstadt, die jetzt als Igelstellung in Trümmer gelegt wird, stand Aachen noch heute früh in Flammen nach einem Artillerie- und Luftbombardement, das die Alliierten gestern kurz nach Ablauf des Übergabe-Ultimatums mit Hunderten von Geschützen und Flugzeugen eröffneten.

Weisse Fahnen wehten noch kurz vorher auf zahlreichen Aachener Häusern, in deren Kellern zurückgebliebene Einwohner Schutz suchten.

Auch Besatzungen einzelner Widerstandsnester hatten weisse Fahnen gehisst. 200 Soldaten und ein paar hundert Zivilisten konnten noch vor Ablauf der Frist die Stadt verlassen und mit weissen Fahnen durch die Linien der Alliierten gehen.

Wie es begann

Als die Frist ablief, ohne dass der Kommandant des Aachener Verteidigungsabschnitts der Aufforderung der Alliierten stattgab, Aachen vor der völligen Vernichtung zu bewahren, brausten die ersten alliierten Bomber und Jagdbomber über die Stadt.

Das Hochhaus gegenüber dem Hauptbahnhof stürzte bei dem ersten Angriff unter mehreren Volltreffern zusammen.

Rauchschwaden, die von zahlreichen Bränden aufstiegen, verschmolzen bald zu einer dichten Decke über der ganzen Stadt.

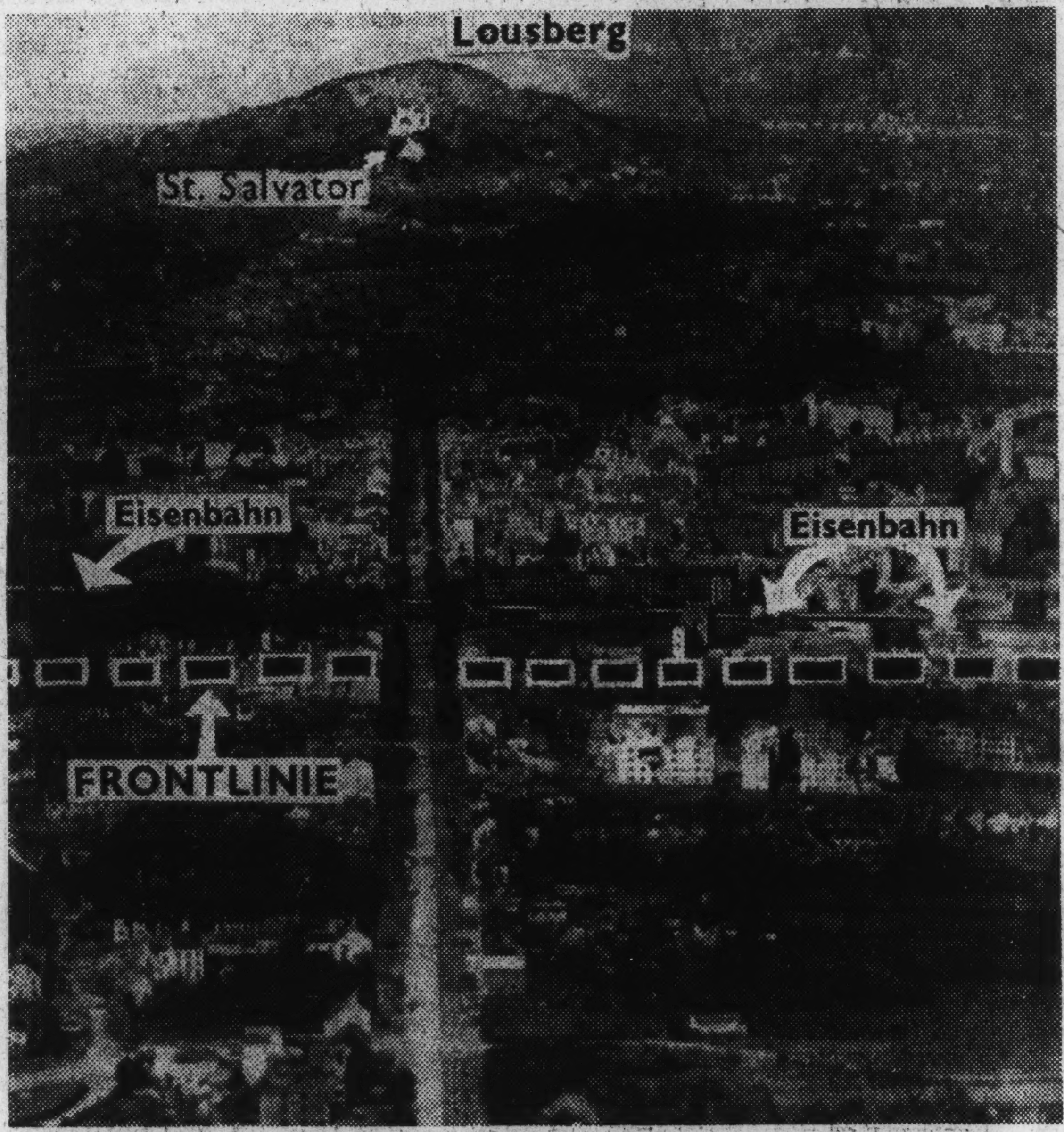
Kurz nach den ersten Bombenangriffen eröffneten dann Hunderte von Geschützen ein schweres Artillerie-Bombardement, das von Stunde zu Stunde an Heftigkeit zunahm.

Tausende, die in Aachen zurückgeblieben sind, suchen Schutz in den Luftschutzkellern. Rettungsarbeiten für Verschüttete unter zusammengeschossenen Häusertrümmern sind unmöglich.

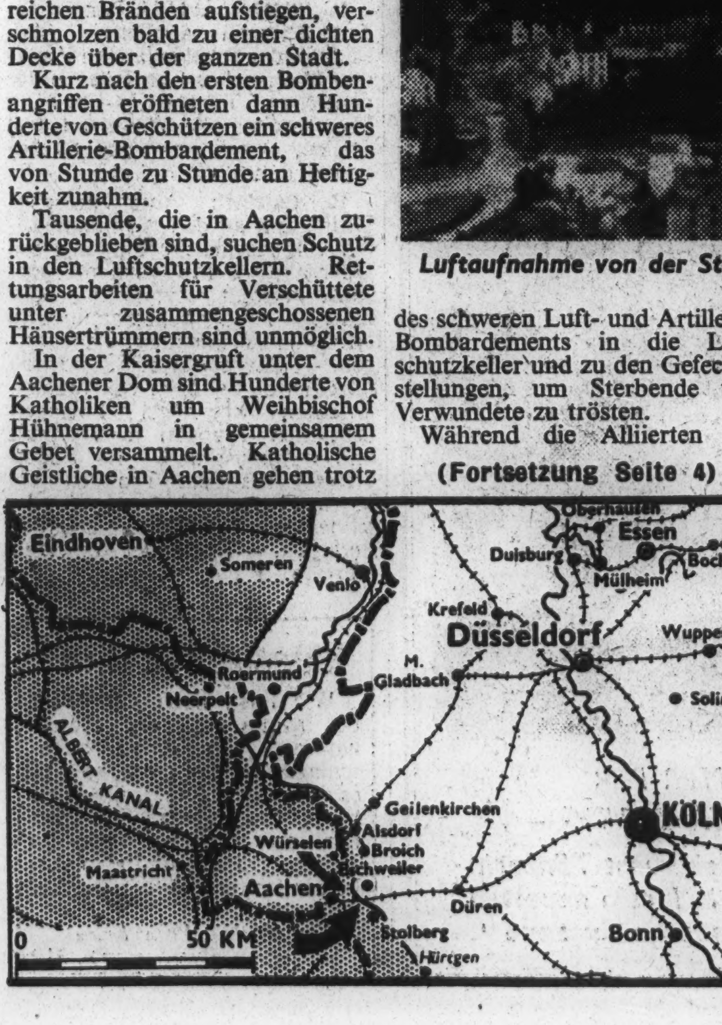
In der Kaisergruft unter dem Aachener Dom sind Hunderte von Katholiken um Weihbischof Hühnemann in gemeinsamem Gebet versammelt. Katholische Geistliche in Aachen gehen trotz des schweren Luft- und Artillerie-Bombardements in die Luftschutzkeller und zu den Gefechtsstellungen, um Sterbende und Verwundete zu trösten.

Während die Alliierten mit

(Fortsetzung Seite 4)



Luftaufnahme von der Stadt Aachen, die kurz vor Ablauf des Ultimatums gemacht wurde.



In Memel wird noch um jedes Haus gekämpft

In der eingeschlossenen Hafenstadt Memel verteidigen deutsche Grenadiere jedes Haus gegen die eingedrungenen Sowjetpanzer. Alles, was an Männern in Memel vorhanden ist, Hafenarbeiter, RAD-Männer, Hitlerjungen, Flüchtlinge aus Kurland, kriegen ein Gewehr und müssen mitkämpfen.

In den Kellern, über denen die zerschossenen Häuser brennen, hocken Frauen und Kinder, die nicht mehr weggekonnt hatten.

Ehe die Behörden der Bevölkerung die Gefahr der Einschliessung bekannt gegeben hatten, waren die Strassen ins Reich von den vordringenden Sowjets bereits durchschnitten. Über die Hälfte der Zivilbevölkerung ist zurückgeblieben und wartet nun darauf, dass der Kampf aufhört.

An Memel vorbei rollt die Hauptmacht der Sowjetpanzer durch das Memelgebiet tiefer nach Ostpreussen hinein. Nur noch wenige Kilometer trennen Tilsit von der Feuerlinie.

In der gleichen Lage wie die Bevölkerung in Memel befinden sich jetzt die rund 150 000 Mann die im Raum von Riga, Windau und Libau eingeschlossen sind.

Eine Möglichkeit, durch einen Gegenangriff von Ostpreussen her den sowjetischen Sperriegel zu durchstossen und eine Rückzugsstrasse für die eingeschlossenen Divisionen freizukämpfen, besteht schon nicht mehr.

Durch neue Angriffe bei Libau und Riga schnürten die Sowjets den kurländischen Kessel noch stärker ein.

Vom Mittelabschnitt der Ostfront meldet der OKW-Bericht, dass die Sowjets nördlich Warschau und südlich Rozan nach heftiger Artillerie-Vorbereitung zu starken Angriffen antraten. Einbrüche in die deutschen Stellungen wurden durch Gegenangriffe eingeengt.

An der Eismeerfront berennen die Sowjets die deutschen Stellungen im Raum von Petsamo.

Szeged gefallen

Die zweitgrösste ungarische Stadt, Szeged, wurde gestern von den Sowjets erobert.

Siehe Seite 4

Köln in zwölf Stunden zweimal schwer mit Bomben belegt

Zwei Bombenangriffe in knapp 12 Stunden musste die Bevölkerung in Köln gestern und in der Nacht vorher durchmachen.

Schwere Bomber der Alliierten griffen gestern bei Tag das Treibstoffwerk der Union-Rheinischen Braunkohlen-Kraftstoff A.G. in Köln-Wesseling an, während noch in mehreren Stadtvierteln Bergungsarbeiten nach einem scharfen Schnellbomberangriff in der Nacht zu gestern im Gange waren.

Ein weiterer Tagesangriff traf gestern den Verschiebebahnhof von Koblenz.

Schanzarbeiter an der neuen Auffanglinie Aschaffenburg-Pforzheim wurden in der Nacht zum Mittwoch wieder im Tiefflug von Fliegern angegriffen.

Schnellbomber belegten in der gleichen Nacht Aschaffenburg und Pforzheim, sowie Duisburg und Düsseldorf mit 2 000 kg-Bomben.

Ritterkreuzträger gefallen

Folgende Ritterkreuzträger sind gefallen: Major Edmund Spiegel, Major Johann Rast, Hauptmann Erich Fehr, Major Friedrich von Koenen und Hauptmann Ullrich Roggenbau.

Bulgarien legt die Waffen nieder

Der Waffenstillstand zwischen Bulgarien und der Sowjetunion ist gestern unterzeichnet worden.

Göring glaubt an den Endsieg

Den Glauben, dass Kampfwille und Einsatzbereitschaft schliesslich den Sieg des Reichs über die materielle Überlegenheit der drei stärksten Weltmächte sicherstellen werden, brachte Reichsmarschall Göring gestern beim Staatsakt für den verstorbenen Brillantenträger Oberstleutnent Lent zum Ausdruck.

„Wenn heute auch schwerste Zeiten für unser Volk und unser Vaterland angebrochen sind,“ erklärte der Reichmarschall, „so dürfen wir doch in den kommenden schweren Proben nicht versagen“.

EIN
KAMERAD
ZUR
LAGE

Streit der Königinnen

DER Marineadjutant des Führers, Konteradmiral Voss möchte gerne weg aus dem Führerhauptquartier. Wohin, weiss er selber noch nicht, aber der ist jetzt so weit, dass er sagt: Alles lieber als die Weiberwirtschaft hier . . .

Im Führerhauptquartier tobt nämlich seit Juli ein „Streit der Königinnen“. Genau wie in der Nibelungensage, wo sich die beiden Damen nicht haben einigen können, wer den Vortritt hat — und man hat ja dann gesehen, was bei sowas rauskommt.

Bis vor kurzem hat doch die Frau von Herrn Konteradmiral Voss die erste Geige gespielt im Führerhauptquartier. Die hat die Honneurs gemacht und die kulturellen Veranstaltungen unter sich gehabt und die gesellschaftliche Unterhaltung und Ablenkung des Führers. Frau Voss hat dafür gesorgt, dass die richtigen Leute eingeladen werden und dass keine gesellschaftliche Verpflichtung übersehen wird, die hat die Grammophonplatten eingekauft für den Allerobersten Kriegsherrn und sich allgemein nützlich gemacht.

Das ist natürlich ein ungeheuer wichtiger und einflussreicher Posten — und der wird Frau Voss jetzt streitig gemacht von der kleinen Blanda Elisabeth Hewel. Das ist die Frau von dem Botschafter, SS-Standartenführer Walter Hewel, dem Verbindungsmann zwischen Ribbentrop und dem Führer.

Die Hewels haben grade erst im Juli geheiratet, und die junge Frau ist ganze 22 Jahre alt. Und dass so ein kleines Mädchen jetzt die bewährte Frau Voss verdrängt, das ist natürlich nach den Masstäben im FHQ ein geschichtliches Ereignis.

Blanda Elisabeth ist eine hübsche Frau. Eine sehr hübsche Frau sogar. Auf der Hochzeit hat Ribbentrop eine Tischrede gehalten und hat gesagt: „Das neueste Mitglied unserer Runde ist nicht nur die jüngste, sondern auch die schönste Botschafterin meines Auswärtigen Amts . . .“ Und mit diesem Urteil hat er sich ausnahmsweise mal nicht verhauen.

* * *

Die Hewelsche Hochzeit war eine ganz grosse Angelegenheit, selbst nach den oben geltenden Begriffen. Die kleine Hewel war ja schon damals keine Neuerscheinung in allerhöchsten Kreisen, sie galt als eine Art Vizetochter des Führers, und ihr richtiger Herr Papa ist schliesslich ein recht einflussreicher Mann in der Schwerindustrie Herr Alfred Ludwig.

Infolgedessen hat der Führer persönlich angeordnet, dass die Hochzeit vollkommen friedensmässig aufgezogen werden soll, im grössten Stil, Speisen, Weine, Blumen, Musik, Ehrenkompanie der SS, und Herr Himmler hat in seiner Eigenschaft als Innenminister persönlich als Standesbeamter amtiert. Ganz wie bei Hof in den alten Zeiten.

Der alte Herr Ludwig ist nicht so furchtbar erbaut davon, dass seine Tochter sich derart in die hohe Innenpolitik wirft, aber der kleinen Frau macht das einen ungeheuren Spass. Einem hübschen, 22jährigen Mädel kann man kaum verdenken, wenn sie sich romantisch vorkommt als der gefeierte Mittelpunkt dunkler Hofintrigen.

* * *

Die Hochzeitsfeier war ein grosser gesellschaftlicher Erfolg. Eine von den Gelegenheiten, wo auch die allerhöchsten Kreise mal ausspannen. Man war ja unter sich . . .

Der alte Ludwig, der Brautvater, war ziemlich angeschlagen und hat sich an Himmler rangemacht und hat gefragt: Nun sagen Sie mal im Ernst — wie sieht die Lage aus?

Und Himmler, der kann doch nun mal nichts vertragen und hat geantwortet: Gar kein Grund zur Beunruhigung, die Russen werden ja wohl bald in Königsberg sein — aber die kriegen wir schon wieder raus, in drei Wochen oder so . . .

Speer ist auch dagewesen, mit seiner Tochter, die war Brautjungfer, und er selber war ebenfalls in rosigster Stimmung und hat verkündet: Bombenschäden — alles Unsinn. Die Fabriken sind alle hübsch unter Grund, und der Ausstoss ist grösser denn je . . .

Also das war alles eine Freude und Herrlichkeit.

* * *

Und seit der Hochzeit hat sich nun die kleine Frau Hewel ganz sachte und unwiderstehlich in die Stellung von Frau Voss reingeschoben. Ihre Exzellenz, die Frau Botschafterin, mit ihren 22 Jahren arrangiert heute die gesellschaftliche Unterhaltung und Ablenkung des Führers.

Und Frau Voss sitzt in der Ecke und nimmt übel, und versteht nicht ganz, was da alles dahinter steckt, und drängelt ihren Mann: er soll sich wegmelden.

Und der Konteradmiral Voss versucht wirklich, einen Weg zu finden, wie er aus der ganzen Weiberintrige rauskommt. Und das ist nicht so einfach, denn schliesslich weiss er: so einfach werden die ihn nicht weglassen. Dazu hat er schon zu viel miterlebt in dem komischen Verein im FHQ.

Und inzwischen ist die Frage, ob Frau Voss oder Frau Hewel den Führer gesellschaftlich betreut, zur grossen Staatsfrage geworden. Denn wenn Konteradmiral Voss wirklich weggeht, dann hat die Clique Ribbentrop doch schon längst einen Kandidaten bereit, und die kleinste Verschiebung der Balance in allerhöchsten Kreisen, die kann doch unabsehbare Folgen haben . . .

* * *

Als Soldat ist man geneigt, solchen Hofklatsch leise komisch zu finden. Und man kann sich nicht des Gefühls erwehren, dass es bei der gegenwärtigen Lage schliesslich nicht mehr drauf ankommt, wer die Einladungslisten schreibt für die paar letzten Festlichkeiten, und wer die letzte Ansichtssendung von Grammophonplatten durchspielt.

Aber das sind nun mal die typischen Sorgen, die sich allerhöchste Persönlichkeiten in dieser Lage machen. Das ist immer schon so gewesen.

Oblt. J.v.Ö.

Granatsplitter

BEI Frau Dr. Änne Kähler in Berlin-Friedenau, Sentastrasse, der Frau des Konteradmirals Otto Kähler, ist jetzt der erste Brief ihres Mannes aus der Kriegsgefangenschaft eingetroffen.

Es geht Konteradmiral Kähler gesundheitlich ausgezeichnet, er hat die Strapazen von Brest überwunden und hat endlich Zeit, sich auszuruhen.

Ausser Konteradmiral Kähler, dem früheren Marine-Befehlshaber von Brest, befinden sich folgende Admirale der KM in anglo-amerikanischer Kriegsgefangenschaft: Vizeadmiral Ing. Schirmer, ebenfalls aus Brest, Konteradmiral Hennecke, Cherbourg, Konteradmiral Ing. Weber vom Arsenal Bordeaux und Konteradmiral von Treskow, der sich als Seekommandant Seine-Somme in Le Havre ergab.

Ohne PK

Die Namen der 214 Angehörigen des Heeres, der Kriegsmarine und der Luftwaffe, die in dem Wettbewerb „Soldaten erzählen der Jugend vom Kriege“ einen Preis erhielten, wurden soeben von Gauleiter Wächtler mitgeteilt.

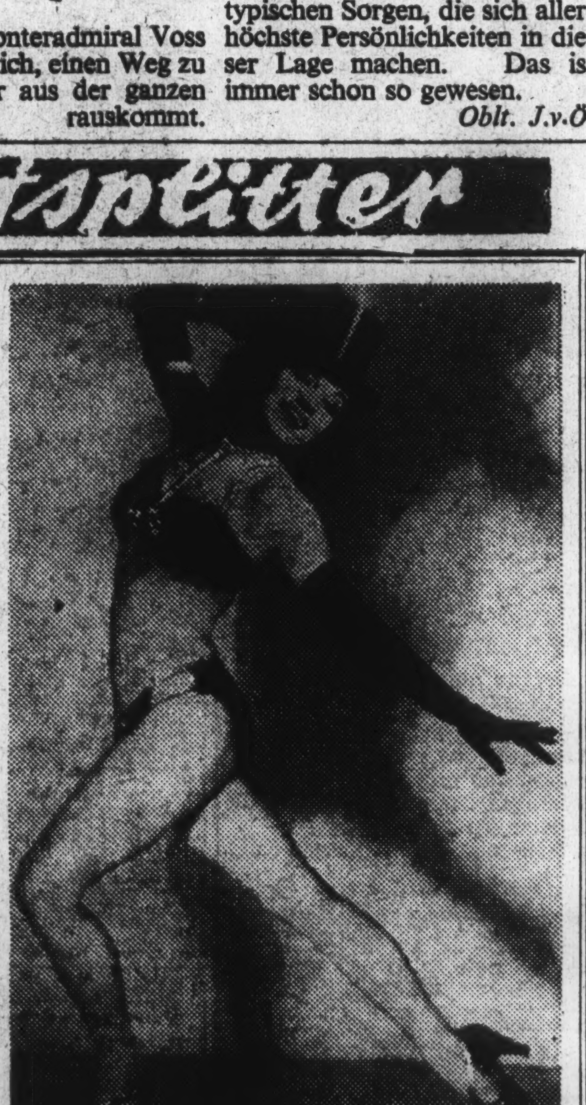
Vor einem Jahre hatte das „Hilf-Mit-Werk“ der deutschen Erzieher zum Wettbewerb aufgerufen, in dem bis zum Juli insgesamt 2 5000 Bewerber ihre Beiträge einsandten.

Einige der Preisträger waren bei der Verkündung der Sieger durch Gauleiter Wächter anwesend.

Fidelere Feldkost

Feldkochwettbewerbe, um die Köche zu grösserer Einsatzfreudigkeit anzufeuern und die Eintönigkeit der Feldkost zu brechen, empfiehlt Stabsintendant Dr. Honsowitz in der OKH-Zeitschrift „Die Heeresverwaltung.“

Stabsintendant Dr. Honsowitz erzählt in seinem Artikel, wie die Stimmung und Einsatzfreudigkeit einer Felddivision dadurch gehoben wurden, dass alle Feldköche einen Kochwettbewerb mitmachen mussten.



KEIN OPFER DER SPINNSTOFFSAMMLUNG— sondern die Kleinkunst-Tänzerin Charlotte Dalys in ihrem neuesten Tanz „Die unkeusche Susanne“.

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6. Oktober: Kanadier überqueren Leopold-Kanal, Briten errichten Brückenkopf über Niederrhein bei Wageningen.

7. Oktober: Erste Panzerschlacht auf deutschem Boden, Amerikaner nehmen Herbach, Merkstein, Alsdorf und Baesweiler. — Bisher grösster Luftangriff auf das Reich: Über 3 000 Bomber und 2 000 Jäger greifen an einem Tage Deutschland an.

8. Oktober: Amerikaner beginnen neue Offensive zwischen Metz und Nancy. — Sowjetoffensive in Litauen: Libau, Memel und Tilsit unmittelbar bedroht.

9. Oktober: USA-Panzer in den Strassen Aachens. Am Südufer der Schelde landen Kanadier überraschend im Rücken der deutschen Truppen. — Sowjets überschreiten die Theiss an drei Stellen, stehen nur noch 80 km von Budapest.

10. Oktober: Amerikanisches Ultimatum an den Kommandanten von Aachen: bedingungslose Übergabe bis Mittwoch morgen, sonst erfolgt Zerstörung der Stadt. — An der Scheldemündung erfolgen neue kanadische Landungen. — Sowjets erreichen Ostsee nördlich und südlich von Memel, errichten Sperriegel zwischen deutschen Truppen in Kurland und Ostpreussen — Im Süden dringen russische Truppen bis Maria-Theresiopel vor, durchschneiden Bahnlinie Belgrad-Budapest. — Engländer besetzen Korinth.

Klassisches Zitat

Wie hoch auch der Wert des Mutes und der Standhaftigkeit im Krieg angeschlagen werden muss, so gibt es doch einen Punkt, über den hinaus das Verharren im Krieg nur eine verzweiflungsvolle Torheit genannt und also von keiner Kritik gebilligt werden kann.

Clausewitz „Vom Krieg“
S. 319

Gripppe-Epidemie unter Schanzern an der Westfront

Eine Grippe-Epidemie ist hinter der Westfront ausgebrochen und hat unter Schanzarbeitern und Ausgebombten bereits zahlreiche Opfer gefordert.

Die Seuche ist von einer Ärzte-Kommission unter Führung von Generalarzt Professor Buttersack als eine gefährliche Art von russischer Grippe erkannt worden.

In mehreren Abschnitten der neuen Auffanglinie Aschaffenburg-Pforzheim mussten die Schanzarbeiten infolge der Seuche eingestellt werden. Lagerführer melden, dass Dreiviertel ihrer Leute krank in den Zelten und ungeheizten Baracken liegen.

In manchen Lagern sind nicht genug gesunde Leute da, um Essen, Wasser und Holz zu holen. Dringende Appelle werden an die Behörden gerichtet, Decken und Wintermäntel für die Schanzer zu schicken, weil viele Leute immer noch nichts wärmeres als die leichten Sommerkleider haben, in denen sie zum Schanzen geholt wurden.

Auch auf mehrere Frontstädte hat die russische Grippe übergegriffen.

Ganze Betriebe liegen still

In Saarbrücken hat die Seuche mehrere Betriebe stillgelegt, deren Arbeiter grippekrank vom Schanzen zurückkehrten.

In Darmstadt liegen die Merck-Werke still und in Mannheim die Brown-Boverie-Werke, weil mehr als die Hälfte der Gefolgschaftsmitglieder erkrankt ist.

Besonders schwierig ist die Bekämpfung der russischen Grippe, weil der Krankheitsträger noch immer nicht entdeckt ist. Der Krankheitsverlauf wird von den Ärzten folgendermassen geschildert:

Zuerst setzen hohes Fieber, Brechreiz und allgemeine Mattigkeit ein. Dann leidet der Patient an Gleichgewichtsstörungen und Schlaflosigkeit.

Der allgemeine Kräfteverfall führt bei der mangelnden Widerstandskraft der Bevölkerung häufig schon in wenigen Tagen zum Tod.

Neue Posten für Himmlers Bruder und Neffen

Zwei Mitglieder der Familie Himmler, die durch die Räumung Frankreichs ihre Posten verloren hatten, haben jetzt Stellungen erhalten, die sie auch weiterhin vor dem Fronteinsatz bewahren.

Der 34-jährige Neffe Heinrich Himmlers, SS-Sturmbannführer Joseph Himmler, bisher Leiter des SD in Lyon, hat jetzt die Überwachung des SS-Begleitbataillons des Reichsführers-SS übernommen.

Der 39-jährige Bruder Heinrich Himmlers, SS-Oberführer und Oberregierungsrat Ernst Himmler, früher Leiter der Verwaltungszentrale West der OT in Paris, ist jetzt Leiter der Landstelle beim Reichsstatthalter Uiberreither in Graz geworden.

Alle Verwandten sind versorgt.

Auch die anderen Mitglieder der Sippe des Reichsführers-SS sind wohlversorgt.

Der ältere Bruder, SS-Brigadeführer Gebhard Himmler, ist seit Kriegsanfang Ministerialdirigent im Reichserziehungsministerium. Der Schwager Heinrich Himmlers, SS-Brigadeführer Dr. Ernst Wendler, ist deutscher Gesandter in Thailand und lebt in Bangkok.

Das einzige Kriegsopfer der Sippe Himmler ist der Schwager Himmlers, SS-Gruppenführer Dr. Richard Wendler, der als Gouverneur von Lublin in russische Kriegsgefangenschaft geriet. Ein Angebot des Reichsführers-SS einen ganzen russischen Divisionsstab für seinen Schwager auszutauschen, wurde von den Sowjets abgelehnt, die Dr. Richard Wendler wegen seiner Verantwortung für die Massenhinrichtungen in Lublin vor Gericht stellen wollen.

Dickste Frau der Welt muss arbeiten

Die bisher vom Rüstungseinsatz befreite Luzie Mohr in Wien, die vor dem Kriege als 21-jährige im Wiener Prater als die dickste Frau der Welt gezeigt wurde, ist jetzt zu Heimarbeit herangezogen worden.

Luzie Mohr wog 1937 265 Kilo und wiegt auch heute trotz fünf Jahren Kriegskost noch immer über 4 Zentner.

Sport

Wie im tiefsten Frieden . . .

Die Jungen des von Dr. Göhler betreuten Bannes 328 Rosenheim kamen gleich beim ersten Versuch zur deutschen Leichtathletik-Vereinsmeisterschaft mit 6 525 Punkten auf den 7. Platz der Reichsliste.

Karl lief dabei 800 m in 2:024, dann 1500m in 4:15 — 3000 m in 9:50 und 400 m in 54,4. Grill sprang 1,72m hoch. Wenn man Hitlerjungen so hernimmt wie den offenbar sehr begabten Karl, brennen sie aus, bevor sie sich zu Männern und Meistern entwickeln.

In Wien sprang der Floridsdorfer Junge Köhler 1,70m hoch und Hofstädter (Cricket) stiess die Kugel 13,59m.

Sonntag schliesst Dessau 05 die Bahnrennzeit mit einer Veranstaltung „Abschied von der Aschenbahn".

Einen Waldlauf-Wanderpreis schreibt Magdeburg aus. Am 22. Oktober wird die erste Prüfung ausgetragen. Der Preis soll dem Verein zufallen, der diesen Winter die meisten Waldläufe gewinnt.

* * *

Vier Knockouts gab es bei den sehr unausgeglichenen Paarungen der SS- und Polizei-Boxveranstaltung im Prager Lucerna-Saal.

* * *

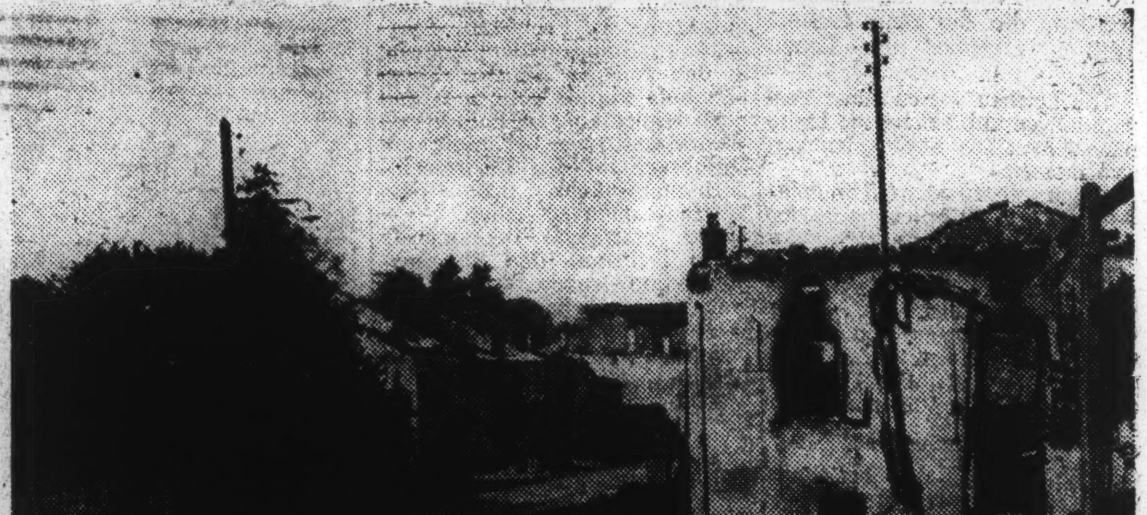
Fachamts-Geschäftsführer sind jetzt zum Teil in R-Betriebe übergegangen, so Dr. Xandry, 10 Jahre lang Geschäftsführer des Deutschen Fussball-Bundes und dann des Fachamts Fussball.

Der Geschäftsführer des Fachamts Schwerathletik, Steputat, und der Hauptsportwart Theo Schopf sind jetzt gleichfalls in R-Betriebe eingewiesen worden.

Gladiator

Zwei Bilder von der Westfront

In einem Aachener Vorort helfen amerikanische Soldaten zwei Hausfrauen ihre Möbel in Sicherheit zu bringen, nachdem ihre Häuser von deutschen Brandbomben zerstört wurden.



Dieses deutsche Dorf im Meurtheabschnitt wurde vor dem Einbruch der Amerikaner von den abziehenden deutschen Truppen in Trümmer gelegt.

Soldatenfrauen dürfen ohne Polizeierlaubnis ihre Männer besuchen

Soldatenfrauen können ihre Männer in den Heimatgarnisonen jetzt ohne polizeiliche Bescheinigung besuchen.

Als einzige Reisegenehmigung benötigen sie fortan eine Bescheinigung vom Einheitsführer der Truppe, dass gegen den Besuch nichts einzuwenden ist. Beim Lösen des Fahrtausweises wird diese Reisegenehmigung am Fahrkartenschalter abgestempelt.

Diese Neuregelung wird getroffen, um die Formalitäten für Besuchsreisen zu Wehrmachtangehörigen in den Heimatsgarnisonen zu vereinfachen.

Kein Ferngespräche Berlin—Stockholm

Ferngespräche zwischen Berlin und Stockholm sind noch immer gesperrt. Die Unterbrechung des Fernsprechverkehrs zwischen den beiden Hauptstädten währt bereits 98 Stunden. Amtliche Gespräche sind jedoch wieder erlaubt.

Der erste Rote-Kreuz-Brief aus dem besetzten Reichsgebiet

Der erste Rote-Kreuz-Brief aus den von den Alliierten besetzten Reichsgebieten ist bei der Familie des Bäckermeisters Schüller in Dorsten eingetroffen.

Der Rote-Kreuz-Brief stammt von den Eltern Schüllers, die in dem Städtchen Kornelimünster zurückgeblieben sind.

In der üblichen 25-Worte Botschaft, die bei Rote-Kreuz-Briefen vorgeschrieben ist. berichten die Eltern Schüllers, dass es ihnen gut geht und dass sie ihren Gemischtwarenladen weiterführen.

Wie bereits gemeldet, sind nach Berichten aus Schweden 2 800 von den rund 5 000 Einwohnern Kornelimünsters zurückgeblieben.

Zum Bürgermeister wurde von den amerikanischen Militärbehörden ein Schullehrer eingesetzt, und im Büro der Militärverwaltung am Benediktusplatz sind vier deutsche Mädchen angestellt.

Neutrale Korrespondenten berichten aus den besetzten Reichsgebieten, dass die Amerikaner kriegsgefangene Wehrmachtärzte für die Betreuung der deutschen Bevölkerung zur Verfügung stellen.

FORTSETZUNG von S.1

Amerikanern wieder zurückgetrieben.

Während Aachen als erste Grosstadt des Reiches der systematischen Vernichtung preisgegeben ist, liegen von den übrigen Abschnitten der Westfront keine Meldungen über wichtige Veränderungen vor.

In Holland hat die Besatzung auf Beveland weitere alliierte Angriffe gegen den Verbindungsdamm abgewiesen. Deutsche Geschützstellungen auf Walcheren wurden gestern erneut schwer mit Bomben belegt. Zwei Drittel der Insel sind jetzt überflutet, nachdem die Deiche am Ostufer am Mittwoch durch 5 000-Kilo Bomben auseinandergerissen wurden.

Einer der deutschen Brückenköpfe westlich Arnheim am Südufer des Unterrheins wurde über den Fluss zurückgenommen.

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Kriegsmarine kommt Memel zu Hilfe

Grossbomber greifen Bremen, Osnabrück an

Die neuen Düsenjäger wurden gestern eingesetzt, um alliierte Luftangriffe auf die Treibstoff- und Flugzeugproduktion in Wanne-Eickel und Bremen abzuwehren. Meistens gelang es den Düsenjägern aber nicht, bis zu den abgeschirmten Bomberverbänden durchzustossen.

Luftkämpfe entwickelten sich hauptsächlich zwischen deutschen Focke-Wulff-Jägern und USA-Fernjägern bei Bremen und über dem Steinhuder Meer.

Von den 500 bis 750 fliegenden Festungen und etwa 500 Fernjägern der Alliierten, die angriffen, wurden sechs Fernjäger abgeschossen. 13 deutsche Jäger gingen verloren und 4 weitere werden noch vermisst.

Angegriffen wurden die Krupp-Treibstoffwerk GmbH. in Wanne-Eickel und die Focke-Wulff Flugzeugbau GmbH. in Bremen-Hastedt und Bremen-Hemelinge. In allen 3 Betrieben wurden ausgedehnte Zerstörungen verursacht.

Auch Berlin wurde wieder gebombt

Ein anderer starker Bomberverband mit Jägergeleit griff fast gleichzeitig die Frontstadt Osnabrück an. Brände in der Stadt und in den Anlagen des Umschlagbahnhofs wurden gestern Abend noch immer von LS-Polizei und Wehrmachttrupps bekämpft, um Osnabrück für den Wehrmachtnachschubverkehr nach dem Westwall offen zu halten.

Die gestrigen Tagesangriffe gegen Treibstoff- und Flugzeugproduktion sowie gegen den Nachschubverkehr hinter dem Westwall folgten auf einen nächtlichen Schnellbomberangriff gegen Berlin. In der klaren Nacht fielen wieder zahlreiche 2 000 Kilo-Bomben auf die Reichshauptstadt.

Schanzarbeiterlager an der neuen Auffanglinie hinter dem Rhein wurden Mittwoch Nacht ebenfalls von alliierten Schnellbombern und Jabos mit Bomben und Bordwaffen angegriffen.

Vom Süden her überflogen USA-Bomber vorgestern die Alpen und griffen Eisenbahnanlagen im Gebiet von Wien und Klagenfurt an.

Laut OKW-Bericht wurden bei den Angriffen auf Wien, Köln und Koblenz insgesamt 11 alliierte Bomber und 2 Jäger abgeschossen, alle von der Flak.

Der OKW-Bericht meldet ausserdem, dass London unter Dödel-Störfeuer lag.

Sieben Tote bei Knocke angeschwemmt

Sieben Leichen, die bei Knocke in Belgien an Land gespült wurden, konnten jetzt als Mitglieder der 214. Sprengboots - Flottille identifiziert werden, die bei dem Einsatz vom 5. Oktober ums Leben kamen.

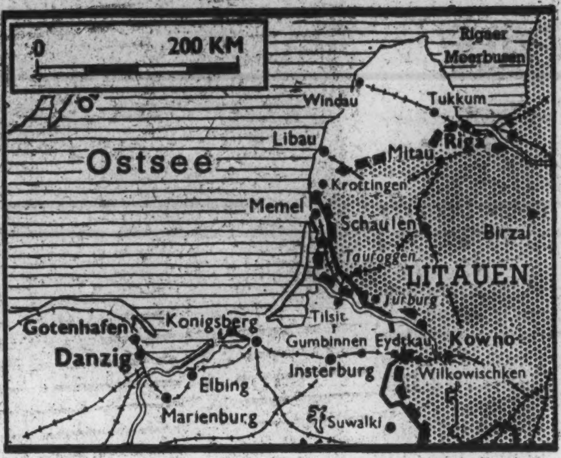
Die Leichen wiesen keine Verwundungen auf, sodass die Leute nach Verlust ihrer Boote ertrunken sein müssen.

Bisher werden noch 6 Kommandoboote und 29 Sprengboote der 214. Flottille vermisst.

Die Flottille unter Befehl von Kapitänleutnant Bastian sollte drei Versorgungsschiffe nach Dünkirchen bringen und unterwegs alliierte Schiffsziele angreifen. Sie lief am 5. Oktober um 23 Uhr aus Vlissingen aus. Kurz darauf kehrte jedoch bereits ein Kommandoboot der 5. Gruppe zurück, das bei dem schweren Seegang sein Sprengboot verloren hatte.

Der polnische Premier in Moskau

Der polnische Ministerpräsident Mikolajczyk ist soeben in Moskau eingetroffen, um an den Besprechungen zwischen dem britischen Ministerpräsidenten Churchill und Stalin teilzunehmen. Wie weiter gemeldet wird, soll auch der serbische Partisanen-Führer Tito an dem Verhandlungen teilnehmen.



Tilsit im Feuer— Insterburg vor dem Einbruch

Der erste Grossangriff gegen die Festung Memel wurde gestern mit Hilfe der schweren Schiffsgeschütze der Kriegsmarine abgewiesen. Jetzt bringen die Sowjets neue Panzerverbände und schwere Artillerie heran und bereiten einen neuen Sturm auf Memel vor.

Ehe die Kriegsmarine eingriff, sah es schon so aus, als ob Memel verloren sei.

Sowjetpanzer waren in die Aussenstrassen eingedrungen und deutsche Stützpunktbesatzungen wurden eine nach der anderen von Flammenwerfer-Panzern und Stosstruppen zur Aufgabe des Kampfes gezwungen. In letzter Minute griffen die Einheiten der Kriegsmarine ein, zerschossen die angreifenden Panzer und landeten Verstärkungen.

Jetzt wird um die Memelübergänge gekämpft

Südlich der Stadt Memel hat der Russe das Memelland überrannt und kämpft jetzt um die Memel-Übergänge.

Tilsit liegt im Feuer sowjetischer Geschütze. Mit dem Einbruch der Sowjets in den Regierungsbezirk Insterburg wird gerechnet.

Zugleich kommt die Nachricht aus dem Hauptquartier der Heeresgruppe Mitte, dass der Russe auch nördlich Warschau an der Narewfront zum Grossangriff auf die Ostpreussen-Schutzstellung angetreten ist.

Bei Rozan mussten deutsche Linien um mehrere Kilometer zurückverlegt werden und ein Abschnitt der behelfsmässigen Befestigungen ging verloren, an den viele Tausend ostpreussischer Männer und Frauen geschanzt hatten.

Sowjetpanzer stossen auf Libau vor

Sowjetpanzer rollen längs der Küste auf Libau vor und sind nur noch 30 km von dem wichtigen Hafen entfernt.

Gegen den Festungsgürtel von Riga setzen die Sowjets ihre Angriffe Tag und Nacht fort. Bisher sind sie aber noch nicht in die Stadt eingebrochen.

An der Eismeerfront wehren sich deutsche Gebirgsjäger gegen die Umfassungsangriffe überlegener sowjetischer Kräfte. Die an der Fischerhalbinsel gelandeten Sowjettruppen drangen weiter ins Landinnere vor.

Schachts Nichte erhalt von den Schweden Fremdenpass

Die Nichte des früheren Reichsbankpräsidenten Dr. Schacht, Fräulein Sigrid Schacht, hat ihren Posten bei der deutschen Gesandtschaft in Stockholm verlassen und von den schwedischen Behörden einen Fremdenpass erhalten.

Fräulein Schacht, die unter ihren Bekannten in Stockholm seit jeher als Gegnerin der Partei bekannt war, erklärte, sie habe sich nur aus Rücksicht auf ihren Onkel nicht früher offen vom Nationalsozialismus losgesagt.

Schacht: Seine Nichte hat keine Nachricht von ihm

Als Dr. Schacht unter dem Verdacht der Beteiligung am Friedensputsch vom SD verhaftet wurde, habe sie zunächst noch gezögert. „Jetzt bin ich seit Wochen ohne Nachricht über das Schicksal meines Onkels“, so erklärte Fräulein Schacht vor Pressevertretern, „und habe jede Hoffnung aufgegeben“.

Wie bereits gemeldet, wurde Dr. Schacht nach dem 20. Juli vom SD verhaftet, weil Verdacht bestand, dass er sich bereiterklärt hatte, ein wichtiges Amt in der Regierung der Friedensgenerale zu übernehmen. Dr. Schacht war ein enger Freund Dr. Gördelers. Es ist nicht bekannt, ob Dr. Schacht noch in Haft gehalten wird, oder sich unter den Persönlichkeiten befindet, die im Stillen vom SD liquidiert wurden.

Die Nichte Dr. Schachts ist das zweite Mitglied der deutschen Gesandtschaft in Stockholm, das sich jetzt innerhalb einer Woche vom Nationalsozialismus losgesagt hat. Erst vor vier Tagen weigerts sich der 37jährige Legationssekretär bei der deutschen Gesandtschaft in Stockholm, Dr. Kappner, einem Gestellungsbefehl zur Wehrmacht nachzukommen und erhielt gleichfalls von den schwedischen Behörden einen Fremdenpass.

Lebrun bei De Gaulle

Der ehemalige französische Staatspräsident Albert Lebrun stattete soeben dem französischen Regierungschef General de Gaulle einen Besuch ab. Die Unterredung zwischen den beiden französischen Staatsmännern war überaus herzlich.

60 000 Gefangene

Wie das alliierte Oberkommando soeben bekanntgab, hat die 1. Französische Armee seit Beginn der Invasion im Westen 60 000 Gefangene gemacht.

Mitglieder der deutschen Botschaft in Helsinki, die Finnland nach dem Waffenstillstand mit den Sowjets verlassen mussten, treffen im Hafen von Stockholm ein.

Ungarische Ölraffinerien werden ins Reich geschafft

Spezialmaschinen ungarischer Raffinerien in Nyir-Bogdany, Szoreg und Munkacs werden jetzt von deutschen Ingenieuren abmontiert, um zu verhindern, dass sie den vorstossenden Sowjet-Armeen in die Hände fallen.

Die Spezialausrüstung der abmontierten ungarischen Raffinerien soll im Reich als Ersatz für zerstörte Anlagen gebombter deutscher Raffinerien verwendet werden.

Auf diese Weise wird gehofft, wenigstens ein bis zwei der zerstörten deutschen Raffinerien wieder in Betrieb nehmen zu können, da im Reich nicht genügend Ersatzausrüstung hergestellt werden kann.

Von den 24 Ölraffinerien im Reich sind 17 durch die systematische Bombenoffensive der Alliierten völlig stillgelegt, die sieben anderen produzieren nur im beschränkten Umfang. Nicht ein einziges der Treibstoffwerke ist zurzeit in vollem Betrieb.

Die gesamte Treibstoffproduktion im Reich war infolge der Luftangriffe bereits Mitte September auf 2 000 Tonnen pro Tag gesunken, während der tägliche Treibstoffbedarf der Wehrmacht allein 10 000 Tonnen beträgt.

Nr. 180, Freitag, 13. Oktober 1944

NACHRICHTEN FÜR DIE TRUPPE

Aachen-Ost geräumt

Sowjet-Panzer rollen in breiter Front gegen Budapest

Zur gleichen Zeit, da Sowjetpanzer-Verbände in breiter Front über die Ebene zwischen Theiss und Donau auf Budapest zu rollen, hat sich die Lage für die in Ost-Ungarn und Siebenbürgen kämpfenden Truppen durch den Fall der Stadt Grosswardein noch verschlimmert.

Alle Truppen, die noch ostwärts von Debreczin in Siebenbürgen und den Karpaten stehen, laufen Gefahr, durch den Sowjet-Vorstoss, der über Grosswardein gegen die Beskiden geführt wird, abgeschnitten zu werden.

Die deutschen und ungarischen Einheiten in Nord-Siebenbürgen erhielten jetzt Befehl, sich so schnell wie möglich nach Westen zurückzuziehen. Es ist aber fraglich, ob sie noch rechtzeitig aus dem langen Frontvorsprung heraus können. Sie haben mehrere hundert Kilometer zurückzulegen, ehe sie den Anschluss an die bei Budapest stehenden Truppen erreichen.

In der ungarischen Hauptstadt, in der die wildesten Gerüchte über das Herannahen der russisch-rumänischen Armeen umlaufen, verhinderte die Regierung eine allgemeine Räumungspanik durch die amtliche Mitteilung, dass die Regierung in Budapest bleiben werde, komme was da wolle.

Erster Grossangriff auf Memel abgewiesen

Der erste grosse Sowjetangriff auf die Festung Memel wurde gestern mit Hilfe schwerer Schiffsgeschütze der Kriegsmarine abgewiesen.

Siehe Seite 4.

In der Wilhelmstrasse erklärt man nach wie vor, es liege kein Grund zur Annahme vor, dass Ungarn dem Beispiel Rumäniens, Bulgariens und Finnlands folgen und den deutschen Truppen in den Rücken fallen werde.

Von den übrigen Kampfabschnitten im Südosten lagen bis Blattschluss wichtige Nachrichten nur aus Serbien vor.

Belgrad völlig abgeschnitten

Die serbische Hauptstadt Belgrad ist jetzt auf allen Seiten von der Aussenwelt abgeschnitten. In Belgrad leben die Strassenkämpfe mit Tito-Partisanen auf, die bei Nacht in die Stadt einschleichen. Die Sowjets scheinen aber den Sturm auf Belgrad hinauszuschieben, bis ihre Angriffsgruppe, die das Morawatal im Süden Belgrads erreicht hat, nach Norden einschwenken und von der ungeschützten Südseite her eingreifen kann.

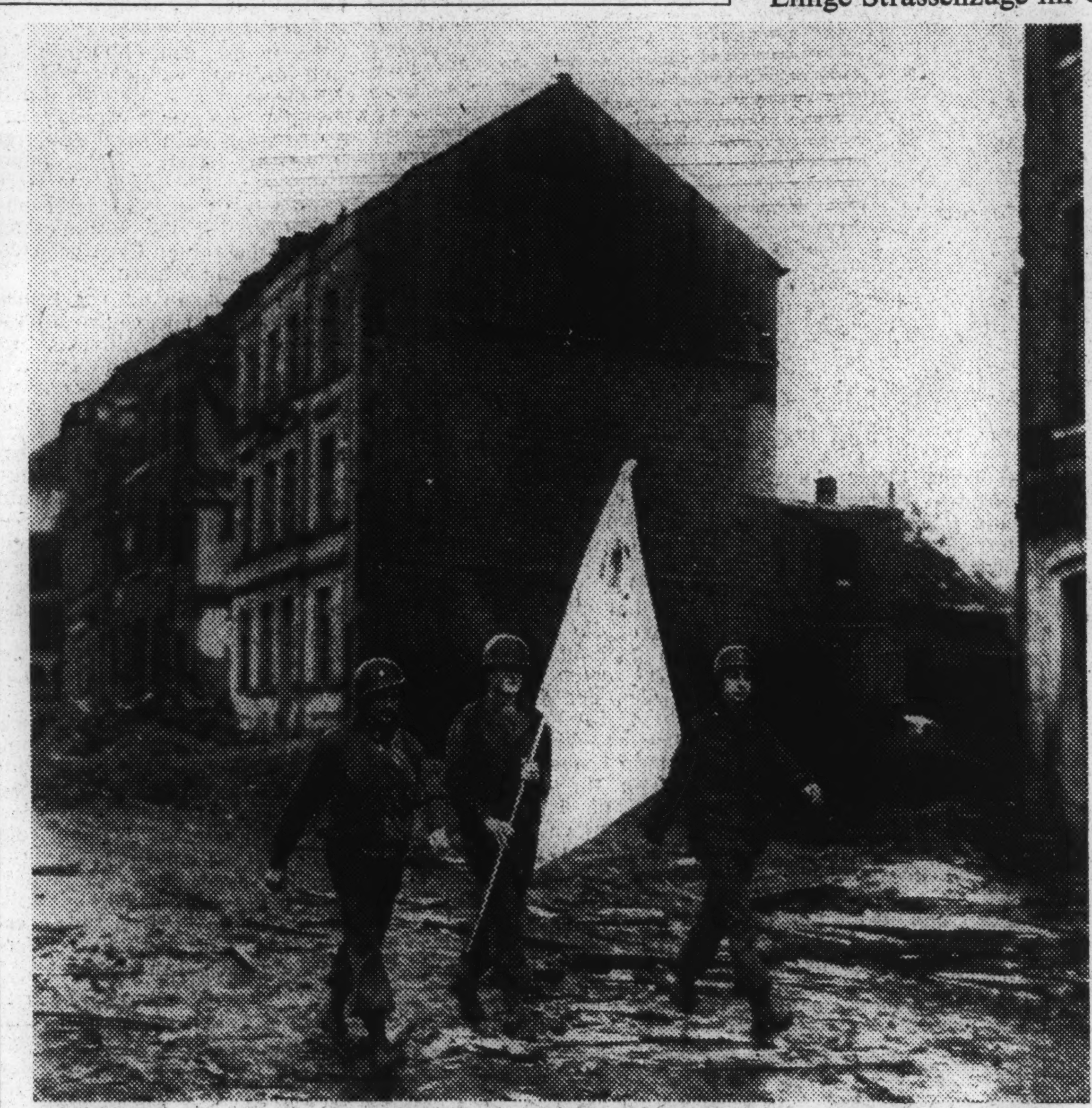
Auf der Donau kämpft sich ein Gruppe der Donauflottille der Kriegsmarine unter Korvettenkapitän Koschu mit 10 Schleppzügen von insgesamt 71 beladenen Leichtern stromaufwärts. Das Geleit hat jetzt Neusatz verlassen und versucht, bis Budapest durchzukommen, ehe die Sowjets die ungarische Hauptstadt erreichen und den ganzen Geleitzug mit seiner wichtigen Ladung an Treibstoff und Lebensmitteln abschneiden.

Heftige Kämpfe vor Bologna

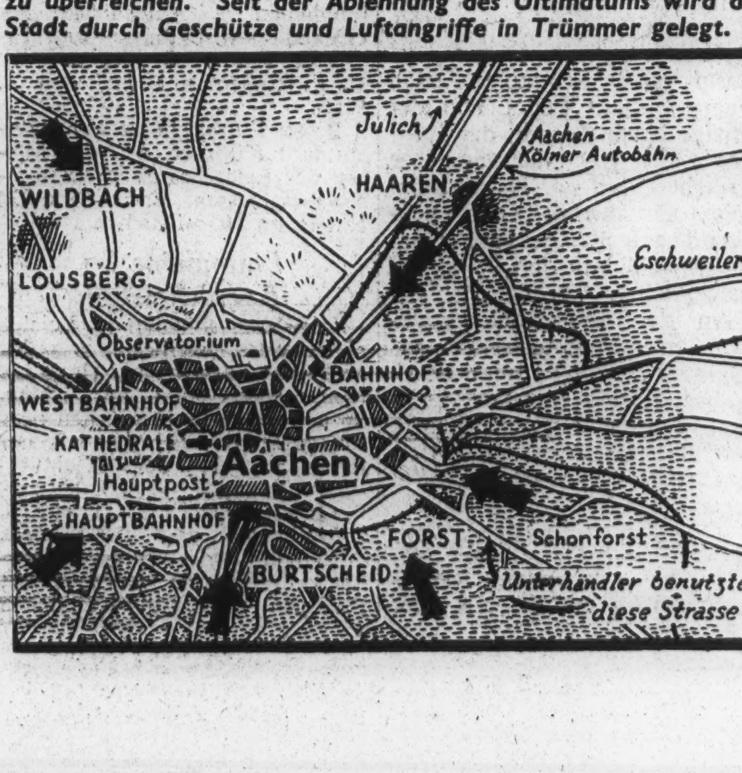
In der Schlacht um Bologna setzten die Alliierten gestern Hunderte von schweren und leichten Kampfflugzeugen ein, die die deutschen Stellungen, Unterkünfte und Munitionslager in den Aussenbezirken der Stadt mit Bomben eindeckten. Der Luftangriff auf Bologna war das schwerste und konzentrierteste Luftbombardement seit Cassino.

Gleichzeitig nehmen die Erdkämpfe südlich und südöstlich Bologna an Heftigkeit zu. Sowohl von der Adria her, entlang der Strasse Rimini-Bologna, wie auch beiderseits der Strasse Florenz-Bologna, greifen alliierte Panzer und Infanterie die deutschen Stellungen auf breiter Front an.

Im Adria-Abschnitt mussten die deutschen Truppen bis unmittelbar südlich Cesena zurückgenommen werden.



Zwei amerikanische Offiziere und ein Soldat marschieren zum Befehlsstand des deutschen Kommandanten in Aachen, um das Ultimatum zur bedingungslosen Übergabe der Stadt zu überreichen. Seit der Ablehnung des Ultimatums wird die Stadt durch Geschütze und Luftangriffe in Trümmer gelegt.



Verstärkungen können die Stadt nicht erreichen

In Rauch und Flammen kämpften die deutschen Soldaten gestern Nacht in den Strassen von Aachen mit amerikanischen Stosstrupps und flammenwerfenden USA-Panzern.

Einige Strassenzüge im Osten der Stadt mussten von den Deutschen geräumt werden, nachdem jedes Haus und jede Mauer von den Geschützen der amerikanischen Panzer niedergelegt wurden.

Nicht ein einziger deutscher Soldat in Aachen hat seit Beginn des Angriffs Schlaf gefunden, während die Amerikaner immer wieder frische Truppen in den Kampf werfen. In vielen Stützpunkten kämpfen die deutschen Besatzungen ohne Proviant und ohne Wasser. Die Qual des Durstes wird erhöht durch den Rauch und feinen Staub, der aus tausenden von zerschossenen Häusern aufwirbelt. Verwundete müssen in den zertrümmerten Häusern und Bunkern ohne Hilfe liegen bleiben. Ärzte und Sanitäter können nicht durch die meterhohen Trümmerhaufen durch, die alle Strassen versperren.

Lebensmittel gehen zu Ende

Tagsüber bahnten alliierte Jagdbomber mit Tiefangriffen der amerikanischen Infanterie und den Panzern einen Weg durch die deutschen Abwehrstellungen. Mit Einbruch der Dunkelheit mussten die Jagdbomber ihre Tiefangriffe abbrechen. Das Feuer aus Hunderten von schweren Geschützen nimmt aber weiter an Heftigkeit zu.

Das Luft- und Artillerie-Bombardement der Alliierten hat schwere Opfer unter der deutschen Besatzung und der zurückgebliebenen Zivilbevölkerung gefordert. Hunderte von Zivilisten liegen in Kellern und Luftschutzbunkern, in denen sie Schutz gesucht hatten, begraben. Die Lebensmittelvorräte für die überlebende Zivilbevölkerung dürften jetzt bald erschöpft sein.

Weitere deutsche Versuche, Nachschub und Verstärkungen nach Aachen zu bringen, wurden aufgegeben, nachdem zwei Kolonnen von Panzern und Infanterie bei Merzbruck auf dem Marsch nach Aachen durch Artilleriefeuer und Tiefangriffe alliierter Jagdbomber zersprengt wurden.

Sprengungen in Rotterdam

Gegenangriffe gegen den amerikanischen Umklammerungsring, die von aussen her unternommen wurden, um die deutsche Besatzung in Aachen zu entlasten, haben die Lage nicht ändern können. Volksgrenadier - Einheiten, unterstützt von Tigerpanzern, konnten nach verlustreichen Kämpfen in Bardenberg eindringen, wurden aber von den

(Fortsetzung Seite 3)

Nr. 180, Freitag,
13. Oktober 1944
NACHRICHTEN FÜR DIE TRUPPE

Aachen-Ost geräumt

Verstärkungen können die Stadt nicht erreichen

In Rauch und Flammen kämpften die deutschen Soldaten gestern Nacht in den Strassen von Aachen mit amerikanischen Stosstrupps und flammenwerfenden USA-Panzern.

Einige Strassenzüge im Osten der Stadt mussten von den Deutschen geräumt werden, nachdem jedes Haus und jede Mauer von den Geschützen der amerikanischen Panzer niedergelegt wurden.

Nicht ein einziger deutscher Soldat in Aachen hat seit Beginn des Angriffs Schlaf gefunden, während die Amerikaner immer wieder frische Truppen in den Kampf werfen. In vielen Stützpunkten kämpfen die deutschen Besatzungen ohne Proviant und ohne Wasser. Die Qual des Durstes wird erhöht durch den Rauch und feinen Staub, der aus tausenden von zerschossenen Häusern aufwirbelt. Verwundete müssen in den zertrümmerten Häusern und Bunkern ohne Hilfe liegen bleiben. Ärzte und Sanitäter können nicht durch die meterhohen Trümmerhaufen durch, die alle Strassen versperren.

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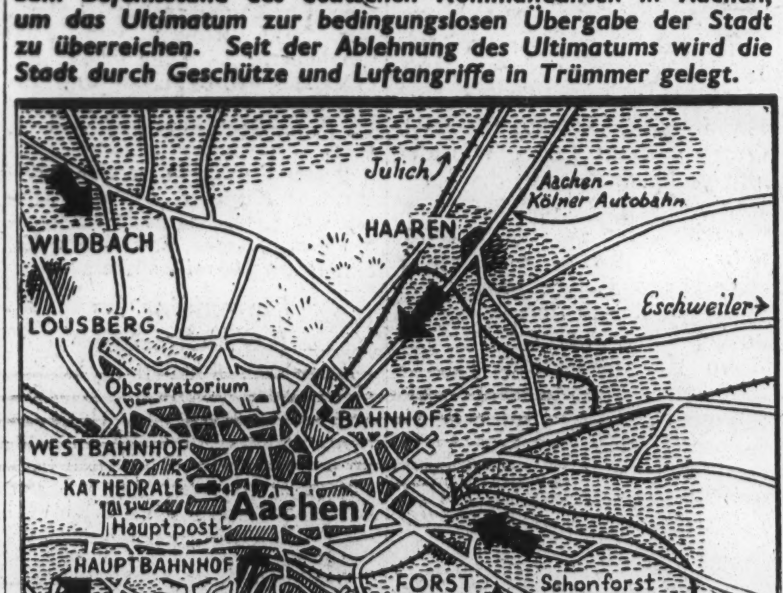
Zwei amerikanische Offiziere und ein Soldat marschieren zum Befehlsstand des deutschen Kommandanten in Aachen, um das Ultimatum zur bedingungslosen Übergabe der Stadt zu überreichen. Seit der Ablehnung des Ultimatums wird die Stadt durch Geschütze und Luftangriffe in Trümmer gelegt.



Sowjet-Panzer rollen in breiter Front gegen Budapest

Zur gleichen Zeit, da Sowjetpanzer-Verbände in breiter Front über die Ebene zwischen Theiss und Donau auf Budapest zu rollen, hat sich die Lage für die in Ost-Ungarn und Siebenbürgen kämpfenden Truppen durch den Fall dpr Stadt Grosswardein noch verschlimmert.

Alle Truppen, die noch ostwärts von Debreczin in Siebenbürgen und den Karpaten stehen, laufen Gefahr, durch den Sowjet-Vorstoss, der über Grosswardein gegen die Beskiden geführt wird, abgeschnitten zu werden.

Die deutschen und ungarischen Einheiten in Nord-Siebenbürgen erhielten jetzt Befehl, sich so schnell wie möglich nach Westen zurückzuziehen. Es ist aber fraglich, ob sie noch rechtzeitig aus dem langen Frontvorsprung heraus können. Sie haben mehrere hundert Kilometer zurückzulegen, ehe sie den Anschluss an die bei Budapest stehenden Truppen erreichen.

In der ungarischen Hauptstadt, in der die wildesten Gerüchte über das Herannahen der russisch-rumänischen Armeen umlaufen, verhinderte die Regierung eine allgemeine Räumungspanik durch die amtliche Mitteilung, dass die Regierung in Budapest bleiben werde, komme was da wolle.

In der Wilhelmstrasse erklärt man nach wie vor, es liege kein Grund zur Annahme vor, dass Ungarn dem Beispiel Rumäniens, Bulgariens und Finnlands folgen und den deutschen Truppen in den Rücken fallen werde.

Von den übrigen Kampfabschnitten im Südosten lagen bis Blattschluss wichtige Nachrichten nur aus Serbien vor.

Belgrad völlig abgeschnitten

Die serbische Hauptstadt Belgrad ist jetzt auf allen Seiten von der Aussenwelt abgeschnitten. In Belgrad leben die Strassenkämpfe mit Tito-Partisanen auf, die bei Nacht in die Stadt einschleichen. Die Sowjets scheinen aber den Sturm auf Belgrad hinauszuschieben, bis ihre Angriffsgruppe, die das Morawatal im Süden Belgrads erreicht hat, nach Norden einschwenken und von der ungeschützten Südseite her eingreifen kann.

Auf der Donau kämpft sich ein Gruppe der Donauflottille der Kriegsmarine unter Korvettenkapitän Koschu mit 10 Schleppzügen von insgesamt 71 beladenen Leichtern stromaufwärts. Das Geleit hat jetzt Neusatz verlassen und versucht, bis Budapest durchzukommen, ehe die Sowjets die ungarische Hauptstadt erreichen und den ganzen Geleitzug mit seiner wichtigen Ladung an Treibstoff und Lebensmitteln abschneiden.

Erster Grossangriff auf Memel abgewiesen

Der erste grosse Sowjetangriff auf die Festung Memel wurde gestern mit Hilfe schwerer Schiffsgeschütze der Kriegsmarine abgewiesen.

Siehe Seite 4.

Heftige Kämpfe vor Bologna

In der Schlacht um Bologna setzten die Alliierten gestern Hunderte von schweren und leichten Kampfflugzeugen ein, die die deutschen Stellungen, Unterkünfte und Munitionslager in den Aussenbezirken der Stadt mit Bomben eindeckten. Der Luftangriff auf Bologna war das schwerste und konzentrierteste Luftbombardement seit Cassino.

Gleichzeitig nehmen die Erdkämpfe südlich und südöstlich Bologna an Heftigkeit zu. Sowohl von der Adria her, entlang der Strasse Rimini-Bologna, wie auch beiderseits der Strasse Florenz-Bologna, greifen alliierte Panzer und Infanterie die deutschen Stellungen auf breiter Front an.

Im Adria-Abschnitt mussten die deutschen Truppen bis unmittelbar südlich Cesena zurückgenommen werden.

Herr Bormann baut ab

EIN KAMERAD ZUR LAGE

WENN man sich den Rechenschaftsbericht ansieht, den Herr Martin Bormann veröffentlicht hat, über den totalen Kriegseinsatz der NSDAP, dann kann man wirklich erst einmal denken: da ist ein Wunder geschehen.

Denn wenn man sieht, was da alles abgebaut wird, und eingeschränkt, und gekürzt bei der Partei und ihren angeschlossenen Gliederungen — dann hat man den Eindruck: Für die 1,7 Millionen Ukgestellter Amtswalter der Partei ist jetzt nicht mehr genug Arbeit übrig. Die werden jetzt womöglich frei für den Dienst an der Front wie ganz gewöhnliche Volksgenossen . . .

Also ganz so schlimm ist die Sache bei näherem Hinsehen wieder nicht. Der Herr Bormann hat zwar alle die schönen Massnahmen treffen müssen, wie „Einschränkung der Ordensverleihung“ und „Einstellung der Arbeiten forschender und planender Natur“— das hat sich bei der vorherrschenden Stimmung der gewöhnlichen Volksgenossen wohl nicht vermeiden lassen. Aber deswegen ist Herr Bormann seinen Grundsätzen und der NS-Idee nicht wirklich untreu geworden.

* * *

Herr Bormann ist und bleibt ein Idealist. Und wenn man daran glaubt, aus rein idealistischen Gründen, dass dem Volk das Gedankengut der Partei erhalten bleiben muss — wenn man also, praktisch gesprochen, denkt: die eine Katastrophe ist noch nicht genug, und wenn das deutsche Volk die eine Katastrophe hinter sich hat, dann muss es wieder von vorne anfangen, mit dem selben Schwindel — wenn man dieser Meinung ist, dann muss man logischerweise dafür sorgen, dass die mühsam aufgebaute Partei-Elite erhalten bleibt. Die Leute, die man mit so viel Mühe den ganzen Krieg hindurch am Leben erhalten hat, auf besonders zu dem Zweck erfundenen bombensicheren Posten — die sind doch zu kostbar. Denen ihr Leben schmeisst man doch nicht noch in letzter Minute zum Fenster raus. Dafür gibt es doch immernoch weniger kostbare Volksgenossen.

Und jetzt, wo schon diese weniger kostbaren Volksgenossen keine rechte Lust mehr haben, sich ohne Sinn und Verstand abschlachten zu lassen, bloss damit der Spass noch ein bisschen länger dauert — da kann man wirklich nicht verlangen, dass die Uk-gestellten Herren von der Partei plötzlich sterben gehen sollen. Wo sollte man denn da hinkommen . . .

* * *

Aber anderseits hat die engere Führerclique nicht umhin gekonnt, einzusehen, dass eine gewisse Rücksicht genommen werden muss auf das Geschrei von den unvernünftigen Volksgenossen, die nun mal nicht einsehen wollen, dass die 1,7 Millionen von Ukgestellten Parteibeamten eben zu wertvoll sind, dass man die doch nicht an die Front schicken kann, dass das doch nicht die Leute sind die sterben, sondern die Leute, für die gestorben wird.

Er ist und bleibt ein Idealist

Es ist keine kleine Aufgabe, diesen beiden Notwendigkeiten gleichzeitig Rechnung zu tragen. Aber Herr Bormann hat in unermüdlichem Einsatz die Lösung gefunden :

Einerseits werden Parteidienststellen abgebaut — und andererseits hat Herr Bormann unauffällig neue Posten geschaffen für die abgebauten Parteibeamten.

* * *

Man staunt wirklich, wenn man sieht, was in Herr Bormanns Plan alles vereinfacht und zusammengelegt worden ist. Die SA zum Beispiel.

Die SA ist vollkommen umorganisiert, und zwar auf der Grundlage der Gaue. Das ist eine bedeutende Vereinfachung, und es wird jedem einleuchten, dass dadurch eine Menge Personal frei werden muss, für die Fronten.

Aber anderseits braucht man keine Angst zu haben, dass tatsächlich die bewährten Heimatkrieger von der SA plötzlich an der Front auftauchen. Denn bisher hat es 20 SA-Gruppen gegeben, die die Verwaltungsarbeit gemacht haben, und jetzt gibt es einen Verwaltungsstab für jeden der 42 Gaue — das macht 42 SA-Verwaltungsstäbe.

Dieselbe Vereinfachung und Zusammenlegung hat sich Herr Bormann für das NSKK ausgedacht, da hat es bisher 25 Motor-Gruppen gegeben — und jetzt sind das eben auch 42 geworden. Eine für jeden Gau.

Da kann man also ruhig eine Menge Leute abbauen beim Deutschen Volksbildungswerk oder bei einer Dienststelle, die bis jetzt täglich 14 Stunden lang Hitler-Jugend-Leistungsabzeichen ausgeteilt hat oder sowas — die kommen alle irgendwo unter. Keine Bange.

Schliesslich bekommt jetzt durch Herrn Bormann jeder von den 930 Kreisen seinen eigenen „Kreisbeauftragten für die Heimarbeit“ komplett mit Stab. Und einen „Jugendberufswart“ ebenfalls mit Stab. Da können Tausende von den entlassenen DAF-Beamten unterkommen, und kein Mensch merkt etwas. Denkt Herr Bormann. . . .

* * *

So kann man stundenlang aufzählen, was alles abgebaut worden ist, nach diesem totalsten aller totalen Mobilisierungspläne der Partei — und wo es dann wieder aufgebaut worden ist.

Sogar die ganz hohen Tiere sind abgebaut worden : Wie die NS-Gemeinschaft „Kraft durch Freude“ eingestellt worden ist, da ist doch auch der Leiter frei geworden, Herr Dr. Bodo Lafferentz. Der abgebaute Herr Lafferentz ist jetzt Sonderbevollmächtiger für die Evakuierung aus den bedrohten Grenzgebieten im Osten und Westen.

Herr Bormann ist vor keiner noch so einschneidenden Massnahme zurückgeschreckt: In Ostpreussen, und in anderen Grenzgauen, da sind sogar sämtliche Beamte der Gauleitung, der Gauverwaltung der DAF und der Kreisleitungen, die gerade dabei waren, ihren sogenannten Fronteinsatz abzuleisten (drei Monate pro forma in der Etappe) — von der „Front“ zurückgeholt worden. Die müssen jetzt im Reich die Schanzarbeiten und den übrigen Notdienst beaufsichtigen. . .

* * *

Also man braucht wirklich keine Angst zu haben: wenns nach Herrn Bormann geht, dann fällt einerseits der gewöhnliche Volksgenosse glatt auf den Schwindel rein, und glaubt, die Partei-Parasiten müssen jetzt wirklich doch noch ran — und anderseits bleibt dem deutschen Volk die kostbare Führer-Elite erhalten. Zur beliebigen Verwending nach dem Kriege. . . .

Oblt. J.v.Ö.

Granatsplitter

HAUPTMANN Heinz-Wolfgang Schnaufer, Gruppenkommandeur im NJG 1, errang soeben seinen 100. Nachtjagdsieg. Damit ist Hauptmann Schnaufer nach Oberstleutnant Lents Tod der einzige Nachtjäger in der Luftwaffe, der 100 Nachtjagdsiege erreicht hat. Hauptmann Schnaufer dürfte in den nächsten Tagen als 21. Soldat der Wehrmacht mit den Brillanten ausgezeichnet werden.

An den 100 Nachtjagdabschüssen waren ebenfalls erfolgreich beteiligt : der Bordfunker, Ritterkreuzträger Leutnant Friedrich Rumpelhardt, und der Bordschütze, Ritterkreuzträger Oberfeldwebel Wilhelm Gänsler.

Ringen um Ringe

Das Opferschiessen für Zehnermannschaften auf die KK 12er Ringscheibe in Lübeck, gewann die Forschungsanstalt Lübeck mit 2033 Ringen von 2400 möglichen. Angehörige des Grenadier-Ausbildungs- und Ersatz-Bataillons 6 kamen mit 1967 Ringen nur auf den 2. Platz.

Bester Einzelschütze war Oberleutnant Küpfner, der neue Meister des Ersatzheeres im Armeegewehrschiessen. Er erziehlte 220 Ringe von 240 möglichen.

Einmaleins im Karnickelstall

Kaninchenschnüffler des Reichsnährstandes werden in den nächsten Tagen von Haus zu Haus gehen und nachprüfen, ob jemand mehr Kaninchen oder sonstiges Kleinvieh hat als der Reichsfachwart der Kleintierzucht erlaubt.

An Gänsen, Enten, Hühnern, Truthühnern und Perlhühnern dürfen nur soviel Jungtiere vorhanden sein, als der Haushalt Personen zählt, an Kaninchen höchstens die Würfe von zwei Zuchtkaninchen. Wer mehr hat, macht sich strafbar und seine Kleintiere werden beschlagnahmt.

Kravatten-Robert kriegt Schlips mit'm Pfiff

Zwei Dutzend exotische Seidenschlipse hat Dr. Robert Ley von dem Kravattenfachmann Pg. Dr. Heinrich Franz Roeckl aus Anlass von Roeckls Ernennung zum Leiter der Reichsgruppe Handel erhalten.

Dr. Ley hat die 24 neuen Roeckl-Kravatten sofort seiner Kravatten-Sammlung einverleibt, der grössten Kravatten-Sammlung Deutschlands, von der er stets eine Auswahl auch auf Reisen in einem Spezialkoffer mit sich führt.

Die neuen Roeckl-Kravatten sind ganz was Besonderes. Sie zeigen unter einem geschmackvollen Muster galante Darstellungen, die durch die besondere Webart nur dann zu sehen sind, wenn man die Kravatte schräg gegen das Licht hält.

DIE LETZTEN 21 TAGE

19 September : Englische Panzer erreichen den Rhein bei Nimwegen.

21. September : Rheinbrücke in Nimwegen fällt unbeschädigt in alliierte Hände.

22. September : Deutsche Besatzung in Boulogne stellt den Kampf ein. — Reval von Sowjets genommen. — Rimini gefallen.

23. September : Dortmund-Ems-Kanal durch Luftangriff ausser Betrieb gesetzt.

25. September : Alliierte Flugzeuge werfen für Fremdarbeiter Hunderttausende von Brandpäckchen über ganz Westdeutschland ab.

1. Oktober : Calais stellt den Kampf ein.

2. Oktober : Amerikaner durchbrechen Westwall bei Palenberg.

3. Oktober : Alliierte Bomber sprengen Deich bei Westkapelle ; die Insel Walcheren überschwemmt.

4. Oktober : Sowjets 30 km von Belgrad.

5. Oktober : Angriff 10 britischer Divisionen zwischen Arnheim und Nimwegen kommt geplantem deutschen Gegenangriff zur Befreiung der 15. Armee zuvor.—Anglo-amerikanische Truppen landen in Griechenland, erobern Patras.

6. Oktober : Kanadier überqueren Leopold-Kanal, Briten errichten Brückenkopf über Niederrhein bei Wageningen.

7. Oktober : Erste Panzerschlacht auf deutschem Boden, Amerikaner nehmen Herbach, Merkstein, Alsdorf und Baesweiler. — Über 3 000 Bomber und 2 000 Jäger greifen an einem Tage Deutschland an.

8. Oktober : Sowjetoffensive in Litauen : Libau, Memel und Tilsit unmittelbar bedroht.

9. Oktober : USA-Panzer in den Strassen Aachens. Am Südufer der Schelde landen Kanadier überraschend im Rücken der deutschen Truppen. — Sowjets stehen nur noch 80 km von Budapest.

10. Oktober : Amerikanisches Ultimatum an den Kommandanten von Aachen : bedingungslose Übergabe bis Mittwoch morgen, sonst erfolgt Zerstörung der Stadt — An der Scheldemündung erfolgen neue kanadische Landungen. — Sowjets erreichen Ostsee nördlich und südlich von Memel. — Engländer besetzen Korinth.

11. Oktober : Artillerie- und Luftbombardement legt Aachen nach Ablauf des alliierten Ultimatums in Trümmer. Doppelter schwerer Luftangriff auf Köln, weitere Angriffe auf Koblenz, Pforzheim, Aschaffenburg, Duisburg und Düsseldorf. — Endkampf um Memel ; Sowjet-Panzer stossen tiefer nach Ostpreussen hinein. — Im Süden nehmen Sowjets die ungarischen Grossstädte Szeged und Klausenburg, bedrohen Debreczin. — An der Italienfront stehen die Anglo-Amerikaner 15 km vor Bologna.

Vor vier Jahren—

„Der Feldzug im Westen hat das Rheinland vor dem Schrecken des Kriegs bewahrt.“

Dr. Goebbels, „Das Reich“, 6.10.40

und heute

„Jedes Haus muss einer Festung gleichen, sollte es dem Feind gelingen, weiter auf dem Boden des Vaterlandes vorzudringen.“

Dr. Goebbels, vor der Gefolgschaft eines rheinländischen Industriebetriebes. Anfang Oktober, 1944.

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„Österreich“ soll ausgemerzt werden

NSV übernimmt Wehrmachtheime für Offiziere

Auf Anordnung des Reichsführers-SS und BdE Heinrich Himmler werden in Zukunft alle Heime für kriegsversehrte Offiziere der Wehrmacht von der NSV übernommen und verwaltet werden, anstatt. wie bisher, von Wehrmachtfürsorge und Versorgungsoffizieren.

Damit wird der Versuch, der von der NSV in Marburg mit dem Heim für kriegsversehrte Offiziere gemacht wurde, jetzt zur allgemeinen Praxis und auf das ganze Reichsgebiet ausgedehnt werden.

Diese neue Anordnung des Reichsführers-SS verfolgt einen doppelten Zweck:

1) Erleichterung der Überwachung entlassener Offiziere durch die Partei, und

2) Schaffung von Posten für Parteibeamte, die den Gefahren der Kampffront entzogen und für wichtige Aufgaben der Nachkriegszeit erhalten werden sollen.

Hohe Preise sollen Produktion anfeuern

Geldpreise von 250 000 Mark für Betriebsvorschläge werden jetzt von der DAF ausgesetzt, um die abgesunkene Rüstungsproduktion neu anzukurbeln. In den Betrieben soll dadurch, wie es amtlich heisst, einfacher, schneller und leichter produziert werden.

Jedes Gefolgschaftsmitglied kann seinen Verbesserungsvorschlag über den DAF-Beauftragten bis zum 31. Dezember einreichen. Die besten Vorschläge erhalten je nach ihrer Brauchbarkeit für die Rüstung Geldpreise, und zwar:

1. Hauptpreis von 10 000 Mark, 3 weitere Hauptpreise zu je 5 000 Mark, 25 Preise zu je 3 000 Mark, 50 Preise zu je 1 000 Mark, 100 Preise zu je 500 Mark und 500 Trostpreise zu je 100 Mark.

Für sie ist der Krieg zu Ende: Deutsche Soldaten, die von den Alliierten bei der Einnahme von Nieuwstadt in Holland gefangen genommen wurden, auf dem Weg in ein Auffangslager hinter der Front.

Frauen bewachen Fremdarbeiter

Eine weibliche Landwacht wird jetzt auch in Thüringen gebildet, um den schwachen Polizeikräften bei der Überwachung von Fremdarbeitern zu helfen.

Die Frauen der Landwacht erhalten Waffen und werden die gleichen Armbinden tragen wie ihre männlichen Kameraden.

Von Ausbildern der nächsten Heeres-Ersatzeinheiten werden die Frauen sowohl im Waffengebrauch als auch in Jiu-Jitsu unterrichtet werden.

Noch ein Polizeigeneral erhält Frontkommando

Starken Unwillen erregt in Kreisen des OKH die Absicht des Reichsführers SS und BdE, jetzt auch SS-Obergruppenführer und General der Polizei Udo von Woyrsch aus seinem Stabe zum Befehlshaber eines Frontabschnitts zu ernennen, kurz nachdem er SS-Obergruppenführer von dem Bach-Zalewski zum Befehlshaber in Warschau und SS-Obergruppenführer Hermann Hoefle zum Befehlshaber in der Slowakei ernennen liess.

Wie verlautet, soll SS-Obergruppenführer Udo von Woyrsch zum Nachfolger des Generals der Inf. Wilhelm Wegener ausersehen sein, der als kommandierender General eines Armeekorps an der Windau in Kurland gefallen ist.

Ebenso wie die SS-Obergruppenführer von dem Bach-Zalewski und Hoefle ist SS-Obergruppenführer von Woyrsch ein aus der allgemeinen SS hervorgegangener Polizeioffizier, der keine militärische Erfahrung besitzt. Nach Ansicht des deutschen Offizierkorps ist von Woyrsch schon dadurch unwürdig, eine Heereseinheit zu befehligen, weil er im Sommer 1942, während er als Höherer SS- und Polizeiführer Elbe die Polizei im Bezirk Lemberg reorganisierte. an den Sexualmorden an einer Anzahl von polnischen Offiziersfrauen in Mikolajow beteiligt gewesen war.

Reichsbehörde gegen kleine Kaufleute

Neue Anstrengungen, um die Worte „Österreich“ und „österreichisch“ überall auszumerzen, werden jetzt von den Reichsbehörden in den Donau-Alpengauen gemacht.

Diese Massnahmen werden getroffen, weil die Behörden festgestellt haben, dass in letzter Zeit zahlreiche kleine Kaufleute und Geschäftsinhaber das Wort „österreichisch“ in irgendeiner Form in ihre Firmenschilder aufnehmen. Ebenso wird in den Donau-Alpengauen immer mehr beobachtet, dass in den Schaufenstern der Läden Aufschriften wie „echt österreichische Erzeugnisse “auffallend zunehmen.

Österreichertum lebt fort

Dieses demonstrative Herausstellen des Österreichertums wird von den Behörden als offene Kundgebung reichsfeindlicher Gesinnung und geradezu als politische Werbe-Aktion für den Gedanken österreichischer Selbständigkeit angesehen.

Um diese österreichische Propaganda einzudämmen, ist jetzt einer Reihe von Grossunternehmen, wie der Österreichischen Kredit A.G., Wien, der Österreichischen Automobilfabrik, Wien und Graz, und der Österreichischen Magnesit A.G., Radentheim-Kärnten, nahegelegt worden, ihre Namen zu ändern und damit kleineren Unternehmen, die sich als österreichische Firmen bezeichnen, mit gutem Beispiel voranzugehen.

Sechs, die's wieder mal geschafft haben

Wie jede Woche geben wir auch diesmal die Namen einiger Parteiführer bekannt, die in den letzten Tagen von ihrem sogenannten Fronteinsatz zurückgekehrt sind, um ihre politische Tätigkeit im Reich als Motor des Umstellungsprozesses auf den totalen Krieg wieder aufzunehmen.

Nach dreimonatigem Austausch in der Etappe heimgekehrt und bis Kriegsende Uk-gestellt sind:

Kreisleiter Ambruschitz, Kreis Wienthal, Wien; SA-Sturmbannführer Franz Wieting, Stadtverwaltungsdirektor Kattowitz; Kreisamtsleiter Schweitzer, Leiter des Kreisamtes der NSV Hellweg, Westfalen; Kreisobmann der DAF, Stiller, Hellweg, Westfalen; Kreis-Propagandaleiter Thoma, Wallern, Gau Bayreuth, und Gaupresse-Amtsleiter Helmut Petersen, Wien.

Zwei Eichenlaubträger

Das Eichenlaub zum Ritterkreuz des Eisernen Kreuzes erhielten:

Major Gerhard Behnke. Kommandeur einer Sturmgeschütz-Brigade und

Hauptmann Wilhelm Kohler, Ordnonanz - Offizier in einer Panzer - Division aus den deutschen Donau-Gauen.

Sportmeldungen

Tschammerpokal-Sieger geht 0 : 5 ein

Der letzte Tschammerpokal-Sieger, Vienna, bekam in Wien von Rapid 0 : 5 aufs Dach und auch die Austria verlor gegen Floridsdorfer AC 0 : 1 Wacker gewann in Meidling 1 : 0.

In der Wiener Fussball-Tabelle führt Wacker weiter mit 7:1 Punkten vor Rapid, Floridsdorf und Admira mit je 6:2 Zählern.

6:0 siegte der Münchner Fussball-Gau-Meister FC Bayern gegen Wacker-München. Siemetsmeier war weitaus der beste Spieler auf dem Felde, er schoss auch drei Tore.

Damit haben die „Rothosen“ ihr 5.Gauspiel gewonnen, ohne eine Punkteinbusse zu erleiden.

Absagen gab es in allen Gauen die Menge. Auch in Hessen-Nassau mitsamt seinen 50 (!) „Gauklassen“-Vereinen konnten nur wenige Spiele durchgeführt werden. Der Gaumeister Kickers-Offenbach besiegte VfB Offenbach 2 : 0.

In Nord-Bayern gab es nur ein einziges Fussballspiel und das war ein Freundschaftstreffen, in dem Waldhof-Mannheim 4:1 gegen Spvg.Seckenheim gewann.

SV Villach holte sich in Klagenfurt das Endspiel um den „10. Oktober Pokal“ 4:3 gegen KSG KAC Rapid.

Fast verhundertfacht hat sich in zehn Jahren die Mitgliederzahl der deutschen Lebensrettungs-Gesellschaf im Bezirkn Löbau, die in 92 Gemeinden 3 600 Mitglieder besitzt, von denen viele gefallen oder schwer versehrt sind.

Womit sich heutzutage sogenannte Lehrgäng edes NSRL beschäftigen, zeigt der eben abgeschlossene Schwimmlehrgang in Oberschlesien, wo einfach elementarster Schwimmunterricht erteilt wurde, nichts weiter.

76 Teilnehmer bekamen das Freischwimmzeugnis, 22 legten die Fahrtenschwimmerprüfung ab. Sehr erfreulich, aber dazu genügt schliesslich ein Schwimmlehrer oder ein gut schwimmkundiges Vereinsmitglied. Dazu braucht man keine kostspieligen NSRL-Lehrgänge, erst recht nicht im 6. Kriegsjahr.

Der Handball-Kriegspokal des Gaus Westfalen wurde in Gevelsberg entschieden. KSG Hagen besiegte die Eintracht-Brambauer 9 : 6.

* * *

Nur 80 Punkte blieben die Mädel des Wiener AC bei ihrem letzten Versuch zur deutschen Vereinsmeisterschaft hinter ihrer bisher besten Leistung von 11 145 Punkten zurück. Die Mädel des WAC stehen in der Reichsliste obenan.

Die beste unter ihnen war die deutsche Jugendmeisterin Boltzmann, die im Speerwerfen 38,49 und im Kugelstossen 11,29m erreichte.

Eine neue Kriegs-Sport-Gemeinschaft haben in München die Reichsbahn SG, SGOP und TV Jahn gebildet. Auch die Post SG und der TV Milbertshofen haben sich zusammengetan. Das Wirkungsfeld dieser neuen KSG s wird in der Leichtathletik liegen.

* * *

Der Berliner Hockey Club schlug SKG BSC Blau-Weiss 4:1, Burgund-Astoria 1:0. Auch die Frauen des BHC gewann en 4:0 über Blau-Weiss.

In Hamburg sollen 16 Frauen- und Mädelmannschaften an der Hockeyrunde teilnehmen. Eine Männermannschaft gibt es auch im Gau Hamburg nicht mehr.

* * *

An den Rundenkämpfen im Kleinkaliberschiessen mit der Gebrauchswaffe nahmen im Gau Sachsen 353 Mannschaften teil. Am besten schnitten die Leipziger Schützengesellschaf und die Reichsbahn SG Dresden ab, doch werden die Ergebnisse nicht veröffentlicht.

Gladiator

Schweizer verurteilen fünf Deutsche

Fünf Reichsdeutsche sind unter den 16 Verurteilten, die von einem Schweizer Kriegsgericht wegen Spionage und Verrat militärischer Geheimnisse zu schweren Strafen verurteilt wurden.

Die Angeklagten waren Mitglieder einer weitverzweigten Spionageorganisation, die sich über die ganze Schweiz erstreckte und seit 1941 tätig war.

Unter den drei zum Tode Verurteilten befindet sich ein Reichsdeutscher, Ferdinand Infanger, Automechaniker aus Engelberg, wohnhaft in Mannheim, der in Abwesenheit zum Tod durch Erschiessen verurteilt wurde.

Zwei Reichsdeutsche wurden zu lebenslänglichem Zuchthaus und 15 Jahren Aufenthaltsverbot Verurteilt. Es sind der 33jährige Friseur Wilhelm Gebhard, wohnhaft in Zürich, und der 34jährige Dr. rer. pol. Johann Heinrich aus Aachen.

Zwei weitere Reichsdeutsche wurden zu längeren Zuchthausstrafen verurteilt.

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Szeged und Klausenburg gefallen

Sowjets nehmen zwei ungarische Grosstädte

Zwei ungarische Grosstädte Szeged und Klausenburg wurden gestern fast gleichzeitig von den Sowjets genommen.

Szeged, die zweitgrösste ungarische Stadt, war das Kernbollwerk der Theiss-Stellung. Von Szeged aus stossen jetzt die Sowjetpanzer auf der besten ungarischen Rollbahn gegen Budapest.

Klausenburg, die Hauptstadt von Ungarisch-Siebenbürgen, sicherte bisher den Rücken der deutschen und ungarischen Truppen, die ostwärts und nördlich von Klausenburg die Karpatenpässe verteidigen.

Auch die drittgrösste ungarische Stadt, Debreczin, ist in unmittelbarer Gefahr, Sowjetpanzer sind in die Stadt eingedrungen, in deren Strassen noch gekämpft wird. Westlich von Debreczin wird eine grosse Panzerschlacht ausgetragen, die über das Schicksal von ganz Ost-Ungarn entscheiden wird. Eine sowjetische Panzerarmee, die nach Norden vorstösst, um alle deutschen und ungarischen Truppen in Ostungarn abzuschneiden, wird von deutschen Panzern in den Flanken angegriffen.

Kecskemet bedroht

Zugleich ist gestern die Bedrohung von Budapest noch stärker geworden. Panzerverbände der Sowjets, die bei Csongrad die Theiss überschritten hatten, sind tief in Ungarn bis zur Stadt Kecskemet eingedrungen. Kecskemet, ein wichtiger Strassenknotenpunkt, liegt nur 75 km südostwärts von Budapest.

In weiten Gebieten Ungarns hat eine Massenflucht von Regierungsbeamten und Grundbesitzern eingesetzt. Überall hindert der Flüchtlingsstrom die militärischen Transporte.

Für das ganze Gebiet ostwärts der Donau hat der ungarische Regierungskommissar für die Kampfzone, Graf Bela Bethlen, den Flüchtlingen erlaubt, Privatkraftwagen und alle anderen Kraftfahrzeuge zur schnelleren Evakuierung zu benutzen. Die ungarische Armee gibt zu diesem Zweck Treibstoff an die Wagenbesitzer ab.

Im Hauptquartier der Heeresgruppe Süd sieht man in dieser Massnahme, die der Zivilbevölkerung Treibstoff liefert, den die Wehrmacht dringend nötig hat eine weitere Bestätigung dafür, dass die ungarische Regierung ihre kriegswichtigen Bestände nicht weiter schont, da sie mit dem baldigen Ausscheiden aus dem Kriege rechnet.

Aus den übrigen Kampfgebieten im Südosten wird ferner gemeldet:

SERBIEN:

Sowjettruppen und Titopartisanen haben jetzt die Eisenbahn Belgrad-Nisch auf breiter Front erreicht. An der serbisch-bulgarischen Grenze stehen deutsche Truppen in schweren Kämpfen mit vordringenden bulgarischen Truppen.

ALBANIEN:

Alliierte Truppen, die vor wenigen Tagen an der albanischen Küste nicht weit von der Insel Korfu gelandet waren, haben jetzt die albanische Stadt Sarane genommen. Die deutsche Besatzung in Stärke von 500 Mann gab sich gefangen. Von der Hafenstadt Sarane gehen zwei Eisenbahnlinien ins Innere Albaniens, davon eine nach der Hauptstadt Tirana.

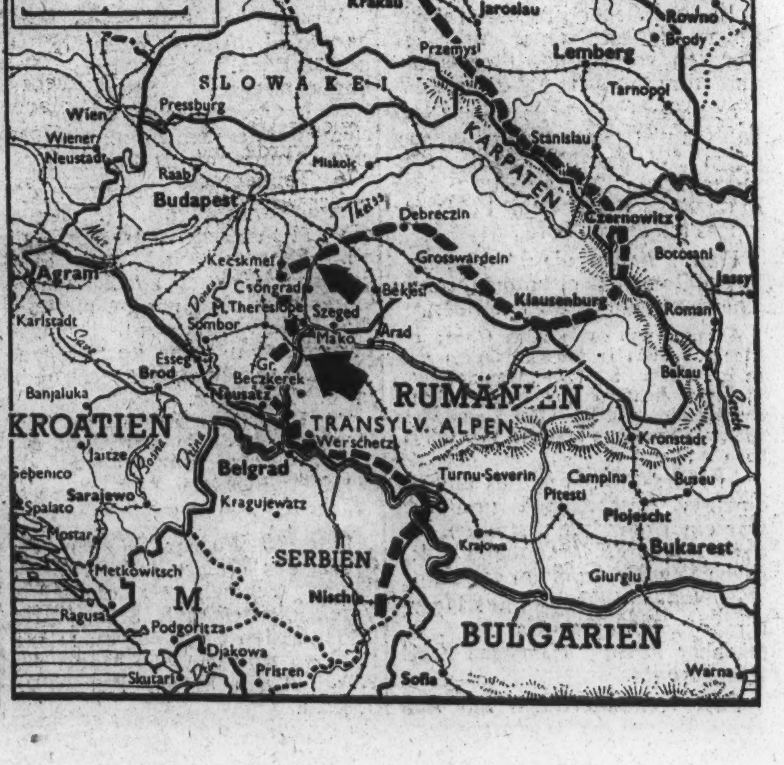
Deckungsgräben auf eigene Kosten

Diejenigen, die keinen Luftschutzkeller haben und bei Fliegeralarm in LS-Gräben Deckung suchen, müssen laut Anordnung von Reichsmarschall Göring diese LS-Deckungsgräben selber dauernd instandhalten.

Öffentliche Deckungsgräben müssen von den Gemeinden auf eigene Kosten unterhalten werden, während für die LS-Deckungsgräben des Werkluftschutzes die Betriebe die Kosten tragen müssen.

Post an Internierte in Spanien

Briefsendungen an internierte Wehrmachtangehörige in Spanien, die mit dem Vermerk „Interniertensendung" bezeichnet sind, können zur Beförderung durch Luftpost angenommen werden. Einlieferungen gegen Entrichtung der Luftpostgebühr von 10 Pfennig für je 20 Gramm an den Postschalter.



Amerikanische Soldaten helfen Einwohnern der Aachener Vorstadt Haaren, ihre Habe zu retten. Vor der Einnahme von Haaren warf die Luftwaffe Brandbomben, um den amerikanischen Vormarsch auf Aachen aufzuhalten.

FORTSETZUNG von S.1

Luftangriffen und schwerer Artillerie Aachen systematisch in Trümmer legen, kämpft sich ihre Infanterie mit Panzern und Flammenwerfern von den Vorstädten gegen das Innere der Stadt vor.

Der Sturmangriff auf Aachen hat aber noch nicht eingesetzt.

Ein letzter Versuch der deutschen Führung, die Besatzung in Aachen für den letzten Kampf zu verstärken, wurde gestern von der Artillerie und von Fliegern der Alliierten zerschlagen, als Panzer und Infanteriekolonnen von Eschweiler aus in Marsch gesezt wurden, um sich nach Aachen durchzukämpfen Bei Merzbruck gerieten die deutschen Truppen in schwerstes Artilleriefeuer und wurden von Fliegern mit Bomben und Bordwaffen zersprengt.

Hoffnungslose Lage an der Scheldemündung

Während die deutschen Truppen jetzt ohne Hoffnung auf Nachschub und Verstärkungen der Vernichtungs-Offensive der überlegenen Anglo-Amerikaner preisgegeben sind, ist auch den Truppen auf den Inseln Walcheren und Beveland an der Schelde-Mündung der Rückzug abgeschnitten worden.

Alliierte Truppen besetzten gestern in einem überraschenden Vorstoss den einzigen Damm, der Beveland und Walcheren mit dem holländischen Festland verbindet.

Auch der Ostteil von Walcheren ist jetzt vom Meer nberflutet, nachdem Hunderte von Bombern mit 5 000-kg-Bomben Breschen in die Deiche bei Veere rissen.

Andere Bomberverbände der Alliierten bombardierten Geschützstellungen bei Vlissingen.

Auch die Lage der deutschen Truppen südlich der Schelde-Mündung hat sich weiter verschlechtert, nachdem die Alliierten gestern neue Verstärkungen in ihrem Rücken bei Breskens gegenüber Vlissingen gelandet hatten.

Partei gegen örtliche Kampfpausen mit den Alliierten

Örtliche Waffenruhen, die für die Evakuierung von Verwundeten und Zivilisten im Raum von Aachen und anderen Frontabschnitten von den Truppenführern mit den Alliierten vereinbart wurden, haben jetzt zu scharfen Protesten der Parteistellen geführt.

Derartige Waffenruhen, wie sie während der Kämpfe in Frankreich häufig vereinbart wurden, sind nach Ansicht der Partei in den Invasionsgebieten des Reiches aus weltanschaulichen Gründen unzulässig. Jede Vereinbarung mit dem Feind verstosse grundsätzlich gegen die Parole der Partei, dass die Bevölkerung in den Invasionsgebieten des Reiches nur Hassgefühle und kompromisslosen Kampfwillen gegen denFeind kennen darf.

Der Gegensatz zwischen Partei und Wehrmacht hinter der Front wird ausserdem verschärft durch Meinungsverschiedenheiten über die Schanzarbeiten, die auf Anordnung der Partei durchgeführt werden.

Ersoffene Kampfgräben

Viele Kilometer Kampfgräben, die nach Anweisungen der Partei angelegt wurden, sind nach den ersten starken Regenfällen ersoffen, weil keine Sickergruben angelegt wurden. So mussten Pionier-Abteilungen des Heeres zwischen Düren und Linnich verfallene Feldbefestigungen neu aufwerfen, die unter Partei-Überwachung angelegt worden waren.

Ausserdem, so machen die Pionierstäbe geltend, werden Hunderttausende von Arbeitstagen vergeudet, weil Parteiführer immer wieder die Bevölkerung da zum Schanzen abkommandieren, wo sie das aus Stimmungsgründen für wichtig halten, und nicht, wo Schanzarbeiten einen militärischen Zweck haben.

So wurden Tausende von Ausgebombten aus Darmstadt nach dem Luftangriff in der Nacht zum 12. September vom Kreisobmann der DAF Hofmann zum Schanzen in Starkenburg abkommandiert, und nicht weiter ostwärts an die Auffangstellung Aschaffenburg-Neckar geschickt, wo die Wehrmacht Schanzer braucht.

Ebenso wurden Gefolgschaftsmitglieder gebombter Bochumer Betriebe nach dem Luftangriff in der Montag Nacht ganz ohne Plan aus der Stadt weggeschafft, um an der Lippe zu schippen.

Der Krieg trifft Lohengrins Burg

Die Burg der Lohengrin-Sage, die Schwanenburg in Cleve, wurde im Verlauf eines Bombebangriffs schwer beschädigt.

Die Schwanenburg, eine der schönsten und berühmtesten Burgen am Niederrhein, war das ehemalige Residenzschloss der Herzöge von Cleve. Besonders bekannt ist die weite Aussicht über die Rheinniederung, die man von dem 56 Meter hohen Schwanenturm geniessen konnte.

Alliierte 15 km von Bologna

Bologna wird weiter von alliierten Fernkampfbatterien beschossen.

In anhaltendem Regen kämpfen deutsche Grenadiere und Fallschirmjäger gegen alliierte Panzer und Infanteriekräfte, die zwischen Imola und Bologna den entscheidenden Durchbruch in die Po-Ebene erzwingen wollen.

Am nächsten an Bologna herangerückt sind alliierte Stosstrupps, gegen die deutsche Truppen in den Strassen von Livergnano zu immer neuen Gegenangriffen eingesetzt werden. Livergnano ist 15 Kilometer von Bologna entfernt.

Völkerwanderung aus den Grenzgebieten

Alle Glatzels haben wieder neue Posten

Wie leicht Mitglieder einflussreicher Parteifamilien als Ersatz für Posten in den verlorenen West- und Ostgebieten nach der Heimkehr ins Reich neue Posten auf Kriegs- und Parteidauer finden, zeigt der Fall der Familie des SS-Brigadeführers Glatzel.

SS-Brigadeführer Glatzel selbst, ehemals Pariser Sonderbeauftragter des Generalbevollmächtigten für den Arbeitseinsatz, hat jetzt nach zweimonatigem Erholungsurlaub wieder seinen früheren Posten als Präsident des Gauarbeitsamtes Magdeburg-Anhalt übernommen.

Für seine beiden Töchter Ursula und Brigitte Glatzel, die bei Vater in seinem Pariser Einsatzstab als Sekretärinnen angestellt waren, hat SS-Brigadeführer Glatzel jetzt neue Druckposten bei der deutsch-französischen Waffenstillstandskommissiom in Wiesbaden geschaffen.

Der Schwiegersohn SS-Brigadeführers Glatzels, SS-Obersturmbannführer Adolf Hoffmann, bis zum bulgarischen Frontenwechsel beim SD in Sofia, hat jetzt einen neuen Posten bei der Feldkommandostelle des Reichsführers-SS erhalten.

Das einzige Mitglied der Parteifamilie Glatzel, das nicht zu Amt und Würden ins Reich zurückkehren konnte, ist der Sohn von SS-Brigadeführer Glatzel, Major Rainer Glatzel, der als Leiter eines Wehrwirtschaftsstabes im Osten Ende Juli von polnischen Freischärlern auf einer Dienstfahrt erschossen wurde.

Nahrhaft, aber sie schmecken schlecht

Zuckerrübenabfälle, die bisher nur als Viehfutter verwendet wurden, werden jetzt auf allen Gemüsemärkten zu haben sein.

Die Heereslehrküche hat bereits Rezepte ausgearbeitet, wie die Zivilbevölkerung im Reich die Zuckerrübenabfälle als Spinat, Kraut und sogar als Marmelade zubereiten kann.

Der etwas süsslich-faule Geschmack, so wird festgestellt, beeinträchtigt keineswegs den Nährwert.

Frau Gauleiter muss abnehmen

Zur Kur in Marienbad eingetroffen ist. die Gattin des Gauleiters und Reichsstatthalters von Sachsen, Martin Mutschmann.

Frau Mutschmann soll auf Anraten ihrer Ärzte 20 Pfund abnehmen.

Zivilisten aus den besetzten Vorstädten von Aachen bei ihrer Ankunft in einem alliierten Auffangslager. Diese Aachener wurden von den Anglo-Amerikanern noch vor Ablauf des Ultimatums an Aachen, sich bedingungslos zu ergeben, aus der Kampfzone evakuiert.

Dr. Ley glaubt noch immer an den Sieg

Die unabänderliche Siegeszuversicht der Partei brachte Reichsorganisationsleiter Dr. Ley im Rahmen eines Führerappells der NSDAP auf einer Massenkundgebung in einer rheinischen Stadt zum Ausdruck.

„Der deutsche Soldat", so erklärte Dr. Ley, „besitzt eine starke Rückendeckung in der Heimat, deren moralische Kraft ungebrochen ist."

„Schönster Ausdruck hierfür"— so führte Dr. Ley weiter aus—„ist der Aufbruch des Volkes zum Bau der Ost- und Westverteidigungslinien."

Ley: „Moral ist Alles"

„Unsere Wehrmacht" — so erklärte Dr. Ley abschliessend — „kann sich heute auf die Seele der Nation stützen. Diese Einheit gibt uns die Kraft zum Sieg".

Anleihen der deutschen Kriegsindustrie fallen weiter

Der Kurssturz führender Industrie-Anleihen, der dem Kurssturz der Reichsanleihen gefolgt ist, nimmt immer grössere Ausmasse an.

Von dem Kurssturz erfasst wurden in den letzten Tagen die Anleihen einer weiteren Anzahl führender Treibstoffwerke und Rüstungsbetriebe, die nicht leicht auf Friedensproduktion umgestellt werden können.

So ist die vierprozentige Henschel-Anleihe 1943 von 107⅜ auf 101 gesunken,

die vierprozentige Anleihe der A.G. für Kraftstoffanlagen 1941 von 110 auf 99¼,

die vierprozentige Anleihe der Sudeten deutschen Treibstoff A.G. 1941 von 105⅛ auf 96½,

die viereinhalbprozentige Anleihe der Schlesischen Bergwerks- und Hütten A.G. 1940 von 110 auf 97.

„Friedensaktien" unberührt

Vor wenigen Monaten wurden diese Anleihen noch als erstklassige Anlagepapiere so allgemein begehrt, dass sie von den Börsenkomissaren nur mit Zwangsmassenahmen auf den amtlich festgesetzten Höchstkurs von 110 gehalten werden konnten.

In Wirtschaftskreisen wird der Kurssturz auf Informationen zurückgeführt, dass die Alliierten nach dem Krieg eine Stillegung von deutschen Rüstungsbetrieben planen, die nicht auf produktive Friedenserzeugung umgestellt werden können.

Anleihen von Wirtschaftsunternehmen mit internationalen Verpflichtungen, wie der Zeiss-Ikon A.G., haben keine Kurseinbussen erlitten, sondern werden weiter als gute Anlagepapiere gesucht.

Grabsteine nur gegen Lebensmittel

Unter der Losung „Grabsteine nur gegen Lebensmittel" hat der Steinmetz Johann Mühlberger aus Bad Hall von 40 Bauern insgesamt 160 kg Fleisch, über 1 000 Eier, 84 kg Butter und mehr als 12 Zentner Mehl erhalten.

Für Geld war bei Johann Mühlberger kein Grabstein zu haben. Fünf Kilogramm Selchfleisch, 2 Dutzend Eier und 1 Flasche Schnaps kostete bei ihm ein einfacher Grabstein, davon mussten die 2 Dutzend Eier bereits bei der Bestellung als Anzahlung erlegt werden.

Johann Mühlberger wurde vom Sondergericht in Linz zu 3½ Jahren Zuchthaus verurteilt.

Bombenopfer gelten fortab als „Gefallene"

„An der Front gefallen" und „Bei einem feindlichen Luftangriff gefallen" muss jetzt ausdrücklich im Sterbebuch aller Frontsoldaten und Bombenopfer eingetragen werden.

Durch diese Kennzeichnung der Todesursache soll die Verbundenheit zwischen den Soldaten an der Front und der Bevölkerung in den Frontstädten des Reichs gestärkt werden.

Die Zahl der Obdachlosen steigt weiter

Aus den Grenzgebieten des Reichs trafen auch gestern wieder Meldungen ein über eine neue Massenflucht der Bevölkerung, die vor den Sowjets und den Anglo-Amerikanern ins Innere des Reichs flieht oder von den Behörden zwangsevakuiert wird.

Dreitausend Frauen und Kinder aus Memel, die durch die neue Sowjet-Offensive gegen Ostpreussen aus ihren Heimstätten vertrieben wurden, konnten gestern noch Tilsit und Sköpen erreichen, bevor Memel durch den Vorstoss der Sowjets zur Ostsee abgeschnitten wurde.

Andere Flüchtlinge versuchen, in Fischerbooten aus Memel zu entkommen und das Kurische Haff hinunterzufahren. Gleichzeitig verlassen Tausende von Flüchtlingen jetzt Tilsit selbst, das durch den Sowjetvorstoss bedroht ist.

Inzwischen ist der Kreisleiter von Memel, Pg. Bingau. mit seinem Arbeitsstab nach Insterburg vorausgeeilt, um dort den Einsatz der Flüchtlinge bei neuen Schanzarbeiten zu leiten.

PRAG:

Eine Massen-Evakuierung aus den Grenzkreisen Mährisch-Ostrau und Zlin ins Innere des Protektorats ist von Staatsminister Franck angeordnet worden.

Zerstörungskommandos der Partei bereiten die Sprengung aller Betriebe und wichtigen Anlagen vor, um zu verhindern, dass sie den Sowjets oder der slowakischen Partisanenarmee in die Hände fallen.

WIEN:

In Ochsenwagen und zu Fuss treffen nach oft wochenlangen Wanderungen immer mehr deutsche Siedler aus Siebenbürgen und dem Banat ein.

Die Flüchtlinge, die noch vor kurzem an den überrannten Feldbefestigungen an der Theiss-Linie arbeiteten, schanzen jetzt vor den Toren von Wien an dem Süd-Ostwall, der den russischen Vormarsch an der Reichsgrenze aufhalten soll. Alle Wiener Männer und Frauen von 16 bis 65 Jahren sind zum Notdienst verpflichtet worden.

KÖLN:

Von den 30 Millionen Westflüchtlingen liegen noch immer über 400 000 Menschen auf der Strasse, weil die Behörden bei der planlosen Zwangsevakuierung nicht einmal Notunterkünfte für die Obdachlosen finden konnten.

Die Zahl der Einwohner im Westen des Reiches, die kein Dach über dem Kopf haben, nimmt weiter von Tag zu Tag zu.

Sportmeldungen

Ein neuer Rekord: 83 Tore in 4 Spielen!

Was sich heutztage alles Gau-Klasse nennen darf, im Fussball, Handball und Hockey, das zeigte sich jetzt wieder einmal besonders krass in der Berliner Handball-Runde.

SGOP, der deutsche Handballmeister, überfuhr VfL Weissensee 22:3, die nicht überwältigende KSG ATV Berliner HLC legte die Turnerschaft Köpenick 27:1 um. Dazu Charlottenburg — Siemens 15:5 und BSV 92-SG Berlin 7:3 — 83 Tore in vier „Gau"-Spielen.

Auch in Wien geht es hoch her, wenigstens auf den Handballfeldern. Sportklub Reichsbahn SG 21:9, Rotstern SV Donau 17:8.

Die Frauen halten mit, so gut sie können: Danubia - Reichsbahn SG 13:1.

In vielen Gauen konnten keine Spiele stattfinden. In Baden beispw. gab es nur ein Freundschafts-Treffen, das SV Waldhof 9:1 gegen TV Heidelberg 86 gewann.

* * *

92 Jahre alt starb in Celle der Schwimmeister Karl Bärwald, der sich um den Schwimmsport in Celle Verdineste erworben hat. In den letzten Jahren gab Bärwald keinen Schwimmunterricht mehr.

„Der Wassersport", das Fachamtsorgan des deutschen Rudersports, hat jetzt nach 60 Jahren sein Erscheinen eingestellt.

„Mehr als die Hälfte aller Bootshäuser und Boote deutscher Rudervereine sind durch Bombenangriffe zerstört," meldet „Der Wassersport" in seiner letzten Ausgabe.

Gladiator

Zwei gaslose Tage pro Woche im ganzen Reich geplant

Die Hamburger Hausfrauen hatten Montag den ersten von den zwei gaslosen Tagen pro Woche, die jetzt in Hamburg von den Behörden angeordnet wurden.

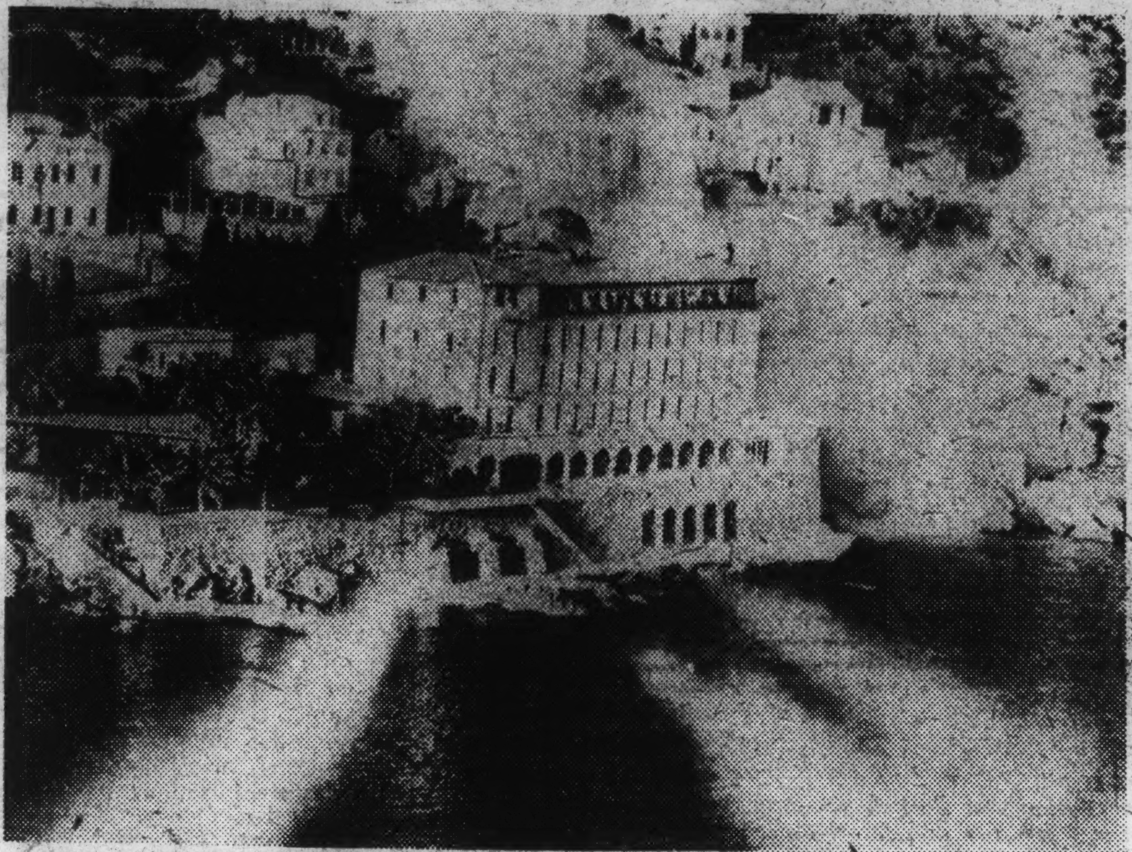
Andere Städte des Reiches werden demnächst dem Hamburger Beispiel folgen und gleichfalls gaslose Tage einführen. Auch elektrizitätslose Tage werden bereits von den Behörden vorgesehen.

Der Gas- und Elektrizitätsmangel ist durch zwei Gründe verursacht worden:

1. sind bereits wichtige Kohlengebiete, wie das Wurm-Revier verloren gegangen;

2. haben die Reichsbehörden entschieden, dass alle Transportmittel für die Fortführung des Krieges eingesetzt werden und Munition und Truppen befördern müssen, anstatt Kohlen und Lebensmittel für die Zivilbevölkerung.

Die Luftoffensive am Balkan



Die jugoslawische Stadt Dubrownik, in der sich das deutsche Hauptquartier für den Kampf gegen Marschall Titos Freischärler befindet. Britische und südafrikanische Flieger greifen das Gebäude in Dachhöhe an. Die weissen Rauchwolken, die man sieht, kommen von Raketen.

Alliierter Luftangriff auf den Hauptverkehrsknotenpunkt Banjaluka in Bosnien. Die lebenswichtigen Ziele wurden von den Partisanen mit roten Tüchern genau ausgeflaggt.

Nach dem Kriege: „Friedliche Zusammenarbeit“

Für die Sicherung des Weltfriedens haben Vertreter der USA, Englands, der Sowjet-Union und Chinas auf Besprechungen in Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, einen Plan ausgearbeitet, der nach Beendigung dieses Krieges alle Völker gegen einseitige Angriffe schützen soll.

Der Friedensplan sieht die Schaffung einer internationalen Körperschaft vor, der alle friedliebenden Staaten als gleichberechtigte Mitglieder angehören können.

Aufgabe dieser internationalen Körperschaft ist es,

1) die freundschaftliche Zusammenarbeit der Völker besonders auf wirtschaftlichem Gebiet zu fördern,

2) im Fall einer drohenden Kriegsgefahr eine friedliche Lösung der Streitfrage zu finden,

3) im Fall eines Angriffs den angegriffenen Staat zu verteidigen und den Angreifer mit den vereinten Streitkräften aller Mitglieder zur Einhaltung des Friedens zu zwingen.

Die internationale Körperschaft besteht aus der Vollversammlung aller Mitgliedstaaten; dem Sicherheitsrat, in dem die USA, England, die Sowjet-Union und China, und später Frankreich sowie sechs weitere Staaten als regelmässig neu zu wählende Mitglieder angehören; sowie einem internationalen Gerichtshof für die friedliche Schlichtung von Streitfragen zwischen den Mitgliedern.

Türken ehren Atatürk

Der türkische Ministerpräsident Sarajoglu legte den Grundstein für das Mausoleum, das zu Ehren Atatürks auf einem Hügel bei Ankara errichtet wird. Das Ehrenmal für den grossen türkischen Reformer wird in einem Hain stehen. Die Kosten betragen 14 Millionen Mark.

Besprechung zwischen Churchill und Stalin

Churchill hatte gestern eine Besprechung mit seinen Militärberatern, bevor er sich zu einer zweiten Konferenz zu Marschall Stalin begab.

Das erste Zuzammentreffen zwischen dem Engländer und dem Russen dauerte in der Nacht von Montag zu Dienstag von 10 bis 1 Uhr.

Luftkrieg: Angriffe auf Frontstädte dauern an

Gestern bei Tag griffen die Alliierten das Reich wieder mit Schnellbomberkräften an.

Gleichzeitig mit dem schweren Luftangriff auf Bochum in der Nacht zum Dienstag griff ein Schnellbomber-Verband Wilhelmshaven an. Störflugzeuge warfen Bomben auf Krefeld, Saarbrücken und Düsseldorf.

Bei allen diesen Nachtangriffen wurden sechs alliierte Flugzeuge abgeschossen.

Neuer USA-Bomber

General Barry Giles, Befehlshaber der amerikanischen Luftwaffe, gab gestern bekannt, dass in Amerika ein neuer „überschwerer“ Bomber, der sogenannte B-32 Giles, hergestellt wird.

Bach-Zalewski: Stab will ihn verlassen

Vier Generalstabsoffiziere beim neuen kommandierenden General im Abschnitt Warschau, SS-Obergruppenführer und General der Polizei von dem Bach-Zalewski, darunter Generalmajor Haseloff und Oberst von Bothmer, haben bei der Personalabteilung beim Generalstab des Heeres ihre Versetzung in einen anderen Verband beantragt.

Die vier Offiziere begründen ihre Anträge damit, dass aus persönlichen Gründen eine reibungslose Zusammenarbeit mit ihrem neuen kommandierenden General nicht möglich sei.

General der Polizei von dem Bach-Zalewski hat vor kurzem auf Veranlassung des Reichsführers-SS anstelle des Generals der Infanterie Siegfried Hännicke, den Oberbefehl über sämtliche Truppen des Heeres, der Waffen-SS, der Polizei und der Luftwaffe im Abschnitt Warschau übernommen.

Bei der Ernennung Bach-Zalewskis wurden in Kreisen des OKH Zweifel laut, ob er als Polizeigeneral führungsmässig die nötige Erfahrung besitzt, um seinen Befehlsbereich gegen einen russischen Grossangriff zu verteidigen.

Es wurde auch befürchtet, dass viele Offiziere des Heeres es als entehrend betrachten würden, unter dem Befehl eines Polizeigenerals zu kämpfen, der damit protzt, mit welchem Genuss er persönlich mit der Maschinenpistole an den von ihm befohlenen Massenhinrichtungen teilnahm.

Zwei Vichy-Minister in Paris verhaftet

Der frühere Vichy-Kriegsminister General Colson und der Verkehrs- und Postminister dieses Kabinets, Louis Gibrat, wurden in Paris verhaftet.

Hunderte von Gebäuden in Bochum zerstört

In einem halbstündigen Luftangriff in der Nacht zum Dienstag zerstörten Hunderte von alliierten Bombern eine grosse Anzahl Häuser in Bochum und vernichteten den grössten Teil der Wiederaufbauarbeiten eines ganzen Jahres, die in Betrieben und Wohnvierteln seit den letzten schweren Angriffen im September 43 durchgeführt wurden.

Während Pionier-Abteilungen des Heeres und OT-Trupps ganze Strassenzüge sprengten, um die Flächenbrände einzudämmen, die mehr als 24 Stunden nach dem Angriff noch immer um sich griffen, lagerten Tausende von Ausgebombten vor der Stadt.

Hohe Verluste hatten bei dem Luftangriff besonders die Gefolgschaften des Bochumer Vereins, der Eisen- und Hütten-A.G. und der Maschinen und Bahnbedarf A.G., da die Warnung zu spät kam.

Die Bevölkerung ist erbittert, dass die verspätete Warnung und die Kopflosigkeit der Luftschutzmassnahmen, die in Bochum zum ersten Mal in der Hand der Partei lagen, überflüssige Menschenopfer gefordert haben

Die Parteistellen, so erklärt die Bevölkerung, sind durch den ersten Luftangriff auf Bochum seit mehr als einem Jahr völlig überrumpelt worden und haben offenbar aus dem Schicksal Saarbrückens nicht die Lehre gezogen, dass die Alliierten jetzt auch die Nachtoffensive gegen die Städte des Reichs wieder aufgenommen haben, um sie systematisch der Reihe nach in Brand zu werfen.

Alliierte vor Longiano

Trotz fortdauernder Regengüsse hält der Druck der Alliierten an den nach Bologna führenden Strassen an.

Die Stadt Bologna, der wichtigste Verkehrsknotenpunkt in der Po-Ebene, liegt weiter unter dem Feuer von Ferngeschützen.

In den Bergen westlich der adriatischen Küste haben sich die Alliierten jetzt bis an die Stadt Longiano herangekämpft.

„Er starb im Glauben an den Führer und den Endsieg“

Der NS-Führungsstab des Heeres hat alle Einheitsführer angewiesen, sich bei der Abfassung von Beileidsschreiben an die Hinterbliebenen gefallener Angehöriger ihrer Einheit aus Stimmungsgründen an bestimmte Richtlinien zu halten und von Wendungen wie „unersetzlicher Verlust“ und desgleichen Abstand zu nehmen.

Die Einheitsführer sollen bedenken, so heisst es, dass es in hohem Masse von der Formulierung des Beileidsschreibens abhängt, wie der Tod des Soldaten von den Angehörigen und der Öffentlichkeit aufgefasst wird.

Jedes Beileidsschreiben der Einheitsführer an die Hinterbliebenen gefallener Soldaten muss daher darauf hinweisen, dass der Soldat im Glauben an den Führer und den Endsieg gefallen ist.

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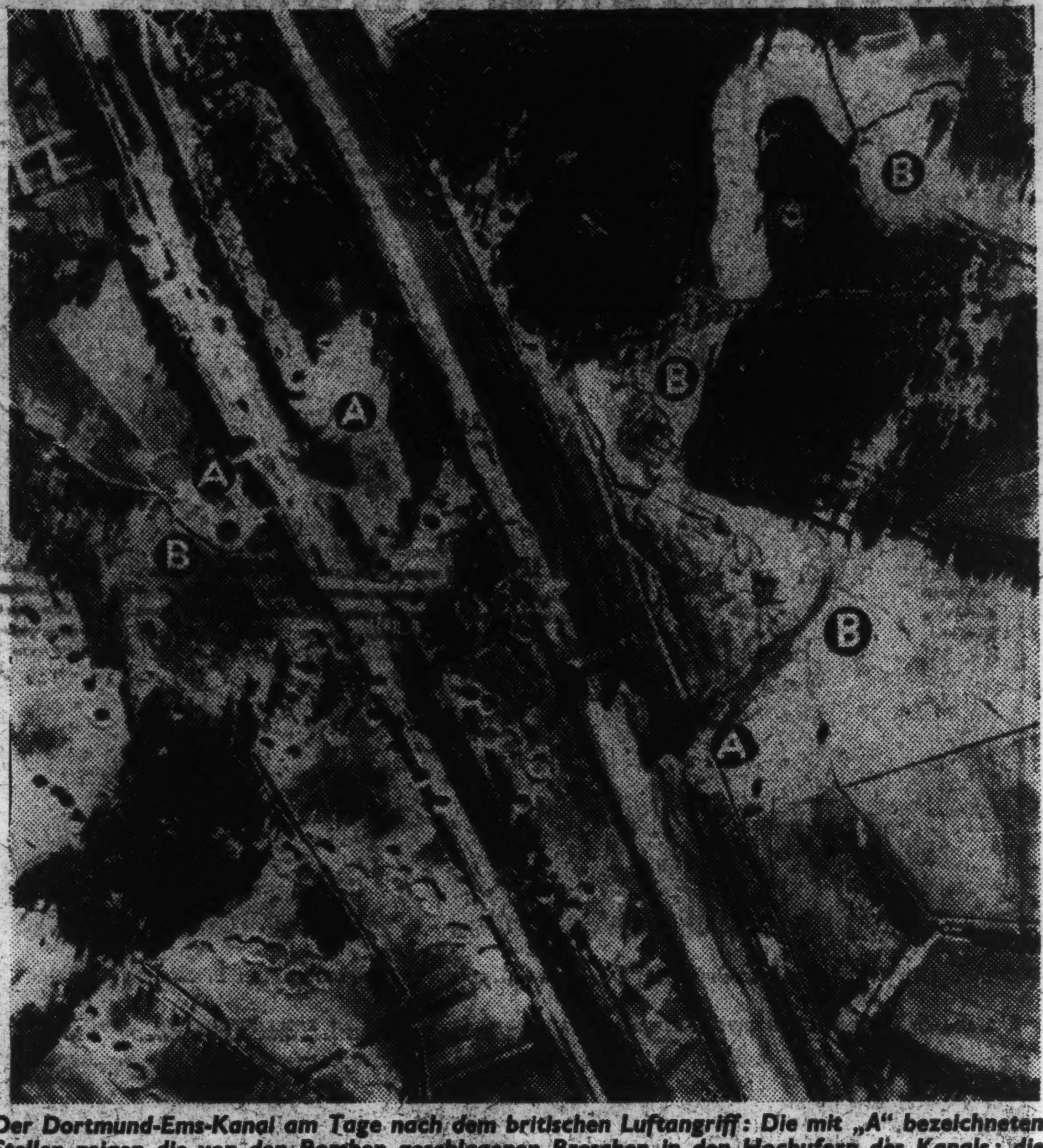
Dortmund-Ems-Kanal ohne Wasser

Tausende arbeiten, um die Hochufer bei Datteln aufzubauen

Tausende Personen — Schanzarbeiter, RAD- und Teno — arbeiten jetzt Tag und Nacht, um die Hochufer des Dortmund-Ems-Kanals bei Datteln wieder aufzubauen, die durch einen Luftangriff zerstört wurden.



Der Dortmund-Ems-Kanal am Tage nach dem britischen Luftangriff: Die mit „A" bezeichneten Stellen zeigen die von den Bomben geschlagenen Breschen in den Hochufern des Kanals; die mit „B" bezeichneten Stellen zeigen die ausbrechenden Fluten.

Der Kanal ist ausgelaufen, Schleppkähne und Schlepper liegen auf dem Kanalgrund und der ganze Verkehr zwischen Emden und Dortmund ist unterbunden.

Schwere Folgen

Der Ausfall des Dortmund-Ems-Kanals, über den ein grosser Teil der Ruhr-Kohle nach Nord- und Mitteldeutschland ging, sowie dem Ruhrgebiet Lebensmittel aus den Überschussgebieten des Ostens zugeführt wurden, fällt jetzt umso mehr ins Gewicht, wo das ganze Verkehrswesen des Reiches überlastet ist und fast täglich wichtige Eisenbahnstrecken durch Luftangriffe ausfallen.

Alles wird getan, um den lebenswichtigen Kanal so bald wie möglich wieder instand zu setzen.

Zementlieferungen für den Kanalbau haben sogar Vorzug vor dringenden Wehrmachtaufträgen.

Schirach ist wieder in Wien

Von seinem zweimonatigen Einsatz in der Wehrmacht ist Gauleiter Baldur von Schirach jetzt wieder an die Heimatfront zurückgekehrt, nachdem über die peinlichen Vorgänge im Wiener Gauhaus am 20. Juli Gras gewachsen ist.

Schirach: das Gras wuchs schnell

Den Wiener Volksgenossen zeigte sich der Gauleiter zum ersten Mal wieder beim Parteibegräbnis für Gauamtsleiter Dr. Hans Mann.

Am 20 Juli, als die Nachricht von dem Führerattentat durchkam, war Gauleiter von Schirach plötzlich aus dem Gauhaus verschwunden.

Als dann später bekannt wurde, dass der Friedensputsch missglückt war, meldete sich Gauleiter von Schirach zur Wehrmacht, um sein ängstliches Verschwinden zu bemänteln.

Bis zur Front kam der 37-jährige Gauleiter allerdings nicht, sondern verbrachte seine Zeit in der Wehrmacht damit, dass er in Kottbus vor den Rekruten der Ersatz-Brigade der Panzergrenadier Division „Grossdeutschland" anfeuernde Durchhaltereden hielt.

Bahnsperre trennt Eltern von KLV-Kindern

Für viele tausend Eltern, die befürchten, dass sich die Kampffront zwischen sie und ihre Kinder schiebt, hat sich die Aussicht, dass sie ihre Kinder während des Krieges noch einmal wiedersehen, noch durch drei neue Massnahmen verschlechtert:

1. Kinder werden aus KLV-Lagern in Ostpreussen nicht mehr evakuiert.

2. Eltern, die ihre Kinder in Ostpreussen besuchen wollen, dürfen nicht mehr hin, weil die Sperre des Eisenbahnverkehrs jetzt auch auf sie ausgedehnt wurde.

3. Briefe und Pakete an die Kinder sollen drastisch eingeschränkt werden.

Kinder zurückgebracht

In nächster Zukunft sollen Einzelpakete für KLV-Kinder ganz eingestellt werden, und Eltern in einem Orte werden sich zusammentun müssen, um ein Sammelpaket an ihre Kinder zu schicken.

Eine letzte Meldung aus Königsberg berichtet, dass 380 Berliner Kinder aus dem ostpreussischen KLV-Lager Nickelsdorf, die bereits in Löwenhagen einen Transportzug bestiegen hatten, wieder umkehren mussten und in das Lager zurückgebracht wurden.

FORTSETZUNG von S.1

Mündung ist typisch für die Situation der ganzen 15. Armee in Holland. Ihr Rückzug ins Reich ist überall in der Flanke durch den langen Einbruchskeil bebroht, der in dem Brückenkopf über den Waal bei Nimwegen endet.

Um den Nimweger Brückenkopf

Die Führung ist daher entschlossen, den geplanten Angriff gegen den Nimweger Brückenkopf unbedingt durchzuführen, um die Anglo-Amerikaner über den Waal zurückzuwerfen, die grosse Strassenbrücke bei Nimwegen zurückzuerobern und die in diesem Abschnitt drohende Gefahr für das Ruhrgebiet ein für alle Mal zu beseitigen An dieser Entscheidung ändert auch die Tatsache nichts, dass die Panzer und Panzergrenadiere, die am Pannerdensch-Kanal auf den Befehl zum Angriff warten, auch gestern wieder durch die Angriffe von Hunderten von Bombern und raketenfeuernden Jagdbombern schwere Ausfälle hatten, und dass die Gefahr an anderen Abschnitten der 500 km langen Abwehrfront von Nimwegen bis Belfort immer grösser wird.

Am grössten ist heute die Gefahr im Abschnitt zwischen Aachen und Geilenkirchen, wo die Anglo-Amerikaner seit Montag im Angriff sind, und aus dem erst vor wenigen Tagen Streitkräfte für den Gegenangriff auf Nimwegen abgezogen wurden.

Am härtesten war der Kampf in den Wäldern an der Wurm südlich Palenberg. Den ganzen Tag über kämpften die deutschen Truppen hier im strömenden Regen.

Schloss Rimburg auf der anderen Fluss-Seite, das der Familie von Brauchitsch gehört, ging erst nach erbittertem Nahkampf verloren. Auf den dunklen Gängen und in den Zimmern wehrten sich die Verteidiger teilweise mit Messern gegen die Amerikaner, bevor sie sich gefangen gaben.

Kampf unter der Erde

In improvisierten Befestigungen in den Schachtanlagen der Zeche Carolus Magnus leisteten die Soldaten viele Stunden lang Widerstand, bis die Angreifer Flammenwerfer-Panzer heranbrachten.

Schritt um Schritt werden die deutschen Verbände zurückgedrängt.

Nach letzten Meldungen mussten sich die deutschen Soldaten vor der gewaltigen Materialüberlegenheit der Anglo-Amerikaner aus dem Städtchen Ubach, 5 Kilometer südlich Geilenkirchen zurückziehen. Die Anglo-Amerikaner haben jetzt in diesem Abschnitt den betonierten Befestigungsbereich des Westwalls durchstossen.

Allein gestern gingen 39 Bunker verloren. Es sind nur noch Schützenlöcher, Panzergräben und Feldbefestigungen da, um den Vorstoss der Amerikaner nach dem Rhein aufzuhalten.

Dr. Leys Wuwa

Vor Kriegsversehrten, die in einer Reichschulungsstätte der NSDAP zu Parteiangestellten ausgebildet werden, sprach am Montag Dr. Ley

„Unsere grösste Geheimwaffe", erklärte Dr. Ley „ist die nationalsozialistische Idee und Erkenntnis. Was auch kommen mag, wir werden niemals kapitulieren."

Lager von Damennachthemden und Uhren unter Frontstadt-Ruinen

Das Aufschiessen einer fantastischen Unterwelt in den unübersichtlichen Ruinen der Frontstädte stellt die Polizei vor ein neues Problem.

Schwarzhändler, Wehrmachtflüchtlinge und Fremdarbeiterorganisationen haben sich unter den Trümmern eingenistet und entziehen sich durch ihr gutorganisiertes Warnungssystem immer wieder dem Zugriff der Polizei.

Wie weit das Unwesen dieser Banden um sich greift, enthüllt ein Bericht der Hamburger Polizei.

Lager ausgehoben

Bei einer nächtlichen Razzia wurde am Montag in einem gebombten Gewölbe der Brückengasse ein Lager an Mangelwaren ausgehoben, in dem von seidenen Damennachthemd über Tabak und Butter, bis zu goldenen Uhren und Kisten voll Schnäpsen, alles zu haben war.

Das meiste stammte aus Einbrüchen, die in den letzten Monaten in den Häusern hoher Hamburger Parteibeamten verübt worden waren.

In Hammerbrok wurden in einigen zerstörten Häusern Verstecke entdeckt, in denen sich offensichtlich noch kurz vorher Wehrmachtflüchtlinge aufgehalten hatten.

In keinem der Fälle konnten Verhaftungen vorgenommen werden, da sich die Verbrecher, rechtzeitig gewarnt, aus dem Staube gemacht hatten.

Neuer Staatssekretär im Vatikan

Als Nachfolger des Kardinals Maglione wurde Kardinal Federigo Tediscini als Vatikan Staatssekretär ernannt.

Finanzplanung in den Invasionsgauen

Ein typisches Beispiel für die Art der Finanzplanung, wie sie jetzt von Grossunternehmen in den Invasionsgauen vorgenommen wird, sind die Vorgänge bei der westdeutschen Kaufhof A.G., der [illegible]sierten Fortsetzung des Warenhauskonzerns Leonhard Tietz A.G.

Alle Tochtergesellschaften der Westdeutschen Kaufhof A.G sind noch rasch vor Kriegsende zur Stabilisierung der Besitzverhältnisse in GmbHs umgewandelt worden, mit Ausnehme der Passage Kaufhof A.G in Saarbrücken.

Auf Beschluss von Vorstand und Aufsichtsrat wurde für das Saar-Unternehmen die Aktiengesellschaftsform aufrecht erhalten, um im Fall einer Abtrennung der Saar, genau wie nach dem letzten Krieg, den Zutritt französischen Kapitals zu erleichtern.

Carpentier in Haft

Der französische Boxer Georges Carpentier ist in der Nähe von Bordeaux verhaftet worden. Carpentier wird zur Last gelegt, dass er mit den deutschen Besatzungsbehörden in Frankreich zusammengearbeitet hat.

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Wehrmachtrationen werden gekürzt

Verpflegungsstufe I soll ganz abgeschafft werden

Dem grossangelegten Propagandafeldzug unter der Truppe, in dem Soldaten zu grösster Sparsamkeit mit Lebensmitteln ermahnt werden, sollen drastische Kürzungen der Wehrmachtrationen folgen, die jetzt ausgearbeitet werden.

Vorgesehen ist unter anderem, wie verlautet, die vollkommene Abschaffung der Verpflegungsstufe I.

Die bisherigen Empfänger der Verpflegungsstufe I erhalten dann Verpflegungsstufe II.

Sonderregelung für Waffen-SS

Die Fettration bei den Verpflegungsstufen II, III und IV soll herabgesetzt werden.

Grosskampf- und Grabenverpflegung soll es nur noch für Stosstrupp-Unternehmungen und Panzerverbände geben.

Einheiten, die nur im Abwehrkampf stehen, sollen Grosskampf- und Grabenverpflegung nicht mehr empfangen.

Für die Einheiten der Waffen-SS ist eine Sonderregelung vorgesehen.

Oben: Die Wirtin eines Cafés im besetzten Rheinland begrüsst einen britischen Offizier

Unten: In Brand sehen zwei Fussgänger zum ersten Mal einen amerikanischen „Jeep".

„Akuter Luftalarm" im Westen

In den unmittelbar bedrohten Invasionsgebieten werden jetzt Versuche gemacht mit einem neuartigen sogenannten „akuten Luftalarm", der die Bevölkerung vor den Überraschungsangriffen der alliierten Jagdbomber schützen soll.

In kleinen Gemeinden, auf den Dächern der Betriebe und in der Nähe von Schanzenden werden Luftspäher mit Feldstechern aufgestellt, die sofort „akuten Luftalarm" geben, sobald sie einen alliierten Flieger am Himmel sehen.

Mit dem neuen Alarm soll Schanzarbeitern und anderen die Möglichkeit gegeben werden, wenigstens die paar Sekunden vor dem Jagdbomber-Angriff zu nutzen, um sich in den nächsten Graben onder hinter den nächsten Baum zu werfen.

Flak wird benötigt

Der „akute Luftalarm" ist aber nur eine der Massnahmen, die von den Behörden getroffen werden in Vorbereitung auf die schlimmste Luftoffensive des ganzen Krieges, die die Anglo-Amerikaner von ihren vorgeschobenen Einsatzhäfen in Frankreich und Belgien jeden Augenblick auf den Westen des Reichs loslassen können.

Jede verfügbare Flakeinheit, sogar die Heimatflak aus den Betrieben im Innern des Reichs bis nach den Donau-Alpengauen wird jetzt nach dem Westen geschafft.

Auf die Gefahr hin, viele Städte im Innern des Reichs zu entblössen, muss alles getan werden, um der bevorstehenden Luftkatastrophe im Westen zu begegnen.

Noch fünf Generale gefallen

Der Rundfunk meldet den Tod von fünf weiteren Generalen: An der Ostfront fielen General der Infanterie Friedrich Meith, Kommandeur eines Armeekorps, und Generalmajor Friedrich Blümke, Kommandeur einer Infanterie-Division. In Italien verschied Generalmajor Wilhelm Crisolli, Kommandeur einer Luftwaffen-Feld-Division. An den Folgen ihrer Verletzungen starben Generalleutnant Zickwolff, Kommandeur einer Infanterie-Division, und Generalmajor Werner Dürking, Kommandeur einer Grenadier-Division.

20 U-BOOTE VERLOREN

Die britische Admiralität gab soeben bekannt, dass im Monat September 16 deutsche U-Boote von britischen Seestreitkräften versenkt wurden.

Vier weitere deutsche U-Boote wurden schwer beschädigt, ihr Untergang konnte jedoch nicht einwandfrei festgestellt werden.

Überfluss an Fliegern in USA

Die USA bilden in den nächsten fünf Wochen keine neuen Jagd- und Kampfflieger aus, wie aus einem Befehl des Oberbefehlshabers der amerikanischen Luftwaffe, General Arnold, hervorgeht.

In dem Befehl heisst es: „Auf keinen Fall konnten und wollten die USA Gefahr laufen, in einer kritischen Phase des Krieges zu wenig Luftwaffennachwuchs zu haben oder ungenügend ausgebildetes Personal einsetzen zu müssen.

„Unsere Verluste waren jedoch weit geringer, als wir erwartet hatten.

„Wir haben deshalb jetzt viel mehr ausgebildete Flieger zur Verfügung als wir nötig haben. Deshalb kann das Ausbildungstempo jetzt zeitweilig verlangsamt werden."

Der Führer meditiert

Ein Bild des Führers im Kreise seiner engsten Mitarbeiter gibt der kroatische Kulturminister Makanec, der vor kurzem den Poglavnik nach dem Führerhauptquartier begleitete.

„In der Gegenwart des Führers", so erzählt Makanec, „darf man an das Wort ‚Kapitulation' nicht einmal denken, geschweige denn es aussprechen. Der seherische Blick des Führers ist verklärt in die Ferne gerichtet.

„Der Führer"—so fährt Minister Makanec fort—„ist etwas beleibter als das letzte Mal, als ich ihn sah, das Gesicht nicht ganz so straff, und sein Rücken ist leicht gebeugt unter der Last der gewaltigen Verantwortung.

„Der Führer"—so berichtet abschliessend der kroatische Minister—„widmet immer mehr seiner Zeit dem Meditieren und ist oft tagelang für niemanden zu sprechen, auch nicht einmal für seine engsten Mitarbeiter".

Brandpäckchen-Rache an Bürckels-Schwager

Der erste Racheakt, bei dem vermutlich eines der neuen Brandpäckchen benutzt wurde, um das Haus eines verhassten Parteibeamten niederzubrennen, ist nach Ansicht der Polizei die Brandstiftung in der Villa von Hauptbereichsleiter und Oberbürgermeister a. D. Dürreld, dem Schwager des verstorbenen Gauleiters Bürckel.

Das Feuer brach in der Nacht zum Montag im Speisezimmer der Villa aus, die Hauptbereichsleiter Dürrfeld an der Walsläuter besitzt, kurz nachdem seine Gäste das Haus verlassen hatten, und alles im Bett lag.

Durch die Fensterscheibe

Vermutlich war das Brandpäckchen durch eine eingedrückte Fensterscheibe in das Speisezimmer geworfen worden.

Die Vorhänge fingen Feuer und das ganze Speisezimmer brannte aus bevor die Feuerwehr eintraf und den Brand löschen konnte.

Nach Ansicht der Polizei wurde der Racheakt von Ausgebombten verübt, von denen viele nach dem Luftangriff in der Nacht zum 28. September um Aufnahme in der Villa gebeten hatten, aber von Hauptbereichsleiter Dürrfeld abgewiesen wurden.

Die Täter hatten vermutlich eines der Brandpäckchen aufgelesen, die auch in dieser Gegend von alliierten Fliegern abgeworfen worden waren.

Um diese Brandpäckchen zu bedienen, genügt es, ein Kupferröhrchen zwischen den Fingern zu zerquetschen, das Päckchen an einer geeigneten Stelle niederzulegen und dann zu verschwinden. Eine halbe Stunde später geht das Päckchen geräuschlos in Flammen auf.

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Der 6. Kriegswinter wird besonders mild sein

Ein besonders milder Winter 44/45 wird vom Reichsamt für Wetterdienst vorausgesagt.

Diese Voraussage soll nach einer Anweisung des Reichspropaganda-Ministeriums von den Zeitungen im Reich möglichst wiederholt werden, um die Bevölkerung über den kommenden 6. Kriegswinter zu beruhigen, den die meisten Familien in ungeheizten Stuben verbringen werden müssen.

Eine Kohlenknappheit, weit schlimmer als im ersten Kriegswinter, droht in diesen Jahr weiten Teilen des Reiches, weil die Versorgung mit Ruhr-Kohle durch die schwere Transportkrise gefährdet ist.

Die Reichsbahn kann jetzt täglich nur 9 000 Wagen für den Transport von Ruhrkohle für Industriebedarf und Hausbrand stellen, statt 22 000 Wagen, wie in normalen Zeiten.

Dabei ist ein weiterer Ausfall von Kohlenzügen infolge der alliierten Luftoffensive gegen die Bahnhöfe und Eisenbahnanlagen im Westen zu erwarten.

Angesichts der Transportkrise werden die Hausbrand-Zuteilungen im 6. Kriegswinter radikal gekürzt und in Betrieben und Büros wird wenig oder gar nicht geheizt werden können.

Ein „Eiserner Hermann“ für Berlin

Eine der tausendjährigen Eichen in der Schorfheide soll jetzt von dem Bildhauer Arno Breker ausgesucht werden, um daraus ein Kolossal-Standbild des Reichsmarschalls anzufertigen.

Den Entwurf hat Reichsmarschall Göring bereits gutgeheissen.

Nach Art des Eisernen Hindenburgs im vorigen Kriege, soll der 8 Meter hohe Eiserne Hermann an prominenter Stelle in der Reichshauptstadt aufgestellt werden.

Die Berliner können dann gegen Entrichtung eines Beitrags für die Hermann-Göring-Spende der Luftwaffe einen Nagel in den Eisernen Hermann schlagen, bis das ganze Kolossalstandbild über und über benagelt ist.

Für die Benagelung der Orden und Ehrenzeichen des Reichsmarschalls sind silberne und goldene Nägel vorgesehen ,die das fünf- bezw. zehnfache der Normalspende kosten.

Norwegen-Evakuierung beginnt

In Norwegen wird jetzt begonnen, deutsche Frauen und Kinder nach dem Reich zu evakuieren. Unter den Evakuierten befinden sich Frauen, die seit 20 Jahren in Norwegen gelebt haben.

Russe von der Polizei erschossen

Im Verlauf der Fahndungsaktion nach unbekannten Tätern, die den Betriebsobmann der Barsingheusener Gruben Pg. Schwarz und seinen Stellvertreter, Pg. Brunner, ermordeten, hat die Polizei den russichen Kriegsgefangenen Pellschoff erschossen.

Die Polizei glaubt, dass Pelischoff Mitglied einer Bande russischer Kriegsgefangener war, die im Gau Südhannover-Braunschweig zahlreiche Raubüberfälle und Einbrüche verübt haben soll, und der auch der Doppelmord in den Barsinghausener Gruben zugeschrieben wird.

S.S. schafft sich Ersatz für Güterverluste im Osten

6 800 000 Morgen enteignet

Zu einem nie dagewesenen Raubzug, bei dem sich die SS bereits 6 800 000 Morgen Land angeeignet hat, hat sich die Massenverhaftung von adligen Grossgrundbesitzern entwickelt, die angeblich in dem Friedensputsch vom 20. Juli verwickelt sein sollen.

In einem 40 km weiten Umkreis um Landsberg an der Warthe haben SD-Kommandos über 500 adlige Grundbesitzer verhaftet unter dem Vorwand, dass sie der Friedensbewegung angehören und an der Verschwörung gegen den Führer teilgenommen haben

Der gesamte Grundbesitz der Verhafteten mit allem Zubehör wurde zugunsten der SS-Gesellschaften „Reichsland“ und „Ostland“ eingezogen

Unter dem beschlagnahmten Grundbesitz befinden sich die grossen Landgüter der Familien von Rostin und von Soldin in der Neumark.

In Ostpreussen wurde der Riesenbesitz der Familie Stolberg Wernigerode in Dönhofstadt bei Rastenburg beschlagnahmt. Graf Albrecht von Stolberg-Wernigerode verübte vor seiner Verhaftung Selbstmord.

Auf den 6 800 000 Morgen Land, die bisher im Reich zugunsten der SS eingezogen wurden, sollen SS-Männer mit ihren Familien angesiedelt werden, die aus den geräumten Ost- und Westgebieten zurückgekehrt sind, wo die SS-Gesellschaften „Reichsland“ und „Ostland“ 28 Millionen Morgen Land verloren haben.

180 Millionen wandern in die Ostmark ab

Die Kapitalflucht aus dem Altreich in die Donau-Alpengaue nimmt nach letzten Meldungen immer grössere Ausmasse an.

Wie die Gauwirtschaftskammer Wien berichtet, haben reichsdeutsche Firmen in den letzten drei Monaten 180 Millionen Mark in den Donau-Alpengauen angelegt.

In ostmärkischen Wirtschaftskreisen wird diese Kapitalflucht darauf zurückgeführt, dass reichsdeutsches Kapital an der Wirtschaftskonjunktur und industriellen Entwicklung mitprofitieren will, die im Donau-Raum nach der Wiederherstellung eines unabhängigen Österreichs erwartet wird.

So hat sich reichsdeutsches Fluchtkapital in den letzten drei Monaten einen beherrschenden Anteil an den österreichischen Schmidtstahl-Werken A.G., den Steirischen Gusstahlwerken A.G. und den Eisenwerken Oberdonau G.m.b.H. gesichert, da nach weitverbreiteter Ansicht besonders österreichische Stahlunternehmen in der Nachkriegszeit von den alliierten Mächten gefördert werden dürften.

Tenscherts „Mozart“ auf tschechisch

Von dem zum Mozart-Jubiläum 1941 im Wilhelm-Frick-Verlag, Wien erschienenen Band „Mozart, ein Leben für die Oper“ des Mozartforschers Dr. Roland Tenschert, wird gegenwärtig inPrag eine Ausgabe in tschechischer Übertragung vorbereitet

Alle arbeitslosen Fremdarbeiter müssen schanzen

Alle Fremdarbeiter in Stettin sollen jetzt zu Schanzarbeiten in der Umgebung eingesetzt werden, ganz egal ob das Schanzen irgend einen Sinn hat oder nicht.

Diese Entscheidung hat Gauleiter Schwede-Coburg auf Veranlassung von Polizeipräsident Brundey getroffen, um für die Stettiner Fremdarbeiter eine vorläufige Beschäftigung zu finden.

Seitdem Schweden den Schiffsverkehr mit dem Reich eingestellt hat, ist die Arbeit im Stettiner Hafen um 80 Prozent zurückgegangen.

Die ausländischen Hafenarbeiter in den Lagern „Merkur“ und „Vulkan“ haben nichts mehr zu tun, sitzen beschäftigungslos herum oder machen den Behörden schwer zu schaffen.

Allein in der vergangenen Woche sind die gemeldeten Diebstähle und Raubüberfälle in Stettin um 40 Prozent gestiegen.

Jetzt sollen die Fremdarbeiter beim Schanzen beschäftigt werden, damit die Krimilatität in Stettin nicht noch weiter steigt.

Ritterkreuzträger

Das Ritterkreuz des Eisernen Kreuzes erhielt Major Hans-Dieter von Basse, Bataillonskommandeur im Panzerfüsilier-Regiment ‚Grossdeutschland“.

Luftangriffe: Städteliste der Woche

Nachstehend bringt die NfdT eine Liste der Städte im Reichsgebiet, die im Laufe der letzten Woche von alliierten Luftstreitkräften angegriffen wurden:

Aschaffenburg. Bielefeld Bitburg, Blatzheim. Bremen Bremerhaven. Braunschweig, Dillenburg, Duisburg, Düsseldorf. Elberfeld, Euskirchen. Frankfurt a.M., Frankfurt Höchst, Göttingen, Gonsenheim, Hamburg, Hamm, Heilbronn. Kaiserslautern Karlsruhe, Kassel, Koblenz. Köln, Liesborn, Ludwigshafen Magdeburg Mainz. Mannheim. Metz, Münster, Münstereifel. Osnabrück, Saarbrücken, Schwalbach b. Frankfurt - Main, Siegen, Stadtfeld, Strassburg. Webenheim, Wirschweiler

Ausserdem wurden angegriffen Treibstoffwerke und Raffinerien in:

Bottrop-Welheim. Homberg, Ludwigshafen Oppau. Magdeburg Rothensee, Merseburg - Leuna, Sterkrade-Holten

sowie Flugplätze in:

Bad Lippspringe, Bramsche, Eisleben, Eschwege, Hanau. Handorf, Hesepe. Rheine-Salzbergen.

Ritterkreuz für Gen. Maj. Schürmann

Der Führer verlieh das Ritterkreuz des Eisernen Kreuzes an Generalmajor Paul Schürmann, Kommandeur einer württembergischen Panzer - Grenadier-Division.

In Italien: Panzergrenadiere, die beim britischen Durchbruch durch die Gotenstellung in Gefangenschaft gerieten, warten auf den Kraftwagen, der sie ins Lager bringen soll.

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Westwall: keine Evakuierung mehr

Bild aus dem besetzten Reichsgebiet: Im amerikanischen Besatzungs-HQ in Breinich lässt eine junge Frau sich eine Bestätigung für abgelieferte Waffen geben.

Grund: kein Platz mehr im Reichsinnern

Die Evakuierung aus den bedrohten Westgebieten des Reichs hat jetzt eingestellt werden müssen, weil es nirgends im Reich mehr Platz gibt.

Auf Dienstbesprechungen in allen Kreisen der Invasionsgaue wurde am Sonntag den Ortsamtsleitern der NSV mitgeteilt, dass von einer weiteren Evakuierung der Bevölkerung abzusehen ist, da es für die Evakuierten keine Unterbringungsmöglichkeiten mehr gibt.

Ausgenommen von dieser Bestimmung sind neben den Hoheitsträgern der Partei und anderen Parteibeamten nur noch schwangere Frauen und Mütter mit mindestens drei Kleinkindern.

Die Massenevakuierung aus dem Westen ist eingestellt worden, nachdem durch die Kopflosigkeit der Parteistellen in wenigen Wochen im Reich ein Flüchtlingschaos entstanden ist, wie es selbst in den schlimmsten Wochen der Bombenangriffe nicht geherrscht hat.

In den Invasionsgauen Essen, Düsseldorf, Köln-Aachen, Moselland, Westfalen-Nord, Westfalen-Süd und in Hessen-Nasau sind durch Zwangs-Evakuierung, Häuserbeschlagnahmen durch die Wehrmacht und die verschärfte Bombenoffensive der Alliierten über dreienhalb Millionen obdachlos geworden.

In Darmstadt wohnen Flüchtlinge zu Tausenden in Bombentrümmern, mit nichts als notdürftig verhängten Mauerresten als Schutz vor der Unbill der Witterung.

In Duisburg, Bochum, Dortmund und anderen Ruhrstädten werden die Flüchtlinge ohne formelle Requierung in Privathäuser hineingestopft, wie sie eben kommen, zehn und mehr Personen in ein Zimmer.

In Bielefeld-Halle musste sogar die neueröffnete Kreisschule der NSDAP einen grossen Saal hergeben für 450 Flüchtlinge, die kein Dach über dem Kopf hatten.

Aber für die Amtswalter der Partei hat sich nichts geändert. Sie brauchten auf Grund der Wohnraumlenkungsverordnung vom 27. Februar 1943 weder Bombenflüchtlinge noch Ostflüchtlinge bei sich aufzunehmen. Jetzt können sie auch den Westflüchtlingen die Haustür vor der Nase zuschlagen.

Italienfront: Der Brenner ist gesperrt

Der Brennerpass ist mit sofortiger Wirkung für allen Zivilverkehr gesperrt worden.

Diese Massnahme wurde vom Reichskommissar für die Operationszone Alpenvorland, Gauleiter und Reichsstatthalter Franz Hofer, getroffen, weil in letzter Zeit immer mehr alliierte Agenten und Angehörige der italienischen Partisanenverbände über den Brennerpass ins Reich gelangten.

Die einzigen Zivilisten, die jetzt noch über den Brenner fahren dürfen, sind Staats- und Parteibeamte, die ihre Familien und Besitztümer aus Südtirol und Norditalien rechtzeitig in Sicherheit bringen wollen.

Alliierte besetzen Monte Capella

Grössere Kampfhandlungen werden von keinem Abschnitt der Italienfront gemeldet.

In Bergkämpfen im mittleren Abschnitt musste der Monte Capella den Alliierten überlassen werden, eine beherrschende Höhenstellung unweit der Strasse Imola.

Der OKW-Bericht meldet, dass italienische Partisanenverbände im rückwärtigen Heeresgebiet ihre Überfälle und Sabotageakte weiterführten.

Laut OKW-Bericht wurden in Kämpfen mit italienischen Partisanen hinter der Italienfront 1336 Italiener getötet und über 500 gefangengenommen.

Keine Post mehr nach Finnland

Der gesamte Postdienst vom Reich nach Finnland ist mit sofortiger Wirkung eingestellt worden. Sendungen dahin werden von den Postämtern nicht mehr angenommen, unterwegs befindliche an die Absender zurückgeleitet.

Taucher sollen die „Tirpitz“ ausbessern

Eine Tauchergruppe der Germania-Werft Kiel ist jetzt von der Kriegsmarine nach Nord-Norwegen gesandt worden um im Altenfjord, dem Ankerplatz der „Tirpitz“, die neuen Schäden auszubessern.

Die Schäden entstanden durch den Volltreffer einer 6 000-Kilo Bombe die englische Bomber am 15. September warfen.

Die 6 000-Kilo Bombe sauste vor Turm Anton durch das Oberdeck der „Tirpitz“ und detonierte erst nach Durchschlagen des Panzerdecks.

Die einströmenden Wassermassen konnten zum grössten Teil durch die Schotten gedämmt werden; trotzdem ist aber das ganze Vorschiff voll Wasser und die „Tirpitz“ liegt immer noch mit schwerer Vorlastigkeit.

Unter den Tauchern die jetzt versuchen sollen, den Schaden zu beheben, befindet sich auch Deutschlands berühmtester Ziviltaucher der Kieler Heinz Tepp.

Vizeadmiral erhält das Ritterkreuz

Der neuste Admiral mit Ritterkreuz ist Vizeadmiral Theodor Burchardi. Er erhielt die Auszeichnung vom Führer am Sonnabend für seine Verdienste um die Seekriegsführung im finnischen Meerbusen.

Für gewisse Gäste in der Schweiz sind keine Zimmer mehr frei

Ein Schritt des deutschen Gesandten bei der schweizerischen Bundesregierung wird erwartet in Anbetracht des stillschweigenden Boykotts, den führende Schweizer Geschäftsleute und Hoteliers in letzter Zeit über prominente Gäste aus dem Reich verhängen.

Als besonders krass wird die Behandlung empfunden, die der Gattin des Münchner Kunsthändlers und Kunstverlegers Fritz Bruckmann zuteil wurde, die nach Luzern gekommen ist, nicht nur um sich zu erholen, sondern auch im Auftrage verschiedener Münchner Parteifreunde wertvolle Gemälde als Notgroschen für die Nachkriegszeit bei der Galerie Fischer in der Haldenstrasse 17 zu hinterlegen.

Alle Tische bestellt

Drei der führenden Hotels in Luzern, die reichlich Platz hatten, erklärten Frau Bruckmann, sie hätten kein Zimmer frei.

In vier der besten Luzerner Restaurants sind die Tische immer bestellt, wenn Frau Bruckmann dort eine Mahlzeit einnehmen will.

Auch in den eleganten Geschäften in der Löwenstrasse und am Schwanenplatz, wo Frau Bruckmann ihre Garderobe ergänzen wollte, wurde ihr bedeutet, dass sie kaum was Passendes finden dürfte.

Die schweizerischen Behörden haben gegen diesen demonstrativen Boykott der Luzerner Geschäftsinhaber gegen Persönlichkeiten aus dem Reich, die in Parteikreisen höchstes Ansehen geniessen, bisher nichts unternommen.

Schlachtfliegerverband Rudel berichtet

Bei der Unterstützung deutscher und ungarischer Divisionen im nördlichen Siebenbürgen und in Westrumänien vernichtete ein unter Führung von Oberstleutnant Rudel stehender Schlachtfliegerverband innerhalb der letzten 6 Tage, laut DNB. 45 alliierte Flugzeuge, 335 motorisierte und bespannte Fahrzeuge und Geschütze aller Art.

FORTSETZUNG von S.1

Ostfront

auf Belgrad zurückziehen. Tito-Partisanen und Sowjetfallschirmjäger erstürmten die Stadt Sopot, nur 35 km südlich Belgrad, und durchschnitten damit die Eisenbahnlinie Belgrad-Nisch-Saloniki.

An den Pass-Strassen über die Ostbeskiden bringen die Sowjets dauernd neue Kräfte heran und machten mehrere Einbrüche in die deutschen Stellungen.

In Riga ist die Lage der Heeresgruppe Nord unverändert.

In Finnland haben finnische Truppen die Stadt Tornio am Bottnischen Meerbusen genommen und damit den Nachschub- und Rückzugsweg über die Ostsee für die 20. Gebirgs-Armee durchschnitten.

Letzten Widerstand leisteten die Gebirgsjäger in den Gebäuden um das Offiziersheim, wo der Kampf erst endete, als die Finnen alles in Brand schossen. Die überlebenden deutschen Soldaten gaben sich gefangen.

Arbeitslose Seeleute in den Ostseehäfen

Die Sperrung der schwedischen Ostseegewässer für die Schiffahrt hat bereits zu einer erheblichen Arbeitslosigkeit unter den Seeleuten geführt, da die Arbeitsvermittlungstellen sich nicht in der Lage sehen, diese anderweitig unterzubringen.

FORTSETZUNG von S.1

Westfront

kirchen zeigt sich wieder das gleiche Bild wie in der Normandie: Die deutschen Kräfte reichen nicht aus, um alle Abschnitte der langen Abwehrfront kampfstark zu besetzen. Truppenbereitstellungen in einem Abschnitt gehen immer auf Kosten eines anderen.

Im Abschnitt Aachen standen bei Beginn des amerikanischen Angriffs nur schwache Kräfte zur Verfügung, weil alle entbehrlichen Einheiten und Panzer schon vor Tagen nach Holland abgegangen waren für den vom Führer befohlenen Grossangriff auf die feindlichen Stellungen Zwischen den beiden Rheinarmen nördlich Nimwegen.

Angriff zu erwarten

Jeden Augenblick kann für die deutschen Truppen der Befehl zu diesem Angriff kommen. Seit Tagen sind Einheiten von überall her in ihren Bereitstellungen am Pannerdensch-Kanal zusammengezogen worden.

Schon am Sonntag haben Panzergrenadiere der 9. und 10. SS-Panzer-Division gegen die britischen Stellungen bei Huissen vorgefühlt und wertvolle Erkundungen gemacht, bevor sie sich unter dem Feuer raketenfeuernder Jagdbomber zurückziehen mussten.

Mit diesem Angriff soll den Amerikanern nicht nur die grosse Strassenbrücke bei Nimwegen wieder entrissen werden. Es soll auch den alliierten Offensivvorbereitungen gegen das Rheinland und das Ruhrgebiet ein Vernichtungsschlag zugefügt werden.

Im Führerhauptquartier wird dem Angriff grösste Bedeutung beigemessen.

Wenn es nicht gelingt, den Brückenkopf der Alliierten über den Waal, den südlichen Rheinarm, zu liquidieren, dann müssen die deutschen Abwehrstellungen an Waal und Maas innerhalb von wenigen Tagen aufgegeben werden.

Die Reste der 15. Armee in Holland können dann nicht mehr zurück ins Reich und müssen abgeschrieben werden.

Schon jetzt ist der Rückzugskorridor der 15. Armee durch neue Vorstösse der Engländer im Raum von Herzogenbusch bedroht.

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Wer Bonbons lutscht, begeht Landesverrat

10 Beamte in einer Woche ermordet

Die Attentatwelle gegen Parteiführer und Polizeibeamte in den Donau-Alpengauen und Bayern dauert weiter an.

Wie bereits gemeldet, wurden allein in der 3 September-Woche in den Donau-Alpengauen und Bayern zehn Parteibeamte und SS-Führer ermordet, die sich durch ihre Übergriffe gegen die Bevölkerung verhasst gemacht hatten. Seither werden folgende neue Anschläge gemeldet:

1. Ein bewaffneter Übertall wurde bei Wagram in Niederdonau gegen die Polizei- und SA-Bedeckung eines Transports politischer Gefangener verübt Der Schupo-Unterwachtmeister Paul Kumperer wurde aus dem Hinterhalt erschossen. mehrere SA-Männer wurden verletzt und acht politische Gefangene befreit

2. Auf einer Dienstreise ermordet wurde der Kreisleiter von Laufen. Pg. Kammerer der wegen seiner Übergriffe bei der Bevölkerung besonders verhasst war Seine Leiche wurde neben seinem Dienstwagen in der Nähe von Hallstatt aufgefunden.

3. Ein Vergeltungsattentat wurde gegen den Bürgermeister von Dietach. Pg. Johann Lederhilger verübt Eine Forstschutzstreife fand ihn erdrosselt in einer Waldhütte auf

In allen drei Fällen fehlt von den Tätern jede Spur.

Wesselmann spielt in Oslo

Die deutsch-norwegische Gesellschaft in Oslo eröffnete mit einem Konzertabend die neue Saison ihrer kulturellen Veranstaltungen Der deutsche Pianist Alexander Wesselmann spielte Kompositionen von Mozart, Schubert und Beethoven.

Rheinlander werden gewarnt

Wer Lebensmittel von den alliierten Besatzungstruppen annimmt, soll als Landesverräter bestraft werden, sobald deutsche Truppen die Anglo-Amerikaner verjagt haben, und die Parteibeamten wieder auf ihre Posten zurückkehren.

Hingewiesen auf diese Bestimmung wird die Bevölkerung in den bedrohten Westgebieten des Reichs jetzt durch Bekanntmachungen die überall angeschlagen werden und, in denen es heisst, dass im Falle einer alliierten Besetzung jede Anbiederung mit den Besatzungstruppen zu unterbleiben hat, und insbesondere das Annehmen von Lebensmitteln als Landesverrat anzusehen ist.

Auch Eltern, die ihren Kindern erlauben, Schokolade Keks, Süssigkeiten. Fruchtsaft oder andere Nahrungsmittel von den Anglo-Amerikanern anzunehmen werden mit schwerer Strafe bedroht, sobald die Partei in der Lage ist, in den betreffenden Gebieten wieder die ausübende Gewalt zu übernehmen.

So viele Amtswalter der Partei sind beim ersten Herannahen der Alliierten aus den bedrohten Westgebieten weggelaufen. dass viele von ihnen jetzt aus Stimmungsgründen Befehl von oben erhalten haben, auf ihre Posten zurückzukehren.

Nach Neuss sind befehlsgemäss zurückgekehrt Kreiswalter Fritz Seeberger Kreispropagandaleiter Bathke und der Kreisobmann der DAF Pg. Hans Esser.

Kreisleiter Hans Koeppe, der sich aus Euskirchen abgesetzt hatte ist wieder da.

Und in Saarbrücken sieht man wieder den Gauschulungsleiter Röhrig, Verwaltungsdirektor Honnert und den Landesleiter des Bundes „Deutsche Familie" Pg. Karl Gauch

Prof. Stix gestorben

In Hardegg Niederdonau starb im 71 Lebensjahr das ehemalige Mitglied des Staatsopernorchesters und der Wiener Philharmoniker, Regierungsrat Professor Otto Stix.

MARLENE WIEDER DA

Marlene Dietrich betreut amerikanische Truppen in England und auf dem Festland. Das Bild zeigt sie in einem Londoner Hotel.

Lagerhelferin bringt 122 Kinder nach Wien in Sicherheit

Hundertzweiundzwanzig Kinder aus dem KLV-Lager Sillein in der Slowakei sind am Sonnabend nach einer fast dreiwöchigen Fusswanderung völlig erschöpft in Wien eingetroffen.

Ihre Rettung verdankten sie der Lagerhelferin Susanne Krahl, die sich — als die slowakischen Partisanen näherrückten und aus dem Reich keine Hilfe kam — einfach mit den Kindern auf den Weg machte.

Manchmal von deutschfeindlichen Slowaken beschimpft, manchmal von mitleidigen Bauern bewirtet, schlug sich Susanne Krahl durch die ihr unbekannte Gegend durch. Im Weissen Gebirge entkamen sie den Partisanen nur dadurch. dass sie sich anderthalb Tage lang in einem Steinbruch versteckt hielten.

Die erste warme Mahlzeit für alle gab es in Freistadtl wo die Einwohner auch für die Kinder alte Sandalen und Fusslappen sammelten.

Die 122 Kinder werden in Wien entlaust und neu eingekleidet werden, bevor sie in sächsische KLV Auffanglager abtransportiert werden

„Wecker-Sanatorium" in Breslau

Ein „Wecker-Sanatorium" wurde in Brelau eingerichtet, in dem 30 Frauen unter Aufsicht eines Uhrmachers in ihrer Freizeit Weckeruhren reparieren.

Diese Frauen haben sich so gut eingearbeitet. dass man hofft in einiger Zeit monatlich über 500 Weckeruhren in Breslau reparieren zu können.

Sie beging Verbrechen aus Liebe

Nur ihre Verdienste um die Partei retteten die Ortsfrauenschaftsleiterein von Enns, die 42-jährige Lehrerin Margarete Karel vor der Todestrafe, obwohl das Gericht als mildernden Umstand gelten liess, dass sie „im Liebeswahn des gefährlichen Alters" gehandelt hatte.

Die 42 - jährige Ortsfrauenschaftsleiterin Margarete Karel hatte sich leidenschaftlich in den 27 Jahre alten Justizinspektor Franz Strasser verliebt und seinetwillen gestohlen, betrogen und sich des Kriegswirtschaftsverbrechens und des Amtsmissbrauchs schuldig gemacht

Für 16 000 RM Wein

Aus Liebe hatte sie von einer Weinfirma — angeblich für die Krankenhilfe der NSV — für 16 000 Mark Wein bezogen und auf der Kartenstelle deren Leitung sie ehrenamtlich innehatte Lebensmittelkarten unterschlagen.

Aus Liebe veranstaltete sie unter ihren Schülern Geldsammlungen, die angeblich für das städische Kriegslazarett, die Winterhilfe oder das Frauenwerk bestimmt waren.

Sie stahl Zigaretten aus Schulweihnachtspäckchen für unbekannte Soldaten, liess sich von den Eltern schlechter Schüler bestechen und entwendete Wäsche und Kleidungsstücke, die für Bombengeschädigte bestimmt waren.

Obwohl gewöhnliche Bürger für die meisten dieser Verbrechen mit dem Tode bestraft worden wären verurteilte das Sondergericht Linz die Ortsfrauenschaftsleiterin Margarete Karel lediglich zu einer kurzen Freiheitsstrafe — mit Bewährungsfrist, um ihren „Liebeswahn zu vegessen."

SD versucht Kettenbrief aufzuhalten

Grösste Anstrengungen werden zurzeit vom SD gemacht die Verbreitung eines Kettenbriefes mit den Unterschriften hoher Stabsoffiziere zu verhindern die am Friedensputsch vom 20. Juli beteiligt waren, inzwischen aber im Stillen liquidiert worden sind.

In dem Kettenbrief warnen die inzwischen ermordeten Offiziere alle Soldaten, sich nicht irreführen zu lassen durch angebliche öffentliche Erklärungen und Artikel hoher Offiziere gegen den Friedensputsch vom 20. Juli

Diese Artikel, so betonen die Unterzeichner des Kettenbriefes, sind tatsächlich Fälschungen der Parteipropaganda

Als Beispiel dieser Parteifälschungen wird in dem Kettenbrief eine eidesstattliche mit vollem Namen unterzeichnete Erklärung der Schwester von Generalfeldmarschall von Brauchitsch. frau Agnes von Haelften, wiedergegeben.

In dieser Erkärung bezeugt Frau von Haelften, dass Generalfeldmarschall Brauchitsch bereits am 16. August spurlos verschwunden war drei Tage bevor der ihm angedichtete Artikel gegen die Friedensgenerale im VB veröffentlicht wurde.

Sport

Wacker steht jetzt obenan

Die Kriegslage führte in Deutschland wieder zu zahlreichen Absagen von Fussballspielen und andern Sportveranstaltungen.

Sensationelle Ergebnisse hatten viele der ausgetragenen Fussballkämpfe. So verlor im ersten Meisterschafts-Treffen im Gau Franken der 1.FC Nürnberg 0:6 gegen SG Nürnberg. In Wien siegte Wacker 3:2 über Rapid und Admira 2:0 über die Austria, so dass dort jetzt Wacker in der Tabelle obenan steht.

12:0 siegte Schalke in der Glückauf-Kampfbahn in Gelsenkirchen gegen Spvg. Erkenschwieck, wobei der frühere Meidericher Gawlizek als Mittelstürmer zwischen Kanthak und Kuzorra allein 6 Tore schoss

Der Niederrhein-Pokalsieger Benrath ging 3:6 gegen die neue KSG Bayer-Jahn. Leverkusen ein und im Gau Baden konnte VfR Mannheim die KSG Neckarau-Mannheim nur 4:3 und Waldhof die neue Union-Heidelberg nur 1:0 überwinden

3:1 gestaltete die neu aufgestiegene SGOP Berlin. der Gau-Pokalsieger, ihr erstes Auftreten gegen die Tennis Borussia siegreich. Meister Hertha-BSC konnte gegen Union-Oberschöneweide gerade noch ein 3:3 erzielen.

Die drei Tore für Hertha schoss Schade. früher Dresdner SC.

Der 8:2 Sieg des Berliner SV 92 über Wacker 04 war vielleicht die grösste Überraschung des Berliner Fussball Sonntags

Blankenese-Wendel konnte sich in Hamburg völlig unerwartet 7:0 gegen die alte Viktoria durchsetzen

In Buxtehude. bezwang der Hamburger Sportverein die Wehrmacht-Elf von Buxtehude 3:1

Für die Matrosen und Soldaten spielten u.a. Janes und Ebeling. Bei den Hamburgern erzielte der Kieler Mittelstürmer Jennewein alle drei Treffer.

Im Flugzeug aus England wurde eine britische Armee-Elf nach Paris gebracht, wo sie Sonnabend Frankreichs Fussballvertretung 5:0 schlug.

Für England traten elf internationale Ligagrössen an, die gleich nach Brüssel weiterflogen, wo sie gestern gegen Belgien 3:0 gewannen.

* * *

Mässige Leistungen gab es beim letzten Leichtathletik-Abendsportfest in München Einzig Koppenwallners Hochsprung von 1,86m verdient Erwähnung.

Das letzte Berliner Bahn-Radrennen gewannen in Neukölln Egerland-Zerm mit 26 Punkten vor Saager-Jährling 19. Bunzel-Lorke konnten in diesem 60 Minuten-Mannschaftsfahren nur 17 Punkte erreichen.

Im Mannschafts-Mehrkampf siegten Saager-Jährling mit 37 Punkten vor Bunzel-Lorke 31 und Egerland -Zerm 27 Punkte.

Das 500m Zeitfahren im Rahmen des Mehrkampfs sah Bunzel mit 42.3 Sek. als schnellsten vor Saager der 43 Sek. benötigte

Zwei Chemnitzer gewannen das 100 Runden-Rennen auf der Dresdner Ilgenkampfbahn Bolte Alexander (Chemnitz) siegten über de 41km in 1:06:54,4 und holten in den zehn Wertungen 21 Punkte heraus

* * *

Der grosse Auftakt der Hamburger Hockeyzeit schlug fehl Der Beginn der Frauenmeisterschaft musste abermals verlegt werden. Das Freundschaftsspiel des Uhlenhorster THC gegen Harvestehude endete 3:0 für Uhlenhorst

In der Reichshauptstadt konnte der Berliner Hockey Club gegen Brandenburg nur ein 1:1 erzielen.

Gladiator

Partei sucht neue Rekruten

Die Parteisperre für die Aufnahme neuer Parteigenossen ist jetzt vorübergehend aufgehoben worden um in letzter Stunde möglichst viele, die jetzt zur Wehrmacht einberufen werden vorher für die Partei anzuwerben.

Für diese Werbeaktion werden den Block Zellen und Stützpunkt-Leitern der Partei rechtzeitig die Listen der Rekruten zugeschickt, die demnächst ihren Gestellungsbefehl erhalten werden

Durch die Anwerbung dieser neuen Rekruten für die Partei soll gleichzeitig der Parteieinfluss innerhalb der Wehrmacht gestärkt und bei länger dienenden Wehrmachtangehörigen der Eindruck einer geschlossenen nationalsozialistischen Haltung der Bevölkerung im Reich hervorgerufen werden.

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Backe fordert mehr von den Bauern

In Zukunft keine Sonder-Zuteilungen nach Luftangriffen

Alle Sonderzuteilungen nach Luftangriffen werden im 6. Kriegswinter aufhören.

Diese Mitteilung machte Reichsernährungsminister Backe gestern in einer Rundfunkansprache zum Erntedankfest, in der er seinen Aufruf an die deutschen Bauern wiederholte, durch erhöhte Ablieferungen eine Hungersnot im 6. Kriegswinter zu verhindern.

Die Sonderzuteilungen nach Luftangriffen, so erklärte der Reichsernährungsminister, waren bisher nur möglich durch die Lebensmitteleinfuhr aus den verloren gegangenen Ost-und Westgebieten, aus denen das Reich ein Zehntel seiner Rationen bezog und die Wehrmacht ihre gesamte Verpflegung.

Während das Reich, die Wehrmacht und 12 Millionen Fremdarbeiter jetzt ausschliesslich aus den Erträgnissen der deutschen Scholle ernährt werden müssen, sind die Ernteerträgnisse in diesem Jahr fast auf allen Gebieten hinter dem Durchschnitt zurückgeblieben.

Ausserdem haben der Notdienst und die Schanzarbeiten im Westen, Osten und Südosten des Reiches die Erzeugungsschlacht für den 6. Kriegswinter stark beeinträchtigt, der zum härtesten und entbehrunsreichsten für die Bevölkerung zu werden droht.

Backe seine Bauern schanzen

Zehntausende von Bauern und Landarbeitern wurden während der Erntearbeiten zum Schanzen abkommandiert und können sich nicht um ihre Felder kümmern.

Vier Prozent des gesamten nutzbaren Bodens sind für die Lebensmittelerzeugung verloren gegangen, weil das Land für Feldbefestigungen und neue Wehrmachtanlagen benötigt wird.

Ausserdem hat die allgemeine Verwirrung durch die Schanzarbeiten und die Massenevakuierung in immer weiteren Gebieten hinter der Front eine Überprüfung der Ablieferung unmöglich gemacht.

Nach der Ankündigung einer Kürzung der Fettration und anderer Lebensmittelkürzungen treffen jetzt immer mehr Bauern Vorsorge, dass wenigstens sie und ihre Familien im 6. Kriegswinter nich Hunger leiden müssen.

Bauxit-Verluste bringen neue Schusstafeln

Die Nachricht, dass die grössten Bauxitgruben Kroatiens in Mostar geräumt werden mussten, traf jetzt im Roh-und Grundstoffamt des Reichsministeriums Speer in Berlin ein.

Das deutsche technische Personal hat Befehl erhalten, sich zur nächsten Wehrmachtgarnison durchzuschlagen.

Der Verlust von Mostar bedeutet, dass die deutsche Rüstung eine Viertel-Million Tonnen Bauxit verliert, nachdem bereits die grossen Bauxitlieferungen aus Frankreich verloren gegangen sind.

Besonders stark wirkt sich der Ausfall der Bauxitlieferungen bei der Herstellung von Flugzeugen und Geschosszündern aus.

Geschosszünder aller Art müssen jetzt aus Stahl anstelle von Leichtmetall gefertigt werden.

An die Soldaten der Artillerie-und Flakeinheiten werden daher neue Schusstafeln ausgegeben, da die Streuung grösser ist, wenn Geschosse mit Stahl- und Leichtmetallzündern gleichzeitig verwendet werden.

Ausserdem bedeutet der Ausfall der Bauxitlieferungen aus Kroatien und Frankreich, dass es weniger Munition für die Artillerie und Flak geben wird, da Stahlzünder nicht so schnell hergestellt werden können wie Leichtmetallzünder

Finnische Offensive in Lappland

Finnische Verbande haben in Lappland eine Offensive gegen die Truppen von Generaloberst Rendulic eröffnet.

Die deutschen Truppen werden gegen die schwedische Grenze abgedrängt.

Einzelne Abteilungen sind auf schwedisches Gebiet übergetreten und liessen sich internieren.

Italienfront

Der anhaltende Herbstregen erlaubt weiterhin keine grösseren Kampfhandlungen.

Sowjettruppen marschieren in Serbien ein

Gleichzeitig mit der Offensive in Ost-und Südungarn sind andere Sowjetverbände in Serbien einmarschiert und haben im schnellen Vorstoss die Stadt Vrazegrnac auf halbem Weg nach dem wichtigen Eisenbahnknotenpunkt Nisch genommen.

Um den Rückzug der Waffen-SS-Divisionen auf dem Balkan zu decken, hat der OB-Südost jetzt Befehl erhalten, alle Verbände des Heeres zum Gegenangriff gegen Tito - Partisanen und griechische Freischärler einzusetzen, damit die Waffen-SS wie im Westen Zeit gewinnt sich ins Reich durchzuschlagen.

Bei dem Versuch, den Rückzug des 5 Waffen-SS-Gebirgskorps zu decken, haben die 373., 264., 118., 181. Infanterie-Division und die 392. Kroatische Division unter General der Gebirgstruppen Kübler Opfer gebracht.

Von den Waffen-SS-Divisionen, die sich jetzt zur Reichsgrenze durchschlagen sollen, hat inzwischen die SS-Division „Skanderbeg" bei Prizren die Waffen gestreckt und sich den Tito-Partisanen ergeben.

Nach der Übergabe von Marseille

Maquis-Offiziere besprechen mit zwei deutschen Kompanieführern den Abtransport der Mannschaften ins Kriegsgefangenenlager. Ihr Gepäck ist bereits im Pkw verstaut.

Gen. Maj. Koll übernimmt Kraftfahrwesen

Mit Generalmajor Koll ist jetzt in zwölfter Stunde wieder ein Militärfachmann zum Generalbevollmächtigten für das Kraftfahrwesen und Leiter der Abteilung Wehrmacht-Kraftfahrwesen im OKW ernannt worden.

Die unüberwindlichen Schwierigkeiten der Treibstoffkrise und des ständigen Rückgangs in der Produktion von Kraftfahrzeugen haben die Partei jetzt endgültig veranlasst, den undankbaren Posten des Generalbevollmächtigten für das Kraftfahrwesen zu räumen, der in den letzten vier Jahren acht Mal neu besetzt wurde, abwechselnd mit Wehrmachtfachleuten und Parteiführern.

SS-Gruppenführer Jakob Werlin, der dieses Amt zuletzt bekleidet hatte und jetzt zurückgetreten ist, verdankte seine Ernennung seiner alten Freundschaft mit dem Führer dem er nach dem Putsch von 1923 zur Flucht verholfen hatte.

SS-Gruppenführer Werlin wird sich jetzt überwiegend der Verwaltung des Aktienbesitzes des Führers an den Daimler-Benz-Werken widmen, die ein Drittel der Flugzeugmotoren für die Luftwaffe herstellen.

FORTSETZUNG von S.1

stellung innerhalb von weniger als 3 Wochen

Am 12 September übergab Oberst von Wildemuth mit fast 8000 Mann die Seefestung Le Havre.

Am 16. September gab sich Generalmajor Botho Elster mit 20 000 Mann in Beaugency bei Orleans gefangen.

Am 21. September kam dann fast gleichzeitig die Kampfeinstellung in Boulogne, wo Generalmajor Heim und rund 8000 Mann Schluss machten und in der Seefestung Brest wo sich General Ramcke mit 39 000 Mann den Anglo-Amerikanern ergab.

Schanzarbeiter hinter dem Rhein im nächtlichen Bombenhagel

Das Reichsgebiet hatte einen bombenfreien Sonntag.

In der Sonnabend-Nacht erhielten Schanzarbeiter an den neuen Auffangstellungen hinter dem Rhein ihre Feuertaufe, als alliierte Schnellbomber vor allem Ziele im Raum von Heilbronn und Aschaffenburg angriffen.

In der mondhellen Nacht griffen einzelne Schnellbomber in weiten Gebieten Nord-und Westdeutschlands Eisenbahnzüge, Fahrkolonnen sowie Kähne auf Flüssen und Kanälen mit Bomben und Bordwaffen an.

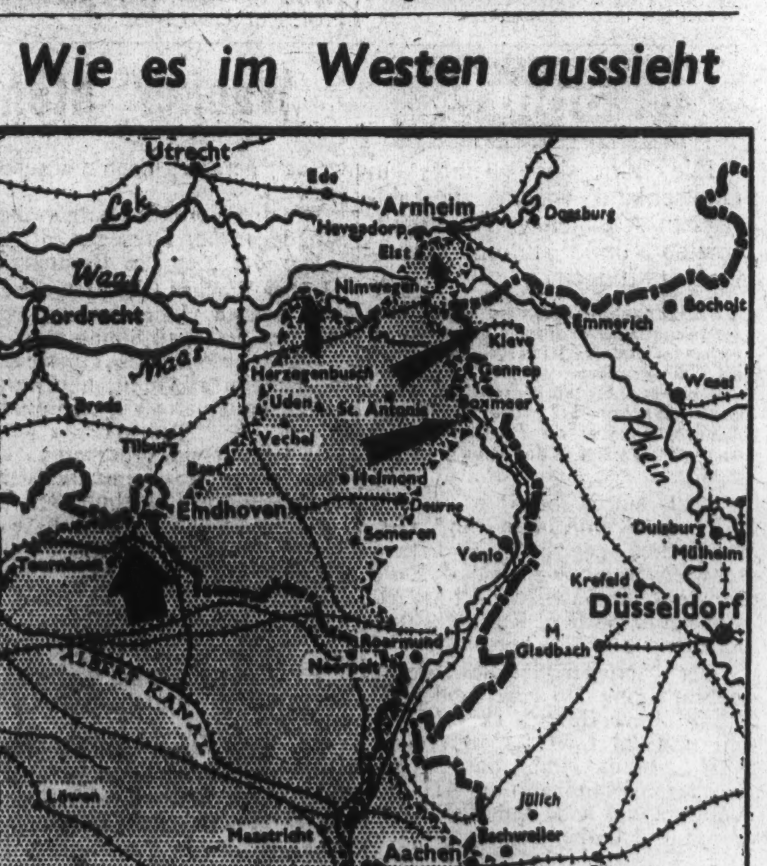
Ein Schleppzug von 24 Kähnen mit Wehrmachtnachschub wurde unweit der holländischen Grenze in Brand geschossen.

Bomben fielen auch auf Mannheim, Elberfeld und Sterkrade.

Ein stärkerer Verband alliierter Schnellbomber griff mit 2000-Kilo-Bomben gleichzeitig die Frontstadt Hamburg an.

Den ganzen Sonntag über waren die Löscharbeiten im Hamburger Hafengebiet im Gange, wo beträchtlicher Schaden angerichtet würde.

Wie es im Westen aussieht



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Boulogne stellt den Kampf ein

Nach der Übergabe: Genlt. Heim, Oberbefehlshaber der Garnison von Boulogne, im Gespräch mit dem Dolmetscher einem kanadischen Hauptmann.

Marsch aus dem Krieg in die Gefangenschaft. 8 000 Überlebende der Besatzung von Boulogne stellten am 22. September den aussichtslosen Kampf ein.

Die schweren Küstengeschütze, die von Boulogne aus nach England feuerten, schweigen jetzt für immer.

Der Kommandant der Stützpunkte St. Leonard, Pont Feuillet, und Herguélingue ergibt sich mit 500 Mann den Alliierten.

OBEN: Zwei kanadische Soldaten besichtigen einen durch alliierte Fliegerangriffe zerstörten Trockenbunker der Kriegsmarine im Hafen von Boulogne.

★

RECHTS: Ihre Aufgabe ist beendet. Eine DRK-Schwester begibt sich zur Austauschstelle, nachdem sie ihre Patienten dem kanadischen Roten Kreuz übergeben hat.

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FHQ befiehlt, russische Offensive zu zerschlagen!

Deutsch-ungarische Verbände sind am Ostrand der ungarischen Tiefebene und südlich des Eisernen Tors zum Gegenangriff übergegangen, um die russisch-rumänischen Vorbereitungen für die Grossoffensive gegen das Aufmarschgebiet nach Budapest und Wien zu zerschlagen.

Laut OKW-Bericht konnten die Sowjets wieder aus Grosswardein geworfen werden, nachdem sie zum zweiten Male in die Stadt eingebrochen waren.

Die Stadt Gyula, 8 km innerhalb der ungarischen Grenze, ist aber wieder in der Hand der Russen.

Die deutsch-ungarische Gegenoffensive erfolgt auf Befehl aus dem FHQ, nachdem alle Befürchtungen des Oberbefehlshabers der Heeresgruppe Süd, Generaloberst Friessner, über die Gefahr eines ungarischen Frontwechsels von der Wilhelmstrasse als völlig grundlos bezeichnet wurden.

Ein Teil der ungarischen Truppen, die an der Gegenoffensive teilnehmen sollten, musste jedoch in letzter Minute nach Mittelungarn abkommandiert werden, um Friedenskundgebungen zu unterdrücken, die jetzt fast täglich in Debreczin, Szolnok, Miskolsch und anderen Städten stattfinden.

Die Bevölkerung wird vor allem von Flüchtlingen aus Siebenbürgen oppositionell beeinflusst.

Systematische Friedenspropaganda in Ungarn

Die Behörden vermuten, dass sich mit den Flüchtlingen auch russische und rumänische Agenten eingeschlichen haben, die jetzt gemeinsam mit den Gewerkschaften eine systematische Friedenspropaganda unter der Bevölkerung, der Polizei und der ungarischen Wehrmacht betreiben.

Klebezettel und Flugblätter rufen die Arbeiter zum Streik und fordern die Soldaten auf, ihre Waffen wegzuwerfen und den hoffnungslosen Kampf nicht zwecklos zu verlängern.

Auch in den Arbeitervierteln in Budapest kommt es jetzt fast jede Nacht zu Friedenskundgebungen und zu Zusammenstössen mit Wehrmachtstreifen und Polizei.

Trotz der Berichte über die wachsende Wühlarbeit gegen das Reich und für einen ungarischen Sonderfrieden ist man jedoch in der Wilhelmstrasse weiterhin fest überzeugt, dass die ungarische Regierung ihren Bündnispflichten treu bleiben und der inneren Unruhen Herr werden wird.

Alliierte 30 km vor Bologna

Anhaltender Herbstregen gibt den deutschen Truppen in Italien jetzt eine Atempause, um alle Kräfte zusammenzuziehen für die Schlacht um Bologna.

Schwere Kämpfe werden nur vom Mittelabschnitt der Italienfront gemeldet, wo deutsche Fallschirmjäger und Panzergrenadiere Befehl haben, die Alliierten am Monte Battilia aufzuhalten. Der alliierte Durchbruchskeil ist hier bis auf etwa 30 Kilometer an Bologna vorgestossen.

An der Adria gelang es den deutschen Truppen, einen Brückenkopf über den Fiumcino-Fluss nördlich Rimini zu bereinigen.

Moskauer Botschafter

Der bisherige türkische Pressechef Selim Sarfar wurde, wie der Sender Ankara meldet, zum Botschafter in Moskau ernannt.

Westwall: Soldaten helfen Bauern ihre Höfe retten

Schwierigkeiten der HJ-Verwüstungs-Kommandos

Bauern und Soldaten in Heinsberg, Waldenrath und Birgden nördlich Aachen haben geschlossene Front gemacht gegen die Verwüstungskommandos der Partei, die hier in dem Frontgebiet; das jetzt jeden Tag von den Alliierten überrannt werden kann, alles in Schutt und Asche legen wollten.

Im besetzten Reichsgebiet: Ein amerikanischer Soldat knipst, wie früher vielleicht als Tourist, deutsche Familienbilder

Am Montag Morgen erschienen HJ-Verwüstungskommandos, unterstützt von belgischer und holländischer SS in Heinsberg, Waldenrath und Birgden und den umliegenden Dörfern und fingen an, Gehöfte, Scheunen, Feldscheunen mit der eingebrachten Ernte und Gebäude aller Art niederzubrennen.

Die zurückgebliebenen Bauern und Bauersfrauen, die versuchten, die Brände zu löschen, wurden von den Verwüstungskommandos auf das Gröbste misshandelt und am Löschen verhindert.

Marschbataillon half

Ein Marschbataillon der 176. Infanterie-Division, das gerade in der Nähe von Waldenrath rastete, sah Flammen aufschlagen, eilte gleich herbei um zu helfen, und sah, was los war.

Geschlossen stellten sich die Soldaten auf die Seite der zurückgebliebenen Bauern, die sich von ihren Höfen nicht trennen wollten, halfen mit, die Brände zu löschen und zwangen die Verwüstungskommandos der Partei zur Umkehr.

Auch auf den brennenden Höfen bei Birgden und Heinsberg wurden die Verwüstungskommandos der Partei durch die Einheitsfront der Bauern und Soldaten in die Flucht geschlagen.

Ostfront: Rigaer Hafen liegt unter schwerem Feuer

Schweres Feuer russischer Fernkampfbatterien liegt auf Riga.

Die russischen Batterien schiessen bis ins Hafengebiet hinein, wo Wehrmacht-Spezialisten und lettische Mitarbeiter von Einheiten der Kriegsmarine evakuiert werden.

Tausende von Verwundeten warten noch immer im Hafengebiet auf einen Platz auf den Schiffen.

Während der Generalangriff auf Riga jeden Augenblick einsetzen kann, melden Aufklärer starke Truppenbewegungen der Sowjets an der gesamten Front von Schaulen bis zum Memelfluss, offenbar als Vorbereitung für eine Grossoffensive gegen deutsche Abwehrstellungen nördlich Ostpreussen.

Vom Nordabschnitt wird noch gemeldet, dass russische Truppen die Insel Moon, dicht vor der grossen Insel Ösel, besetzt haben.

Die Inseln Dagö und Ösel sind bereits in den Händen der Sowjets.

Deutsche Truppen stehen im Norden in schwerem Abwehrkampf gegen die russische Übermacht

Geschosszünder nun aus Stahl gefertigt

Alle Geschosszünder sollen jetzt aus Stahl anstatt Leichtmetall gefertigt werden, da nach dem Verlust der Bauxitlieferungen aus Frankreich nicht mehr genug Leichtmetall verhanden ist.

Das bedeutet für die Soldaten der Artillerie- und Flakeinheiten, dass neue Schusstafeln ausgegeben werden müssen, da die Streuung grösser ist, wenn Geschosse mit Stahl- und Leichtmetallzündern gleichzeitig verwendet werden.

Ausserdem wird es auch weniger Munition für die Artillerie und Flak geben, da bei der Verwendung von Stahl nur 15% weniger Zünder im gleichen Zeitraum hergestellt werden können.

Dieser Rückgang in der Zünderherstellung wirkt sich besonders stark aus, da die Schweiz die Ausfuhr von Geschosszündern nach dem Ausland verboten hat.

Es fallen also jetzt an 24 Millionen Geschosszünder weg, die jährlich von der Schweiz an die Wehrmacht geliefert wurden.

Ritterkreuz für Admiral Burchardi

Das Ritterkreuz des Eisernen Kreuzes erhielt der kommandierende Admiral der östlichen Ostsee, Vizeadmiral Theodor Burchardi, für seine Verdienste um die Seekriegführung im finnischen Meerbusen.

Finnen erhalten mehr Brot

Die Brotration in Finnland wird erhöht, sobald die ersten Getreidelieferungen eintreffen, die Schweden den Finnen im Augenblick des finnisch-russischen Waffenstillstandes zugesagt hatte.

Insgesamt wird Schweden noch in diesem Herbst 150 000 Tonnen Getreide und 10 000 Tonnen Zucker nach Finnland liefern.

Vor dem 1. März werden dann noch 5 500 Tonnen Speisefette, 5 000 Tonnen gesalzene Fische und 10 000 Tonnen Superphosphat für die Landwirtschaft folgen, sowie Rohstoffe für die Herstellung von 3 Millionen Stück Seife.

Neue Freimarke zu 32 Pfennig

Freimarken zu 1, 16 und 24 Rpf und zu drei und fünf RM werden einstweilen nicht mehr hergestellt, sie bleiben aber weiter gültig. Für die Freimachung von Einschreibbriefen findet eine neue, im grünen Farbton gehaltene Freimarke zu 32 Rpf mit der Inschrift „Grossdeutsches Reich" Verwendung.

93-jährige Schauspielerin stirbt

Die einst viel gefeierte Schauspielerin Henriette Lanius-Gelster starb im Alter von 93 Jahren in Weimar.

Die schöne Jette, die kurz nach der Reichsgründung an der Kroll-Bühne ihre erfolgreiche Laufbahn begann, war in den Siebzigerjahren der Liebling der Berliner gewesen.

Heute spricht Backe

Zum Erntedanktag 1944 spricht heute Reichsbauernführer Herbert Backe in der Zeit von 11 — 11.30 Uhr im Grossdeutschen Rundfunk.

Katastrophe in Mexiko

Wie das mexikanische Kriegsministerium mitteilt, verursachten Überschwemmungen in Süd- und Mittelmexiko schwere Schäden. Hunderte von Toten sind bereits festgestellt worden. Tausende sind obdachlos.

Immer mehr Sabotagefeuer durch die neuen Brandpäckchen

Eine Anzahl von Fremdarbeitern im Hafen von Duisburg wurde gestern verhaftet, nachdem in der Nacht zum Sonnabend wieder ein ungeklärter Brand auf einem Rheinkahn ausgebrochen war.

Die Polizei vermutet, dass Fremdarbeiter der Besatzung das Feuer mit einem der neuen Brandpäckchen gelegt haben, die alliierte Flieger jetzt in weiten Gebieten Westdeutschlands abwerfen, besonders über Rheinhäfen, wo zahlreiche Fremdarbeiter beschäftigt sind.

Die Gefahr, dass Fremdarbeiter und andere partei- und kriegsfeindliche Elemente diese neue Brandstiftungswaffe zu grossangelegten Sabotageakten verwenden dürften, hat jetzt eine Reihe führender Versicherungsgesellschaften zur Forderung veranlasst, dass alle Sabotageakte mit den neuen Brandpäckchen durch das Kriegsschädengesetz gedeckt werden sollen.

In einer Denkschrift an das Reichsversicherungsamt weisen die Gerling-Konzern-Versicherungs A.G. in Mainz, die Frankfurter Versicherungs A.G. und andere führende Versicherungsgesellschaften darauf hin, dass durch die Bewaffnung der Fremdarbeiter mit neuartigen Sabotagemitteln eine völlig neue Lage entstanden ist.

Mehr Schäden erwartet

Es sei zu erwarten, dass die alliierten die 12 Millionen Fremdarbeiter im Reich noch mit anderen neuartigen Zerstörungsmitteln ausrüsten werden.

In diesem Fall müsse mit Zerstörungen gerechnet werden, für die das private Versicherungswesen mit seinen Mitteln nicht aufkommen könnte.

Geheimnisvoller Brand im Fremdarbeiterlager

Sabotage mit Brandpäckchen ?

Ein Feuer, das vermutlich durch eines der neuen Brandstiftungspäckchen verursacht wurde, zerstörte gestern mehrere Baracken im Italiener-Lager in der Bunsenstrasse, und hat die Behörden gezwungen, den grössten Teil der Fremdarbeiter in das Gemeinschaftslager Rengershausen ausserhalb von Kassel zu verlegen.

Die Polizei nimmt Brandstiftung an, weil die Italiener wiederholt ihre Verlegung aus dem vielgebombten Kassel nach aussen verlangt hatten.

Vermutlich wurde der Brand mit einem der neuen Brandpäckchen gelegt, die alliierte Flieger jetzt den Fremdarbeitern im Reich für Sabotageakte abwerfen.

Diese Brandpäckchen wurden zum ersten Mal am vorigen Montag von Fliegern während der schweren Tagesangriffe auf Frankfurt, Koblenz und Ludwigshafen in grössen Mengen abgeworfen.

Besonders gefährlich

Stadt- und Landwacht und HJ wurden sofort zu ausgedehnten Suchaktionen aufgeboten, die Behörden befürchten aber, dass Tausende der Brandpäckchen von Fremdarbeitern und anderen kriegs- und parteifeindlichen Elementen eingesammelt worden sind.

Die neue Brandstiftungswaffe ist nach Ansicht der Polizeisachverständigen besonders gefährlich, weil das kleine, flache Päckchen leicht versteckt und ohne Gefahr auf unbegrenzte Zeit aufgehoben worden kann, um dann verwendet zu werden, wenn sich eine Gelegenheit bietet.

Dem Päckchen ist eine Gebrauchsanweisung in allen Fremdsprachen der wichtigsten Fremdarbeitergruppen im Reich und in deutscher Sprache beigelegt.

Aus der Gebrauchsanweisung geht hervor, dass die Bedienung höchst einfach ist: ein Kupferröhrchen in Innern des Brandpäckchens wird mit den Fingern zerquetscht.

Das Päckchen wird an eine geeignete Stelle gelegt und geht erst eine halbe Stunde später geräuschlos in Flammen auf, sodass der Täter reichlich Zeit hat, sich unbemerkt zu entfernen.

Gauleiter Wegener 36

Sechsunddreissig Jahre alt wird morgen Gauleiter und Reichsverteidigungskommissar Paul Wegener, der den Gau Weser-Ems leitet und gleichzeitig einer der jüngsten Uk-gestellten Parteiführer ist, die dem Reichsbevollmächtigten für den totalen Kriegseinsatz bei der Mobilisierung der Bevölkerung helfen.

Der Schnorkel bewährt sich nicht

Viele Tageszeitungen des Reichs berichten morgen erstmalig über den Luftmast, mit dem U-Boote seit rund sechs Monaten am Feind stehen.

Der Luftmast, auch Dieselmast oder Schnorkel genannt, soll das U-Boot vor Feind-Ortung schützen, indem er dem Boot möglich macht, bei ruhiger See seine Batterien unter Wasser aufzuladen, ohne aufzutauchen.

Der Schnorkel hat sich aber nicht bewährt.

In den letzten sechs Monaten sind rund 150 U-Boote verloren, gegangen von denen 80. .mit dem Schnorkel ausgerüstet waren.

Der Dieselmast Luftmast oder Schnorkel wurde zuerst von holländischen Ingenieuren erfunden aber von der holländischen Admiralität nach eingehenden Versuchen als unzweckmässig abgelehnt.

Wartesaal als Geburtsstatte

Ein gesunder, kräftiger Knabe wurde gestern im Wartesaal des Bahnhofs Verden geboren. Die Mutter des Kindes ist Frau Anna Lüdtke aus Stolberg.

Frau Lüdtke wurde am 20. September auf Veranlassung der NSV aus ihrer Wohnung in Stolberg evakuiert. Trotzdem sie täglich ihre Niederkunft erwartete, wurde sie über eine Woche lang von Ort zu Ort geschickt, ohne dass sie Unterkunft fand.

Schliesslich musste die Frau im Wartesaal dritter Klasse des Bahnhofs Verden ihr Kind zur Welt bringen.

Der Knabe erhielt den Namen Gotthelf

Blumenkohlköpfe werden ehrlich verteilt

Einen Kopf Blumenkohl pro Familie gibt es in den nächsten Tagen in Berlin, wenn die Ernte der Blumenkohlfelder im Havelland eingebracht ist.

Die Köpfe werden nicht nur nach Qualitäten, sondern auch nach Grössen 1, 2, 3 und 4 unterschieden werden, damit eine gleichmässige Verteilung gewährleistet ist.

„Wehrmacht wieder stark genug, um Europa zu befreien“: Wagner

Eine neue Versammlungswelle gegen die Kriegs- und Parteimüdigkeit, in der dargelegt werden soll, dass die deutsche Wehrmacht jetzt wieder stark genug ist, um die Anglo-Amerikaner aus Europa hinauszujagen, erwarten die Westflüchtlinge in den Durchzugs- und Aufnahmegauen.

Für den Gau Baden gab Gauleiter Wagner die Richtlinien auf einer besonderen Führertagung in Strassburg.

„An der grösstenteils im Vorfeld des Reichs verlaufenden Frontlinie — so erklärte Gauleiter Wagner — wird dem Feind mit wachsender Erbitterung jeder weitere Bodengewinn streitig gemacht.

Dazu sind genügend Soldaten vorhanden — meinte Gauleiter Wagner — und mit neuen Waffen werden wir eine Wende erzwingen, um die Schlacht um Frankreich siegreich zu Ende zu führen und den Feind wieder aus der Festung Europa hinauszuwerfen.“

Über 1 Million Arbeitslose im Reich

Die Zahl der Arbeitslosen im Reich ist trotz der totalen Mobilmachung auf über eine Million angestiegen und hat den höchsten Stand seit 1935 erreicht.

Diese Zahl ergibt sich aus den letzten Berichten der Arbeitsämter, die dem Generalbevollmächtigten für den Arbeitseinsatz alle drei Monate vorgelegt werden.

Hauptgründe für diese neue Arbeitslosigkeit zu einer Zeit, wo jeder Mann, jede Frau und jedes Kind angeblich im totalen Kriegseinsatz steht, sind nach Ansicht der Arbeitsämter :

1. Rohstoffmangel, der zahlreiche Betriebe zur Stillegung oder zu Einschränkungen gezwungen hat.
2. Die anglo-amerikanische Bombenoffensive, die jeden Monat die Arbeitsplätze von rund 300 000 Arbeitern zerstört.
3. Das wachsende Durcheinander in den Ost- und Westgauen und die Schliessung zahlreicher Betriebe in den bedrohten Gebieten.

Ausserdem wird das Heer der neuen Arbeitslosen durch Tausende von älteren Frauen vermehrt, die im Zug der totalen Mobilmachung einberufen wurden, aber zu keiner Arbeit taugen.

Tausende, die zu alt und gebrechlich für jede Arbeit in den Betrieben sind, sind ferner durch die neue Stillegungsaktion in Handel und Gewerbe brotlos geworden und haben jetzt nichts zu tun.

Selbst Oshima muss seine Mappe abgeben

Immer mehr Beschwerden aus diplomatischen Kreisen laufen beim Auswärtigen Amt ein über die Art und Weise, in der hochstehende Persönlichkeiten des diplomatischen Korps bei Besuchen im FHQ erst ihre Aktentasche bei der SS-Wache abgeben müssen, ehe sie zum Führer vorgelassen werden.

Kein Besucher, gleichgültig wie hoch sein Rang, darf in der Gegenwart des Führers eine Aktentasche bei sich führen, seitdem Oberst Graf Stauffenberg am 20. Juli seine verhängnisvolle Mappe zur Lagebesprechung mitbrachte.

Selbst der kaiserlich-japanische Botschafter Oshima, der sich sonst nie von seiner Aktentasche trennt, muss sie bei der SS-Wache abgeben, bevor er zum Führer vorgelassen wird.

Landwirtskursus wird abgekürzt

Landwirtschaftliche Lehrlinge, die zur Wehrmacht oder zum RAD einrücken müssen, können laut Anordnung des Reichsbauernführers ihre Lehrausbildung vorher abschliessen.

Die Landwirtschaftslehre die an sich vier Jahre dauert, wird eigens zu diesem Zwecke für die Dauer des Krieges auf drei bezw. zweieinhalb Jahre abgekürzt.

Der lange Jakob in Sicherheit

Ob. Gefr. Jakob Nacken aus Düsseldorf, 2.32 m gross, der bei Calais von den Kanadiern gefangengenommen wurde, spricht mit einem kanadischen Offizier. Vor dem Krieg trat Ob. Gefr. Nacken in USA-Weltausstellungen als Riese auf.

Sportmeldungen

Da werden Fussballer zu Boxern

Ärgere Skandalszenen als beim letzten Meisterschaftsspiel zwischen Gradjanski und Hask hat selbst der heisse Agramer Fussball-Boden kaum je gesehen.

Der kroatische Fussballmeister Gradjanski war vor einer Woche gegen Hask 1 : 2 eingegangen und wollte diese Scharte jetzt auswetzen.

Es wurde wesentlich mehr auf den Mann als um den Ball gespielt und auch regelrechte, oder vielmehr regellose Faustkämpfe wurden ausgetragen.

Das Ganze endete mit einem „Siege“ Gradjanskis 2 : 0, so dass jetzt der Vorjahrsmeister wieder knapp vor Hask in Führung liegt.

Auch Ungarn hat jetzt den zahlreichen Luftangriffen und der Kriegslage im Osten, Süd-Osten und Süden Rechnung tragen und die Fussballmeisterschaft nach der dritten Runde einstellen müssen.

Ähnlich wie in Deutschland treten regionale Wettbewerbe an die Stelle der ungarischen Landes-Fussball-Meisterschaft. Die Meisterschaften der andern Sportzweige wurden bereits unter Dach und Fach gebracht.

12 Budapester Fussballvereine tragen jetzt eine sogenannte Kriegs-Fussballmeisterschaft aus. Am ersten Spieltage besiegte FTC Kispest 4 : 3 und UTE schlug Mavag 4 : 3.

Auch in Spanien haben die Meisterschaftsspiele wieder begonnen, nach einer ausgedehnten Sommerpause.

Der Meister Valencia musste sich gegen Sabadell mit einem 1 : 1 begnügen und die beiden Nächstplazierten, Aviacion Madrid und FC Barcelona spielten ebenfalls 1 : 1. Eine Überraschung war auch die Niederlage des Pokalsiegers Athletico Bilbao 1 : 3 gegen Castellon.

Beim Reichenberger Versehrten-Sportfest gab es Wettkämpfe verschiedenster Art, u.a. ein Korbballspiel der Bein-Amputierten und ein Stockballspiel der Beinverletzten.

Ein Oberschenkel-Amputierter sprang 1,48m hoch. Das 50 m Hüpfen für Oberschenke Amputierte wurde in 9,1 Sek gewonnen und die Leistungen im Schiessen und Schwimmen waren sogar noch besser.

* * *

Im Wiener Radstadion sollen morgen die Gaumeisterschaften im 1 000 m Einsitzer-und 2 000 m, Zweisitzerfahren nachgeholt werden, die im September wegen anglo-amerikanischer Luftangriffe hatten ausfallen müssen.

Das Programm umfasst auch noch Dauerrennen hinter kleinen Motoren.

* * *

Nach der bereits gemeldeten Leistung der Leichtathletinnen vom TK Hannover von 16 326 Punkten dürfte der Stand der deutschen Vereins-Meisterschaft kaum noch Veränderungen erfahren.

Bei den Frauen hat sich TK Hannover auf den zweiten Platz hinter dem SC Charlottenburg geschoben. MTV München und Wiener AC müssen sich mit niedrigeren Rängen abfinden.

Die Kieler Post SG ist zum erstenmal deutscher Vereinsmeister der Männer geworden mit 16 286 Punkten, vor dem bisherigen Titelträger SC Charlottenburg 16 121 Punkte.

Die Kieler verdanken ihren Erfolg vor allem der Mitwirkung von Hermann Nacke-Jena, der allein mehr als 4 000 Punkte erzielte.

Post SG-München, Eintracht-Braunschweig, Post SG Utrecht, LSV Quedlinburg, TK Hannover, LSV Berlin und Berliner Turnerschaft nehmen die nächsten Platze ein.

Bei den Jungen steh Cricket-Wien an der Spitze, bei den Mädels der Wiener AC.

Gladiator

Belgische SS schlägt deutsche Flüchtlinge

Mit Fusstritten und Kolbenschlägen wurden deutsche Frauen und Kinder in Bergisch-Gladbach bei Köln von belgischen SS-Männern der SS-Division „Wallonien“ traktiert.

Die Frauen, die mit ihren Kindern aus der Umgebung von Grevenbroich seit Montag auf der Flucht waren, wollten sich im Gasthaus „Zur Post“ in Bergisch-Gladbach warmes Essen holen, als die belgischen SS-Männer ihnen den Zutritt verwehrten.

Kein warmes Essen damit sie weiterziehen

Dieser Vorfall ist nur einer von vielen Übergriffen, wie sie sich jetzt täglich in den bedrohten Westgebieten abspielen, seitdem Gauleiter Grohé nicht nur SA- und HJ-Streifen, sondern auch belgische und holländische SS als Polizei eingesetzt hat, um die langen Flüchtlingskolonnen zu ordnen und die Strasse für den militärischen Nachschub frei zu halten.

An vielen wichtigen Strassenkreuzungen hat Gauleiter Grohé diese belgischen und holländischen SS-Männer als Verkehrsposten mit eingesetzt. Die Flüchtlingsgruppen werden von ihnen rücksichtslos herumgejagt und auf Nebenstrassen umgeleitet.

Die NSV-Hilfsstellen, die für die Verpflegung der Flüchtlinge sorgen sollen, zeigen auch nur wenig Verständnis für die Entbehrungen der durchziehenden Flüchtlingsfamilien.

Sie geben immer nur kleinen Flüchtlingsgruppen warmes Essen, angeblich damit sie sich nicht in einem Ort zu grossen unkontrollierbaren Massen ansammeln und die Strassen versperren.

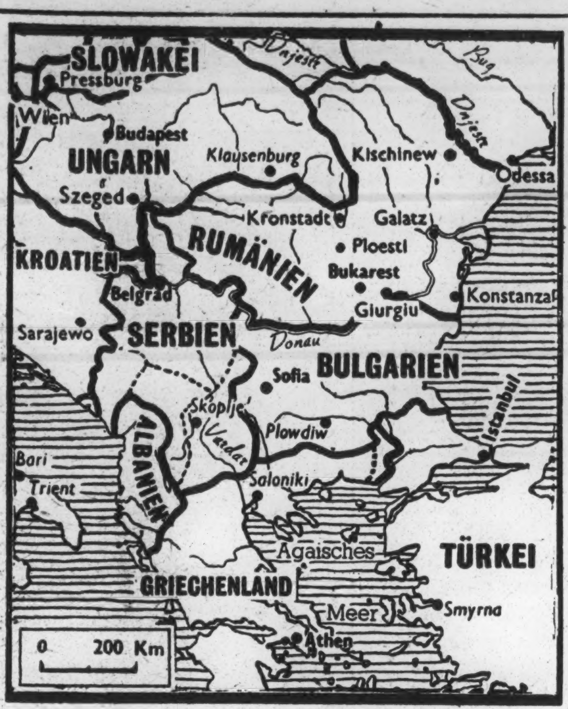
FORTSETZUNG von S.1

deutschen Abwehrstellungen eingebrochen sind.

In Calais, wo nach letzten Meldungen jetzt auch der grösste Teil des Hafens in der Hand der Alliierten, ist, wurde eine 24-stündige Kampfpause vereinbart, um 20 000 Zivilisten Gelegenheit zu geben, Calais zu verlassen.

Dieser 24-stündige Waffenstillstand begann am Freitag um 12 Uhr mittag und läuft am Sonnabend um 12 Uhr mittag ab.

Deutsche Fernkampfbatterien bei Cap Gris Nez haben den Kampf eingestellt. Die Mannschaften haben sich gefangen gegeben.



SS-Gruppenführer muss mal nach Stockholm

In den nächsten Tagen wird in Stockholm zu Sonderbesprechungen der SS-Gruppenführer Otto Steinbrink, der Sonderbevollmächtigte der Vereinigten Stahlwerke und Vorstandsmitglied des Flick-Konzerns erwartet.

Er soll mit früheren Hauptaktionären, die nach der Machtergreifung Deutschland hatten verlassen müssen, in Verbindung treten, da man erwartet, dass diese Persönlichkeiten nach der Niederlage des Dritten Reiches ihre Ansprüche gegenüber den jetzigen Machthabern der Vereinigten Stalwerke und des Flick-Konzerns geltend machen werden.

Eine vorbereitende Fühlungnahme mit Vertretern der früheren Hauptaktionäre ist bereits durch Direktor Roman von Swatowsky als Steinbecks Vertreter eingeleitet worden.

SS-Gruppenführer Steinbrink ist der erste Parteiführer des neuen Geldadels, der jetzt versucht, durch einen Ausgleich mit den früheren Eigentümern der von ihm beherrschten Wirtschaftsunternehmen sich gegen den Verlust des Vermögens zu sichern, das er dank seiner Parteiverbindungen nach der Machtergreifung und vor allem seit Kriegsbeginn erworben hat.

Die Alliierten marschieren auf Bologna

Auf den Hauptstrassen nach Bologna stossen anglo-amerikanische Panzer-und Infanteriekräfte weiter vor.

Am schwersten wird — laut OKW-Bericht — nördlich Firenzuola gekämpft. Immer wieder werden deutsche Truppen zu Gegenangriffen eingesetzt, um den Vorstoss nach Bologna aufzuhalten.

Trotzdem schiesst Artillerie bereits von den beherrschenden Stellungen des Monte Bastiona, Monte Oggliolo und Monte Canda, die alle in schweren Abwehrkämpfen am Donnerstag verloren gingen.

An der Adria hat selbst das schlechte Wetter keine Atempause gebracht. Sogar bei Nacht mussten Panzer und Infanterieangriffe abgekehrt werden.

Schwere Kämpfe sind noch immer im Gange, besonders nördlich des Rubikon.

Eichenlaub für SS-Führer

Das Eichenlaub zum Ritterkreuz des E. K. erhielten: SS-Oberführer Hellmuth Becker, SS-Standartenführer Rudolf Mühlenkamp.

Nach 36 Luftsiegen nicht mehr heimgekehrt

Hauptmann Helmut Bergmann, Staffelkapitän in einem Nachtjagdgeschwader, Inhaber des Ritterkreuzes, kehrte von seinem 37. Flug an der Westfront nicht mehr zurück. Er wurde abgeschossen, nachdem er 36 Luftsiege errungen hatte.

Balkan-Heer sucht den Durchbruch nach Norden

Die Einheiten der Heeresgruppe Südost, die über weite Gebiete des Balkans bis hinunter nach Griechenland verstreut sind, haben Befehl erhalten, sich durch die Partisanenarmeen nach Norden durchzuschlagen.

Im Hauptquartier des Ob-Südost wird diese Absetzungsbewegung als Umgruppierung bezeichnet. Wo die neue Front gegen die vereinten Tito-Partisanen, Bulgaren, Rumänen und Sowjets verlaufen soll, wird noch nicht angegeben.

In Kroatien wurde laut OKW-Bericht die Stadt Banjauka wiedergenommen. Einige 100 Mann, die in der Zitadelle ausgehalten hatten konnten befreit werden.

Banjaluka war von Tito-Verbänden vor vier Tagen genommen worden. Die Tito-Gruppen waren von allen Seiten in die Stadt eingebrochen, hatten 4 000 Mann der 69. Infanterie-Division gefangen genommen und waren dann wieder abgezogen, sobald stärkere deutsche Einheiten zum Entsatz der Stadt herbei geeilt waren.

Szeged evakuiert

In Ost-Ungarn gehen die wechselvollen Kämpfe mit russisch-rumänischen Verbänden weiter.

Sowjetpanzer, die am Donnerstag aus Grosswardein im Gegenangriff hinausgedrängt wurden, sind erneut in die Stadt eingedrungen.

Auch um Szeged, die zweitgrösste Stadt Ungarns, sind gestern Kämpfe entbrannt. Szeged wurde von der Zivilbevölkerung geräumt.

Nach Berichten aus Budapest sind auch heftige Kämpfe an der ungarischen Nordgrenze im Gange, wo Sowjettruppen über den Tartaren und den Tölges-Pass vordringen.

Die Abwehr der Umklammerungsoffensive gegen Ungarn wird stark durch die verworrenen Verhältnisse im ganzen Land behindert.

In Budapest liegen die kriegswichtigen Betriebe still, da viele Arbeiter wegen der andauernden Luftangriffe Sicherheit auf dem Lande suchen. Die Gewerkschaften drohen mit dem Generalstreik der Eisenbahner und Verkehrsarbeiter.

Lebensmittel-Krawalle und Friedens-Demonstrationen wechseln in Budapest miteinander ab. Aus anderen Städten werden gleichfalls Unruhen gemeldet.

Berlin baut auf Ungarn

In der Wilhelmstrasse herrscht jedoch weiter Vertrauen, dass Ungarn bündnistreu bleibt, wie es dem deutschen Gesandten, Wesenmeier, von der Horthy-Regierung immer wieder versichert wird.

Berlin hat daher Generaloberst Friesner erneut wissen lassen, dass seine Befürchtungen, Ungarn werde schon in nächster Zeit einen Frontwechsel vornehmen, grundlos sind und seine militärische Entscheidungen nicht beeinflussen dürften.

Ostfront: Arie rückt auf Riga

Die Kämpfe im Vorfeld von Riga flauten etwas ab, da die Sowjets erst ihre schwere Artillerie nachziehen und alles zum entscheidenden Sturm auf die starke Seefestung bereitstellen.

Nur bei Segewold an der Strasse Walk-Riga setzten Sowjetpanzer ihre Durchbruchsversuche weiter fort.

Der OKW-Bericht, der gestern nichts über die Kämpfe um Riga meldete, gibt ein Bild von der starken Überlegenheit, mit der die Sowjets 30 Divisionen der Heeresgruppe Nord in Estland und Lettland erdrückten.

Danach setzten die Sowjets neben zahlreichen Panzerkorps und schnellen Verbänden über 100 Schützendivisionen ein, die auch durch den Abschuss von über 1 000 Panzern nicht zum Halten gebracht werden konnten.

Zwischen dem Nordrand der Karpaten und Mitau kam es noch nicht zu grösseren Kampfhandlungen.

Torp.-Boot versenkt

Ein deutsches Torpedo-Boot wurde am Donnerstag im Skagerrak von drei alliierten Fliegern versenkt.

Das Torpedo-Boot, ein ehemaliges norwegisches T-Boot der Hvas-Klasse, wurde im Skagerrak auf der Höhe des norwegischen Stützpunkts Mandal angegriffen. Es sank nach drei Bombenvolltreffern innerhalb weniger Minuten.

Sowjet-Vertreter Generaloberst A. A. Zhdanow unterzeichnet den Waffenstillstand, den seine Regierung und Grossbritannien mit den Finnen abschlossen.

Hier sieht man von links nach rechts: die Finnen General Oscar Enckell, General Erich Heinrichs, Karl Enckell und General Rudolph Walden; die Russen Konter-Admiral Alexandrov und Marschall Voroshilov; den britischen Gesandten Sir A. Clark Kerr. Ferner: Aussenkomissar Molotow und Herren seines Amtes Bazarow, Dekanozow und General Shtemenko; Vize-Aussenkommissar Litvinow und Mitglieder seines Amtes Podtseros, Potrubach und Pavlow.

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With the Compliments

of

Major-General R. A. D. Brooks.

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P.B.A.TAYLOR,
Squadron Leader

DE VLIEGENDE HOLLANDER

DAGBLAD VERSPREID DOOR DE GEALLIEERDE LUCHTMACHT

No. 54. VRIJDAG 6 OCT. 1944

VOLHOUDEN!

Prof. Gerbrandy over de spoorwegstaking

***Londen, 5 Oct.*—De minister-president, prof. Gerbrandy, had Donderdagavond voor Radio Oranje een redevoering willen uitspreken over de spoorwegstaking. Door een dringend onderhoud met den Engelschen premier Churchill was prof. Gerbrandy op het laatste moment verhinderd, in de studio aanwezig te zijn. De tekst van zijn toespraak werd daarop voorgelezen door A. den Doolaard. Op Vrijdagmiddag sprak prof. Gerbrandy persoonlijk een herhaling uit van zijn redevoering. Zij luidde:**

Landgenooten,

Op 17 September jongstleden, gaf de Regeering via "Radio-Oranje" last tot een algemeene staking van het spoorwegpersoneel.

De Regeering ontveinsde zich niet, dat aan deze beslissing zeer groote gevolgen vastzaten. Desniettemin werd het besluit genomen, na rijp beraad met het Geallieerde Opperbevel, dat zijnerzijds gewezen had op de dringende strategische en tactische noodzaak om tot dezen maatregel over te gaan. De Regeering werd mede tot haar besluit bewogen door een uit Nederland ontvangen dringend verzoek om een staking af te kondigen.

Reeds enkele malen werden dergelijke verzoeken uit Nederland ontvangen, doch de Regeering had deze steeds afgewezen daar zij de tijd daarvoor nog niet rijp achtte.

De datum der lastgeving tot staking was geen toeval. Op 17 September immers begonnen de groote Geallieerde luchtoperaties. Indien luchttroepen worden neergelaten ver voor de frontlijn, dan is dit altijd een hachelijke operatie; de aanvoer van versterkingen en voorraden is ten zeerste afhankelijk van het weer, en de luchttroepen moeten zelfstandig doorvechten tot de hoofdmacht naar hen is doorgebroken.

Het eenige doeltreffende middel, dat onzerzijds ter beschikking stond om de aanvoer van vijandelijke troepen en materiaal zooveel mogelijk te vertragen, was het algeheel stopzetten van het spoorwegverkeer. Nederland was vanzelfsprekend aan zijn Geallieerden verplicht, het gansche gewicht aan beschikbaren steun in de weegschaal te werpen. Dit geschiedde en met succes. Het spoorwegpersoneel, van hoog tot laag, voerde de instructie der Regeering vastbesloten uit. Iedereen in Nederland begreep, beredeneerd of instinctmatig, wat er op het spel stond. De invloed der staking deed zich spoedig voelen. Zij noopte de Duitschers tot omwegen bij den aanvoer hunner versterkingen, en mede daardoor werd de felle en een oogenblik lange, hachelijke strijd om de Waalbrug bij Nijmegen in het voordeel der Geallieerden beslist. Het was daarom niet teveel, eerder te weinig gezegd, toen de Regeering op 2 October jongstleden verklaarde: "De stopzetting van het spoorwegverkeer in Nederland heeft uitmuntende diensten bewezen aan de Geallieerde oorlogvoering".

Een tegenslag.

Wat echter den Geallieerden bij Maas en Waal gelukte, kon bij de Rijn niet ten uitvoer worden gelegd. Hierdoor werd de aanvankelijk zoo snelle opmarsch der Geallieerden tijdelijk gestuit. De krijgskans kan nu eenmaal niet worden gedecreteerd. Deze tegenslag, die duur betaald werd met het bloed van vele dappere Geallieerde strijders, heeft echter voor de bevolking van bezet gebied tot consequenties gevoerd, die thans onder de oogen moeten worden gezien.

Over de gevolgen der staking hoeven wij niet lang uit te wijden. Gij ondervindt ze dagelijks aan den lijve. Wij moeten hier echter dadelijk twee dingen zorgvuldig scheiden en uiteenhouden, namelijk eenerzijds de kolenpositie en anderzijds de voedselpositie.

X.H.40

De beslissende factor, waardoor de kolenpositie wordt bepaald, is niet de spoorwegstaking, maar het feit, dat op het oogenblik de frontlijn verloopt tusschen de Limburgsche steenkolenmijnen en de rest van Nederland. Met of zonder spoorwegstaking zou de kolenpositie in bezet gebied hopeloos geworden zijn door het bloote feit, dat Limburg geen kolen meer kan leveren aan de rest van Nederland. Het front heeft namelijk bezet gebied volkomen van Limburg geisoleerd. Met of zonder spoorwegstaking zouden de electrische centrales in de groote steden daardoor stil komen te liggen, voorzoover dat plaatselijk niet reeds is gebeurd. Met of zonder spoorwegstaking zou de voorziening van gas mettertijd stop komen te staan. Met of zonder spoorwegstaking zou de levering van huisbrand onoverkomelijke moeilijkheden hebben ontmoet.

Eenigszins anders staat het evenwel met de voedselpositie. Vooropgesteld moet worden, dat ook deze door de Duitschers reeds was ontwricht, en dat de voedselvoorziening in elk geval gestagneerd zou hebben door het in beslag nemen van het Nederlandsche spoorwegnet voor Duitsche militaire doeleinden. Dit neemt niet weg dat de aanvoer van voedsel, die natuurlijk voor een overgroot deel des lands afhankelijk is van de spoorwegen, thans ernstige moeilijkheden ondervindt.

Het zou onzerzijds getuigen van kwalijk begrip voor Uw moeilijkheden, indien wij het hier niet onomwonden uitspreken: er dreigt, zeer zeker in de groote steden hongersnood, indien de bevrijding nog geruimen tijd op zich zou laten wachten.

Maar zal men zeggen: waarom verbindt de Regeering niet aan het schijnbaar koelweg vermelden van deze ontzaglijke ramp de overweging, dat de staking van het spoorwegpersoneel aanstonds opgeheven moet worden?

Nederlanders, er zijn zeer goede en steekhoudende gronden daartegen; en die willen wij thans met U bespreken. Allereerst, om op de kolenpositie terug te komen, zullen wij het Duitsche aanbod onder de loupe nemen.

Het Duitsche aanbod.

Via het landverradersstation Hilversum hebben de Duitsche autoriteiten een aanbod gedaan, Nederland te voorzien van Duitsche kolen mits de staking werd opgeheven. Indien de Nederlandsche Regeering heden opnieuw haar houding bevestigt en bekend maakt, dan doet zij dit welbewust dwars tegen elk Duitsch aanbod in. Tegenover Duitsche aanbiedingen kunnen Regeering en volk slechts één houding innemen; volstrekt wantrouwen, volstrekte afwijzing. Elk Nederlander, die nadenkt, weet het; de bittere ervaring bewijst het; de Duitschers houden hun woord nimmer. Wanneer zij aanbieden, Nederland van Duitsche kolen te voorzien, dan bedoelen zij, met onze hulp hun front in ons land van troepen, materieel en munitie te voorzien. Indien de spoorwegstaking zou worden opgeheven, dan is van hen geen generaal-pardon voor de stakers te verwachten doch slechts afschuwelijke weerwraak op de duizenden ondergedoken spoorweg-employé's, die dan in den muil van den leeuw zouden loopen

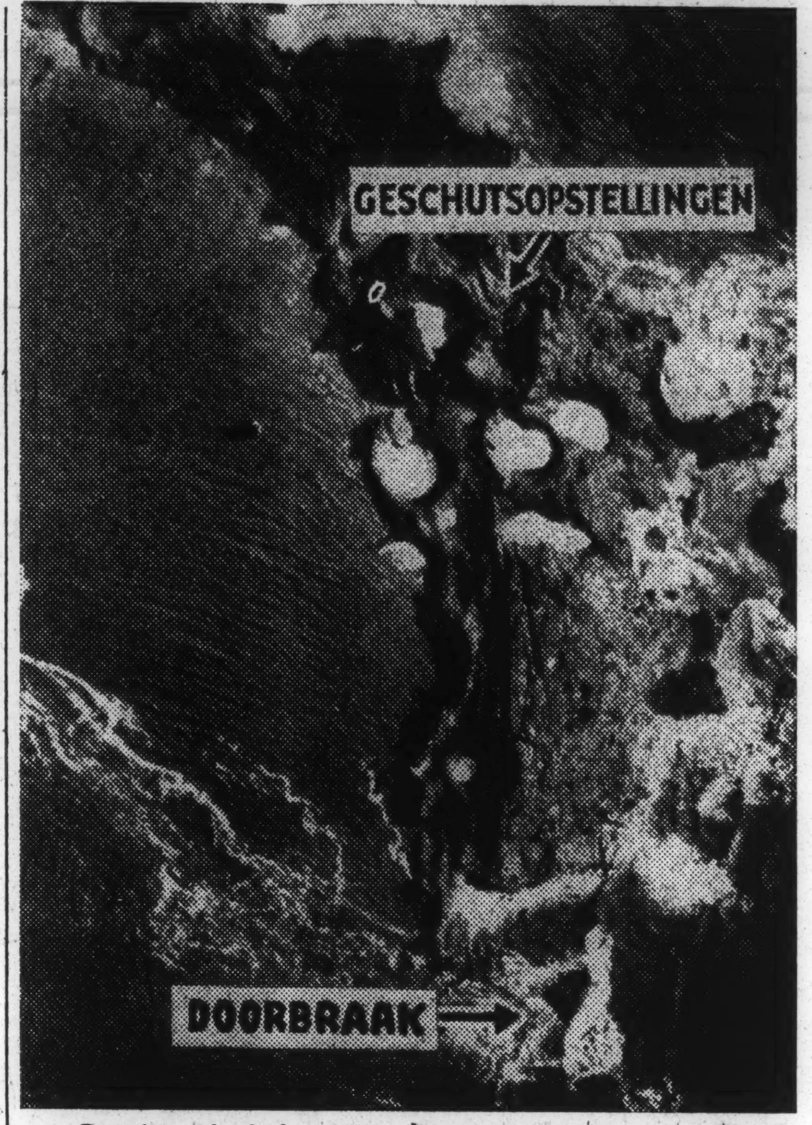
Want deze vijand is meedoogenloos. De wijze, waarop hij de gezinnen der stakers gijzelt en hun inboedels en woningen vernielt, bewijst dit voldoende. De Duitschers zouden een weer - functionneerend spoorwegnet slechts misbruiken, om alle nog resteerende voorraden aan voedsel, grondstoffen, machinerieën enz. het land uit te slepen. Zij zijn daar trouwens reeds mee begonnen, met behulp van eigen Duitsche spoorwegmannen. En zij zouden niet alleen onze resteerende voorraden wegslepen, doch het ligt volkomen in hun lijn, om eveneens al ons rollend materieel in Oostelijke richtig te laten verdwijnen.

Dit immers zou beantwoorden aan een hunner dringenste behoeften. Het reeds lang overbelaste en versleten Duitsche spoorwegmaterieel kan heden slechts worden aangevuld door roof te onzen koste.

Luchtmacht en spoorwegen.

Het zwaarst wegende motief dat spreekt voor voortzetting der staking hebben wij voor het eind bewaard. Indien in Nederland de spoorwegen weer aan den gang gingen, dan zou het Geallieerde Opperbevel de taak moeten overnemen, die thans, met onzelfzuchtige toewijding en ten koste van bloedige offers, door de stakende spoorwegmannen wordt uitgevoerd. Zij hebben het verkeer practisch stilgelegd. Deze daad, die op de geheele wereld diepen indruk heeft gemaakt, strekt henzelf en heel Nederland ten roem, in weerwil van alle rampen ermee verbonden. Zou de staking echter worden opgeheven, dan zou de Geallieerde luchtmacht tusschenbeide moeten komen in veel sterkere mate dan thans reeds geschiedt; en dan zou zij zich richten tegen objecten, die bemand en bediend zouden zijn door Nederlanders. Ook dan zou elk transport in het geheele nog bezette gebied stil komen te liggen. Ook dan zouden de onvermijdelijke gevolgen zijn: dreigende hongersnood, stilliggende electrische centrales en gasfabrieken, en bovendien een onvermijdelijk aantal slachtoffers onder de burgerbevolking, hoezeer ook moeite gedaan zou worden nauwkeurig te richten. En dan, het ergste van alles met het oog op de toekomst, zouden de gevolgen tevens zijn een vernield spoorwegnet,

De balans opmakende wordt de Regeering, ten volle de zedelijke verantwoordelijkheid aanvaardend voor het op 17 September genomen besluit, bevestigd in haar overtuiging, dat met het opheffen van de spoorwegstaking 's lands belang in geenen deele gediend zou zijn. Het parool is dus: ondanks alle moeilijkheden volhouden over de geheele linie; tot de vijand met Gods hulp uit ons land is geworpen. De Regeering vertrouwt dat zij daarmee handelt in den geest der betrokken strijders. Mogen zij gesterkt worden door de overtuiging, dat de zware offers, die reeds gebracht zijn en nog gebracht moeten worden, machtig zullen bijdragen tot de overwinning en bevrijding.



Op deze luchtfoto, genomen door een verkenningsvliegtuig van de RAF, ziet men onderaan een gedeelte van de bres die op Dinsdag 3 October door Lancaster-bommenwerpers geslagen werd in de Westkappelsche Zeedijk op Walcheren. Boven de bres is een sterke Duitsche artilleriepost aangegeven die voorzoover niet onder water staande, door den vloed van allen toevoer is afgesneden. De "Vliegende Hollander" zal in volgende nummers nieuwe foto's publiceeren van geheel onder water staande Duitsche batterijen.

LANDINGEN IN GRIEKENLAND

Op Woensdag 4 October zijn Britsche eenheden van de strijdkrachten te lande in gebied der Adriatische Zee op het Grieksche vasteland geland en hebben de stad Patras veroverd.

Deze operaties waren eenige dagen tevoren ingezet met Britsche landingen op Kythera en andere eilanden in de Aegeische Zee, die door Commando's bezet werden. Hierop volgden landingen van parachute- en andere luchttroepen op een door den vijand verlaten vliegveld bij Patras, dat met behulp der Grieksche bevolking weer snel in bedrijf gesteld kon worden, zoodat Spitfires in de gelegenheid waren verdere landingen te dekken en de Duitschers te verhinderen de uitgekozen landingsplaatsen te verdedigen.

Het bezit van Patras, de op twee na grootste Grieksche haven, zal niet alleen een evacuatie van Duitsche troepen met de voor hen daaraan verbonden groote gevaren bij den terugtocht langs de bergpassen in het Noorden verhaasten, maar is tevens van groot belang voor de approviandeering van Griekenland.

AAN DEN LEZER

Het Geallieerde opperbevel dat van de ontwikkeling van den toestand in de nog bezette gedeelten van Nederland nauwkeurig op de hoogte is en dat beseft dat in de komende weken een regelmatige, betrouwbare nieuwsvoorziening voor het Nederlandsche volk van het hoogste belang is, heeft besloten het weekblad "De Vliegende Hollander" zooveel mogelijk als dagblad te verspreiden.

Het Geallieerde Opperbevel doet een dringend beroep op de Nederlandsche lezers om de exemplaren van dit blad niet te bewaren, maar ze snel, voorzichtig en doeltreffend door te geven. Piloten wagen hun leven om U dit nieuws te brengen. Geeft het door!

HET LOGBOEK

In het middelpunt

In den loop van de jongste weken heeft de Nederlandsche regeering een overstelpende hoeveelheid materiaal verzameld, afkomstig uit het bezette vaderland—materiaal dat sprak van ongebroken weerstand, maar ook van tot angstwekkende hoogte klimmende nood en ontbering. Om veiligheidsredenen werd publicatie van dat materiaal geruimen tijd uitgesteld. Aan het einde van deze week heeft de regeering echter gemeend dat het tijdstip aangebroken was waarop de gansche vrije wereld diende te worden ingelicht omtrent de heldhaftige, maar moeilijke rol die het Nederlandsche volk in het kader der Geallieerde oorlogvoering vervulde.

Door bemiddeling van het Britsche Ministerie van Voorlichting werd op Vrijdag 6 October te Londen een groote persconferentie belegd welke werd bijgewoond door de vertegenwoordigers van de gansche vrije wereldpers — oorlogvoerenden en neutralen. Britten en Amerikanen. Ter conferentie werd het woord gevoerd door den ministerpresident prof. Gerbrandy, en door den minister van buitenlandsche zaken, mr. Van Kleffens. Zij gaven feiten en cijfers. Harde feiten en drooge cijfers, maar achter welke een wereld schuil ging van worsteling en ellende. De mededeelingen van de ministers omtrent het verzet in Nederland, de actie der ondergrondsche beweging, de Duitsche inundaties en plunderingen, de hemeltergende terreur, maakten op de aanwezige journalisten diepen indruk. Tallooze vragen werden door hen gesteld, en door de ministers beantwoord. De door hen verstrekte inlichtingen vonden hun weg in vele honderden, zoo niet duizenden organen der publieke opinie in de Geallieerde en neutrale wereld.

Zoowel door de krijgsverrichtingen op zijn grondgebied als door de onthullingen over den binnenlandschen toestand, staat Nederland op het oogenblik in het middelpunt van de aandacht der vrije volkeren. Zij weten nu dat zich in Nederland een grootsch getuigenis heeft voorgedaan—en gehandhaafd wordt.

Moge het besef van dit medeweten en mede-leven in de drukkende moeilijkheden van het heden allen die strijden en lijden in het vaderland, tot sterking zijn!

DE OPERATIES IN NEDERLAND

Een overzicht van de Geallieerde krijgsverrichtingen ter bevrijding van ons vaderland

Londen, 6 _Oct._—In de Geallieerde krijgsverrichtingen in West-Europa sinds 6 Juni zijn duidelijk twee stadia te onderscheiden. Het eerste stadium was dat van harden, statischen strijd in het Normandische bruggehoofd. In deze phase was het de bedoeling der Duitschers, de Geallieerde landingslegers weer in zee te drijven. De bedoeling der Geallieerden was geen andere, dan het bruggehoofd op te bouwen tot basis voor grootscheepsche offensieve acties. De ontplooiing van deze acties werd bemoeilijkt door het feit dat het aanvalsfront, loopend van de omgeving van Caen tot bezuiden Cherbourg, zeer kort was. Ook werden gedurende vele weken de operaties van de Geallieerde luchtmacht belemmerd door slecht weer. Eind Juli echter begon de tweede phase der krijgsverrichtingen: de bewegingsoorlog nam een aanvang.

Het Duitsche Zevende leger werd vernietigend verslagen. Daarmee was de slag om Frankrijk beslist. De achtervolging van den in verwarring terugtrekkenden vijand begon.

Op den Oostelijken flank was die achtervolging toevertrouwd aan het Amerikaansche Eerste Leger (generaal Hodges) en het Amerikaansche Derde Leger (generaal Patton). Het Derde Leger stiet door in de richting van Lotharingen, en werd eerst begin September door de Duitschers tijdelijk tot staan gebracht in de omgeving van de Moezel. Naar het Zuiden toe maakte Patton contact met het Zevende Leger van generaal Patch, dat op 15 Augustus geland was aan de Fransche Riviëra.

De achtervolging van de Duitschers op den Westelijken flank was het werk van het Eerste Canadeesche Leger (generaal Crerar) en het Tweede Engelsche Leger (generaal Dempsey). Canadeezen en Britten forceerden de Seine tusschen Parijs en Rouaan.

Generaal Dempsey trok België binnen, bevrijdde op 3 September Brussel, op 5 September Antwerpen.

De strijd in Noord-België

Het dringendst probleem voor het Duitsche Opperbevel was op dat oogenblik een nieuw front te formeeren, en tijd te winnen. Het Duitsche Opperbevel ging terecht van de veronderstelling uit, dat de Geallieerden onmogelijk het tempo van hun offensief voor onbepaalden tijd konden volhouden. De Geallieerde toevoer moest immers nog altijd vrijwel geheel worden geleid over de open stranden van Normandië. Cherbourg kwam pas langzaam in gebruik.

De zone, waarop de Duitschers besloten stand te houden, liet zich in het algemeen aanduiden als het voorterrein van de rivier de Rijn. Dat voorterrein was gunstig. Het bevatte de Vogezen, de Duitsche middelgebergten ten Westen van de Rijn, en de Eifel. Bovendien lag de Duitsche Siegfriedlinie er in. Hoe moest die zone Noordwaarts worden voortgezet?

Het lag voor de hand dat het Duitsche Opperbevel besloot, stand te houden op en bij de Nederlandsche groote rivieren. Deze immers vormden van nature een van de moeilijkste barrières in gansch Europa. De Duitschers trokken echter niet onmiddellijk op de rivieren terug. Teneinde voor hun verdere verdediging tijd te winnen, organiseerden zij tusschentijdsche defensielinies op de kanalen door de Belgische Kempen. Er werd daar in de eerste twee weken van September hevige strijd gevoerd, waaraan de Koninklijke Brigade "Prinses Irene" met groot élan deelnam.

De luchtlandingen

Op dat historisch oogenblik, toen het Geallieerde offensief vastgeloopen scheen, besloot het Geallieerde Opperbevel tot een gewaagde poging om de barrière van Maas, Waal en Rijn met één slag te overwinnen. Op Zondag 17 September werd de grootste luchtlandingsoperatie der historie uitgevoerd. Parachutisten en zweefvliegtuigen werden neergelaten in de buurt van de bruggen die de Britsche tanks in staat moesten stellen, Nederland benoorden de rivieren te bereiken. Op Maandag 18 September was Eindhoven bevrijd. Dinsdagavond was de Britsche tankmacht vlak ten Zuiden van Nijmegen. De luchtlandingstroepen hadden de vitale brug over de Waal—de breedste waterscheiding—nog niet in handen. Dinsdag en Woensdag werd er fanatiek gevochten. Woensdagavond 20 September viel de brug als door een wonder ongeschonden in Geallieerde handen.

De Duitschers hadden tijd gehad, zich van de verrassing te herstellen. Vanuit twee richtingen (Oost en West) deden zij felle aanvallen op den smallen toevoercorridor door Brabant, en tot drie maal toe slaagden zij er in, dezen verkeersslagader door te snijden. Als gevolg daarvan werd het tempo, waarin generaal Dempsey zijn troepen in de Betuwe kon opbouwen, aanzienlijk vertraagd. Het resultaat was, dat de Duitschers in het bezit bleven van de verkeersbrug bij Arnhem. De daar gelande luchtlandingstroepen hadden weliswaar verhinderd, dat de Duitschers die brug hadden kunnen gebruiken in de dagen waarin het lot van de Waalbrug in de waagschaal hing, maar zij hadden zich daarna ten Noorden van de Rijn bij Oosterbeek moeten terugtrekken. Vandaar werden, na negen etmalen heroischen strijd, tweeduizend overlevenden over de Rijn teruggetrokken.

Consolidatie en concentratie

De phase die toen begon, was die van consolidatie der veroverde posities en concentratie van de strijdkrachten, die noodig waren voor nieuwe offensieve acties.

Het Amerikaansche Eerste Leger maakte Zuid-Limburg tot basis voor zijn eersten aanval op de Siegfriedlinie in de buurt van Aken. Aan het andere uiteinde van het Geallieerde aanvalsfront werd Oostelijk Zeeuwsch-Vlaanderen bevrijd door Poolsche en Canadeesche troepen. Andere deelen van het Canadeesche Eerste Leger oefenden druk uit op de Duitschers ten Noorden van Antwerpen, met de bedoeling, de Duitsche aanvallen vanuit West-Brabant op den Geallieerden toevoercorridor te verzwakken. Bij Nijmegen was de situatie echter nog enkele dagen lang moeilijk. De Duitschers deden aanvallen vanuit het Zuidoosten (het *Reichswald*) en vanuit het Noorden. Bovendien poogden zij met gewone— en duikbommenwerpers, met drijvende mijnen en door middel van duikers die explosieve ladingen aanbrachten, de brug op te blazen. Terecht werd deze brug op dat oogenblik door een RAF-stafofficier genoemd "het belangrijkste stuk metselwerk in gansch Europa."

In Noord-Brabant werd de Geallieerde corridor geleidelijk-aan breeder. De Duitsche troepen die bij Venlo over de Maas waren getrokken, werden vanuit de Peel Oostwaarts gedrukt door Amerikaansche tankafdeelingen. Vanaf een lijn van Oss naar Eindhoven schoof het Geallieerde front Westwaarts—richting Den Bosch en Tilburg. Tegelijk rukten de Canadeezen over het kanaal Antwerpen-Turnhout Noordwaarts.

Aan deze inleidende offensieve acties der Geallieerden werd op alle sectoren door de Duitschers fel weerstand geboden. Zij verdedigden het voorterrein der groote rivieren hardnekkig, en trokken naar het belangrijkste punt—Arnhem—troepen samen uit West-Nederland en West-Duitschland. Deze bewegingen, al aanzienlijk vertraagd door de spoorwegstaking, werden verder belemmerd door de Geallieerde luchtmacht.

Het Geallieerde Opperbevel had alle krachten ingespannen om Nederland zoo spoedig mogelijk te bevrijden. De snelle Duitsche reactie had, tezamen met tegenvallers als zeer slecht weer, de uitvoering van enkele plannen vertraagd. Maar het was een uitstel waarvan geen afstel komen zou.

INSTRUCTIE VAN PRINS BERNHARD

Hoofdkwartier der Nederlandsche strijdkrachten, 5 October.—"Teneinde de strijdkrachten onder Mijn bevel zooveel mogelijk te helpen, is het van het grootste belang, alle wapens welke in nog bezette gebieden gevonden worden, onmiddellijk te overhandigen aan den door Mij benoemden plaatselijken verzetsleider."

Bernhard,
Prins der Nederlanden.

Korte Berichten

● Winston Churchill bracht op 5 October in het Lagerhuis warme hulde aan de verdedigers van Warschau, die 63 dagen lang heldhaftig weerstand hadden geboden aan een hevig offensief van Duitsche Weermacht en S.S.

● Duizend Amerikaansche bommenwerpers bombardeerden j.l. Donderdag Duitsche spoorwegverbindingen naar het strijdtooneel in de Betuwe. Generaal Dempsey zette daar Woensdag een beperkten aanval in, die de Britsche troepen bracht tot op 3 km. van de Arnhemsche brug.

● Troepen uit Wales bevrijdden op 4 October Hilvarenbeek, ten Z. van Tilburg.

● Twaalf Duitsche onderofficieren zwommen vorige week Donderdag 20 km. in rubberpakken door de Waal om explosieve ladingen aan te brengen aan de bruggen bij Nijmegen. De poging om de bruggen op te blazen, mislukte. Op den terugtocht werden de Duitschers ontdekt. Twee werden door geweervuur gedood, tien gevangen genomen.

● De Russen stonden op 5 Oct. nog slechts 15 km. ten Noordoosten van Belgrado.

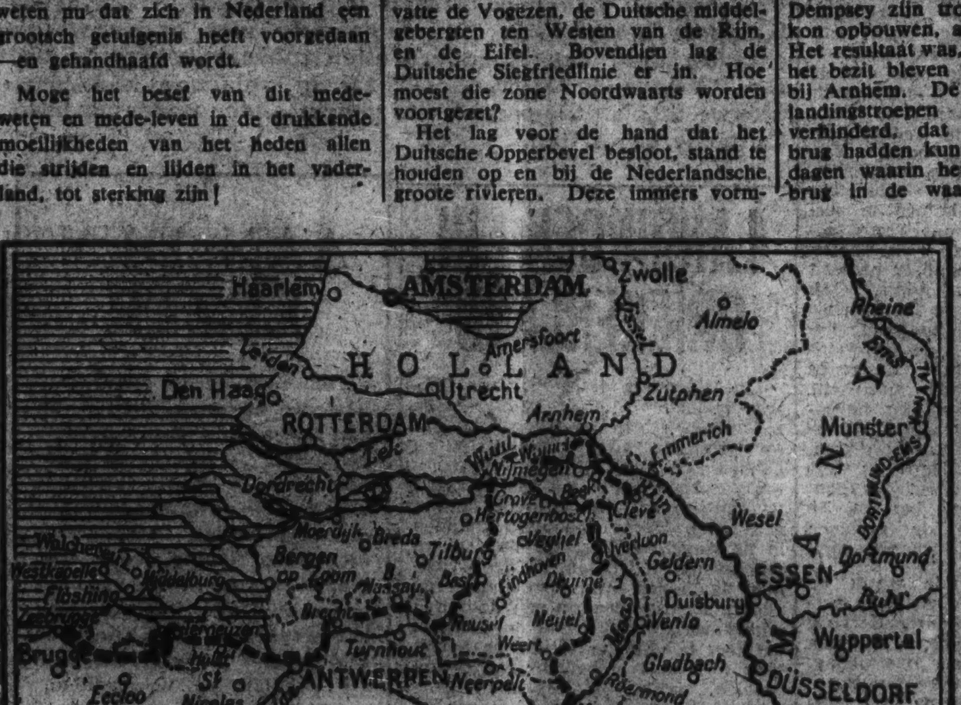
● Voor de verspreiding van nieuwsbladen en pamfletten door de lucht maakt de Geallieerde luchtmacht gebruik van pamflet-bommen die enkele tienduizenden exemplaren bevatten. Door middel van een barometrische lont ontploffen deze bommen op ongeveer 1000 meter hoogte. Het bomomhulsel spat in onschadelijke fragmenten uiteen—en de pamfletten dwarrelen op een vrij beperkt gebied naar beneden.

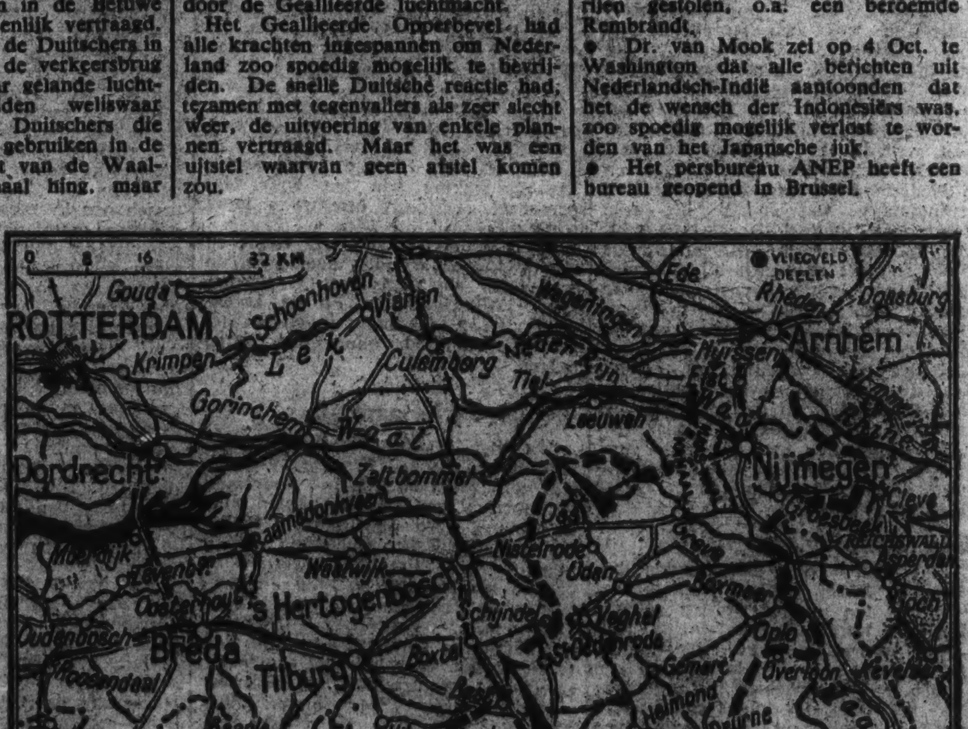
● De petroleuminstallaties van Balikpapan zijn in de afgeloopen week twee maal zwaar gebombardeerd door Amerikaansche bommenwerpers.

● Uit de musea van Florence zijn door de Duitschers tusschen de vier- en vijfhonderd waardevolle schilderijen gestolen, o.a. een beroemde Rembrandt.

● Dr. van Mook zei op 4 Oct. te Washington dat alle berichten uit Nederlandsch-Indië aantoonden dat het de wensch der Indonesiërs was, zoo spoedig mogelijk verlost te worden van het Japansche juk.

● Het persbureau ANEP heeft een bureau geopend in Brussel.





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RESTRICTED THE FLYING DUTCHMAN No. 55. XH.41.

Monday, October 9th, 1944.

Distributed by the Allied Air Forces.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Walcheren Photos (For editorial see page 9.)

Map of Holland.

H.M. THE QUEEN THANKS THE BRITISH PEOPLE.

London, October 8th.

H.M. The Queen spoke to-night in English on the Home Service of the B.B.C. The speech ran as follows:

"During the four long years my compatriots - military as well as civilians - and I myself have been your visitors, you not only made every effort to make us feel at home in your beautiful country, but you even made room for us at your own hearths. You have given us so many proofs of your genuine and warm friendship that I am glad to have the opportunity to be able to express my gratitude for all your hospitality. We shall never forget it. During these years permanent bonds of friendship have been forged between myself and the British people.

"I am quite sure that H.H.King George VI, by doing me the honour of presenting me with the Order of the Garter, thereby wished to express his and your appreciation of the courageous tenacity of My people during all this time on their own soil, and for the part they have played and continue to play in the titanic battle against our common foe.

"As I have experienced from nearby all your sympathy for the suffering of My people, I want to tell you something of the trials which they are now experiencing. I presume that you have heard how my beloved country has been ruined, flooded and pillaged, while the destruction is continuing on an unparalleled and ever increasing scale, and how the people have for more than four years been oppressed. But now, after all this, the underfeeding of which our people especially in the towns have been suffering for so long, will shortly turn into famine. It will not be long now, when there will no longer be any electricity, gas, fuel or water supply. I leave it to your imagination, to realise what all that means.

"God grant that this irreparable disaster may be averted in time.

"The British too have had to bear a long and heavy burden. They have fought with the greatest courage and have made the heaviest sacrifices. When I say this, my thoughts, you will no doubt understand, go out to especially those who gave their lives and participated in the courageous and unforgettable battle of Arnhem. May you soon be relieved of all your troubles, and be in a position to reap your well-earned reward of your unshakeable defence for justice and freedom. Let me therefore conclude with the expression of my most heartfelt wishes for a speedy and decisive victory of our common cause over all its enemies".

NEW OFFENSIVE BETWEEN NANCY AND METZ.

General Patton's Third Army made a new offensive between Nancy and Metz with tanks and infantry on a front of about 30 km., on October 8th.

Here the Americans have advanced some 10 km. at some points. According to reports the entire offensive is progressing satisfactorily. A number of villages North and North-East of Nancy have been captured: Arraye-et-Han, Moivron, Jeandelincourt, Serrieres, Clemery, Fossieux and Ajoncourt.

The area of this new operation is about 24 km. North and North-East of Nancy. So far 700 Germans have been taken prisoner. Two important heights have been captured: Mont Toulon, one 15 km. north of Nancy and Hill No.8, one 5 km. east of Mont Toulon.

The weather was particularly favourable on October 8th, a factor which the Americans have exploited as much as possible.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN LITHUANIA

The Russians have made a new offensive North and South-West of Sahvli in Lithuania, where they have penetrated heavy defences and after a battle of four days have advanced almost 100 km. They have thereby widened the breach which they had made before, to 280 km. A number of enemy strongpoints and about 2,000 places have been captured. On the right bank of the Narew enemy attacks have been repulsed.

In Hungary Russian troops have again captured various places among others, Mezo-Tur (130 km. east of Budapest) and Szentes (120 km. South-East of Budapest) and another 150 places. South-West of Turnu Severin the Russian troops together with Jugoslav detachments of the Liberation Army have captured a number of places. On Saturday 156 enemy tanks and 31 planes were destroyed on all Russian fronts.

GREECE

Allied troops in Greece have reached the outskirts of Korinth. The harbour of Nauplion south of Argoli and the Gulf of Argoli are now in the hands of the Allies. The greatest part of the Peleponese has now been cleared of the enemy.

OUR COUNTRY AS THE CENTRE OF ATTENTION

THE FREE WORLD CONDEMNS THE GERMAN TERROR

THE REVELATIONS OF PROFESSOR GERBRANDY AND MR. VAN KELFFENS MAKE A DEEP IMPRESSION.

London, 9 Oct. J.1. A press conference was held in London on Friday at which the premier, Prof. Gerbrandy and the Minister for foreign affairs, Mr. van Kleffens, laid before the press of allied and neutral countries detailed information concerning conditions in those parts of our fatherland still occupied by the enemy. Hundreds of newspapers carried the material put out by them. In view of the bad condition of communications in our country, we feel it would be useful to present a review of the particulars made known by the Netherland Government, based on reliable reports from the occupied territories.

Destruction of the harbours

In the past weeks the Germans have sent 6,000 demolition experts to Rotterdam. They were entrusted with the blowing up of the harbour installations of Rotterdam, Schiedam and Vlaardingen. On 27th September they embarked on the destruction of the port installations and the cranes of the Maas and Rhine harbours. The workshop of the Dry-Dock Company, the harbour undertaking "Vlaardingen-Oost", and a number of docks were blown up. A number of hand grenades were thrown into the offices of Wilton. The Centrale Maashaven was destroyed on 28th September. In addition demolition was carried out near and in the wharfs of Poet Smit, Wilton, Gusto, Van der Giessen, Boelen at Bolnes, the docks of Furness at Schiedam, the machines and pumping installations of the Rotterdamsche Droogdock Company, and three corporation docks, The sheds of the Holland-Amerika Line, the cranes, the foot bridges, even the elevators and quay-walls of the grain silos (necessity of war!) were blown up. At the beginning of October seven kilometres of quay-wall had been destroyed. Several big ships had been sunk in the channel of the Waterweg.

The destruction of the harbour of Amsterdam was begun on 21st September. Holes were blown in quays and sheds. Cranes were hurled into the water. The driving cabins of the Werkspoor, the cranes on the Handelskade and the Levantkade disappeared the Petroleumhaven went up in flames. Ships and buoys were sunk in the Ij and in the Northsea Canal.

Inundations

The Netherland Government have laid before the press a map on which is shown the extent of the inundations at the beginning of October. It appears from this that the Germans have put the major part of the South Holland islands under water, together with Schouwen-Duiveland, St Philipsland, Tholen en West-Zeeuwsch-Vlaanderen. Right across North and South Holland and west Utrecht run two strips of inundated territory. In addition a part of the Betuwe has been flooded between the Rhine and the Waal, in the neighbourhood of Kesteren. In Overijsel extensive inundations have been undertaken in Zwartsluis and Hasselt, and, finally, in Groningen, between Damsterdiep and Eemskanaal. The big locks at Vreeswijk and Wijk-bij-Duurstede are mined. The Germans have also placed explosive charges in a few of the most important dikes which protect the western part of the Netherlands against sea and river water. Holland has lost by inundation nearly a fifth of the total land suitable for agriculture and grazing.

Evacuations

Velsen, Ijmuiden, Beverwijk, Den Helder and a part of Haarlem-Noord have been evacuated. Inhabitants have been evacuated also from the Westland and from Maassluis. From the southern Veluwe 35,000 people have been forced to leave their homes. They went northwards in the Veluwe in great bands. The Germans allowed their army lorries to ride among the citizens. In South Limburg the Germans drove the population of Kerkrade in a solid mass towards the Allied lines. They could only take with them what they could carry. In Brabant the Germans gave a cloak to their brutal evacuations by lies - they said that the Allies were about to shoot up the towns which were to be evacuated.

The Terror.

German propaganda declares that no retaliatory measures have been taken against the railway workers who went on strike. Holland knows better! Five days after the beginning of the strike the Government already had news that 13 men had been shot out of 16 taken prisoner. There have been a number of executions in Zwolle. The village of Berkel in South Holland has been burnt to the ground by the SS., because Allied machines were supposed to have thrown out weapons in the neighbourhood. Putten in the Veluwe has also been burnt to the ground. Practically the whole population was deported. In Aperdoorn three men who refused to do digging for the Germans were shot. In a number of districts of our country, especially in the east, the male population between 18 and 50 years of age, has been called up, partly or entirely, to build fortifications for the Germans. The German anger goes to such lengths that in the Hague the building of the Haagsche Courant has been blown up, because the editorial board had refused to print a propaganda article of which the intention was to undermine the morale of the strikers and of the population.

"The very worst that Holland suffered in the worst years of our bloody struggle for freedom against Spain", said A. den Doolaard speaking over Radio Oranje on Saturday afternoon, "has now, as it were, merged into an avalanche, an avalanche of misfortune through which the afflicted Lowlands by the Sea are wading. With this ominous difference: that at present on the same patch of ground lives a much larger population, whose daily life is dependent on an intricate technical system, which is at the moment being destroyed by the hand of the German usurper. But" concluded Den Doolaard, "as Minister Van Kleffens said at the Press Conference at the London Ministry of Information, Holland asks no pity, demands no help; Holland simply lays the facts before the world as they are; and herself continues the fight."

Reactions in the world press.

The revelations of the Netherland Government concerning the terrible measures taken by the Germans and the threat of famine in the fatherland, taken in conjunction with news of the unbroken opposition, made a deep impression on public opinion. English and American papers gave the news front-page space, and many editors added their own comments in their leaders.

The London Times writes: At the very moment when rapid deliverance seemed certain the Dutch people have been called on to endure sufferings probably worse than those so far inflicted on any other occupied country in western Europe. The magnitude of this calamity and the courage with which it is being faced make any expression of sympathy inadequate. The gravity of the crisis in Holland provides the allied commanders with yet another reason for using all their exertions to speed the day of final liberation. Meanwhile the United Nations must spare no effort to the end that when that day comes they may be ready to give the Dutch all the succour in their power.

The Manchester Guardian: Nothing will spur our effort more surely than Professor Gerbrandy's words yesterday. The danger is real enough; Thousands of demolition engineers are laying their charges in Holland now. At this stage of the war, when no hope remains to the Germans, it would be an act mad, barbarous, and inexcusable. Lit though they may be by the desperate fancy of draggging Europe into their own ruin, removed though they may be from the influence of any sanction and any threat, the United Nations should together give warning that what is done now will be paid for terribly in the peace. And what shall be the price for betraying Europe sea?

The London Daily Telegraph writes: The Dutch Prime Minister spoke with great dignity and with no thought of complaining at the price to be paid for liberation from the barbarians. But the world ought to realise what that price is for the Dutch: and unhappily it must be accounted even higher than the cost to their ancestors of resistance to Alva's armies.

THE HANGMEN OF VUGHT

London October 7th. The Minister of Justice, Mr. van Heuven Goedhart, announced in a speech on Radio Orange, heavy punishment for the German hangmen who have been participating in the devastation of our country during the past few weeks. He said:

The Government knows the criminal deeds of which the occupier, conscious of his own certain defeat, is guilty. They know that the Germans are engaged in robbing and pillaging the people. They know that the Germans with their classical contempt for their own signature put under international agreements, are now laying hands on the lives and property of defenceless people. They also know that quite recently 1800 men and 80 women were transported to Germany from the concentration camp at Vught - men and women, with hardly any luggage, stuffed in the goods vans surrounded by barbed wire, deported to the concentration camps at Sachsenhausen and Oranienburg. The government knows that almost three and a half thousand Dutchmen from this concentration camp have been shot, without any kind of trial, without a hearing, sentenced by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction without their presence. The names of the unfortunate people were called out at a roll-call and that is how they went their last way.

Finally the government knows that 23 men in Apeldoorn who refused to do excavation work for the enemy, were shot without any trial in the street.

The government is deeply moved about the fate which is affecting hundreds of thousands of people. And they are firmly decided to trace the perpetrators of all the gruesome deeds and to mete out justice to them.

It is now quite clear that Germany is no longer a member of the civilised world and that she is putting herself outside the pale of every civilised community. The Dutch Government who know what terrible suffering our people are undergoing and the murderous yoke of the oppressors, is determined to leave no stone unturned to get the bandits, who are inflicting such bestialities onto the Dutch people, into their hands, and will join those who plead for the greatest severity in the settlement of accounts which is approaching swiftly.

Meanwhile the Dutch government urgently calls upon all Dutchmen to carefully collect all facts and personal data, which will presently facilitate the work of tracing and meting out justice to the hangmen of our nation.

HEAVY BLOWS AT GERMANY

GERMANY HEAVILY HIT

Saturday October 7th was a black day for Germany. On that day no less than 3,000 heavy British and American bombers from bases in Britain and Italy made attacks on Germany thus improving the record in the history of aerial warfare.

The Americans sent about 1,400 Flying Fortresses and Liberators from Britain and moreover 800 planes from Italy, while Bomber Command of the R.A.F. sent about 800 planes to Germany, where only a few hours before about 1,000 heavy bombers had carried out their missions with success.

During the daylight attack, which was made by 1,500 bombers and escort planes, oil factories, tank factories, aeroplane factories, railway centres and troop and supply centres were attacked.

RHINE DAM DESTROYED

A special achievement of the R.A.F. was the destruction of the Kembs dam in the Rhine, which is situated about 15 k.m. south-east of Mulhausen on the French coast of the Rhine. It is quite probable that the Germans intended to destroy this dam, once they had crossed the Rhine. Now we have got ahead of them with the result that the Germans as a result of the inundated areas cannot cross the Rhine here and that they have therefore been put into a difficult position.

The destruction of the dam took place on Saturday afternoon by a formation of 13 Lancasters. Shortly after the bombers had done their work, the pilots of a reconnaissance plane saw two delayed action bombs, of 5,400 kg each, detonate, after which the dam broke and the water streamed through the gap.

London October 9th. In the East and West, in the air and on the land Germany has been heavily hit. The big Rhine-dam near Kembs is in ruins. Breaches have been made in the German front near Aachen and south of Metz. The Germans in Lithuania are being overrun, and the Red Army is advancing quickly into Hungary. The liberation of Greece is progressing satisfactorily.

AACHEN ALMOST SURROUNDED

In the West, General Hodge's First Army has made a new attack east of Aachen, which was directed to the north-west with the object of contacting the American troops who had already made a bridgehead in the Siegfried Line between Geilenkirchen and Kerkstein. Aachen has now been almost surrounded, as the two arms of the pincers are only 6 km. apart and this opening is entirely dominated by American guns. The German garrison consists among other things, of 1,500 SS men.

The Americans captured on October 8th the important 250 metres high Crucifix Hill 6 km. north-east from Aachen, after first the small but also important village Verlautenheide had been occupied, which is 5 km. north-east of Aachen. The Americans advanced as far as Streb here. Altogether 750 Germans were taken prisoner.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF WALCHEREN - Editorial for pictures

Left: An aerial photograph of German gun positions in Walcheren before the flooding.

Right: The same gun position under water. The barbed wire surrounding the positions can just be seen sticking out of the water.

On Saturday afternoon October 7th, 200 R.A.F. bombers made new, large breaches in the dykes on both sides of Flushing. At 5 p.m. reconnaissance planes stated that a strong Dutch fortification near Flushing, was already surrounded by water.

"RENASCENT HOLLAND."

Listen to the broadcasts of "Renascent Holland", which take place every day on the 420 meter band in Holland. The times of the broadcasts are:

from 7 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.

from 12 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.

from 5 p.m. to 10.15 p.m.

The evening broadcasts relays "Renascent Holland", the Radio Orange broadcast of 8.15.

LOGBOOK

"RENASCENT HOLLAND"

A bright spot in the dark, barren weeks: the voice of free Holland resounds in the air from liberated Holland.

A broadcasting station which has been given the suitable name "Renascent Holland" is every day on the air for several hours on the 420 meter band. The wavelength only differs very slightly from that of Radio Hilversum, but a whole world divided the broadcasts of "Renascent Holland" from the last convulsions of the miserable broadcasting establishment which for four years has tried in vain to poison the people.

Only a few weeks after the first parts of Holland had been liberated and while all well-known broadcasting stations were still in enemy hands, "Renascent Holland" began its broadcasts. This was only possible thanks to the technical achievements by a number of courageous patriots who have served the national cause well. More cannot be said about this. The enemy also reads this paper.

We would like to express here our great joy that in future the broadcasts to Holland from London will be assisted and preceded by the spoken word from our native soil. We are convinced that "Renascent Holland" will inspire and assist our people in their bitter struggle, until the whole of Holland with its own free broadcasting system will arise in Holland.

Short news items.

Since "D"-day, the Germans have lost 123 generals, which means an average of more than one a day.

The French Consultative Assembly has been enlarged to 246 members. 149 are representatives of the resistance movements in France, 25 from the resistance movements outside France, 60 are senators and deputies, elected before the truce and 12 are representatives of the dominions overseas. The Germans have sent some supplies by air to the garrison at Dunkirk. A few German planes however "erred by a hundred miles and dropped their load over Dieppe, which has been in Allied hands for weeks.

Photo's from reconnaissance planes have shown, that the Dortmund-Ems canal has been laid dry over a length of about 22 miles by the British attack on September 23rd. 123 ships are lying helplessly on the dry bed of the canal.

General Marshall, chief of the American General Staff has arrived in Paris. He covered the distance New York-Paris without intermediary landings in a four engined transport plane.

At this moment America is building a new bomber, which is heavier than the famous "Flying Fortresses" which officially are known as "B-32 Giles" Since "D-day" the American Airforce has lost 2870 planes and 10,284 flying personnel, dead or missing.

The French government is investigating thoroughly, how the "newly rich" acquired their money, which more often than not was made dealing with the Germans or in the black market.

THE LAST SEVEN DAYS

Monday, October 2nd. Bayonet battles in a new American Offensive North of Aachen. 1,200 Flying Fortresses and Liberators bomb objectives behind the German lines in the West. The Russians in Jugoslavia are 125 km. from Belgrade.

Tuesday, October 3rd. The West-Kappelle Dike which protects Walcheren against the sea, has been pierced by the R.A.F. with 5½ ton bombs. Merxem, suburb of Antwerp has been cleared of the enemy by Canadians and Poles. 1,000 Allied bombers bombed objectives in Southern Germany. Defenders of Warsaw capitulate.

Wednesday, October 4th. The American breach in the Siegfried Line North of Aachen has been enlarged. The Russians in Jugoslavia are 25 km. from Belgrade. Makassar, on the South-Western coast of Celebes, has been bombed by the Americans.

Thursday October 5th. The Canadian First Army makes contact with British Second Army North East of Antwerp. A thousand heavy American bombers attack German objectives behind the front line. Allied landings in Greece (near the port of Patras) and in Albania. Russians and Yugoslavs 9 miles from Belgrade

Friday, October 6th. Canadians over Leopold canal in a broad front. Troops of British Second Army near Tilburg. Berlin and Hamburg attacked; 350,000 incendiaries on Saarbrücken. The Greek port of Patras - nearly intact - in Allied hands.

Saturday, October 7th. American troops break through the Siegfried line North of Aachen; Alsdorf taken, Canadians take Ossendrecht, a few miles from the place, where South-Beveland comes into contact with Brabant. 5,000 Allied planes make the biggest day-attack on Western Europa; in the last 60 hours 7,600 heavy bombers have dropped more than 30,000 tons of bombs on German objectives.

Sunday, October 8th. General Patton's American 3rd Army makes a new attack between Metz and Nancy on a 22 miles broad front. Lancasters of the R.A.F. destroy the Kembs-dam in the Rhine near Mulhousen. Aachen isolated by the American offensive North and South of that town. Allied planes sink 25 Japanese coastal vessels near Ceram and Halmaheira.

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DE VLIEGENDE HOLLANDER

DAGBLAD VERSPREID DOOR DE GEALLIEERDE LUCHTMACHT

No 56. WOENSDAG 11 OCT. 1944

ZWARE SLAGEN OP DUITSCHLAND

Londen, 11 *Oct.*—**Van Oost en West, in de lucht en te land, zijn aan Duitschland zware slagen toegebracht. De groote Rijndam bij Kembs ligt in puin. Bressen zijn geslagen in het Duitsche front bij Aken en bezuiden Metz. De Russen hebben in Lithauen de Oostzee bereikt en zijn op een breed front Hongarije binnengedrongen. In Griekenland is Corinthe bevrijd.**

In de afgeloopen dagen zijn de Amerikanen er in geslaagd, Aken vrijwel geheel te omsingelen. De Duitsche versterkingen benoorden en bezuiden de stad werden doorbroken, en ondanks hevigen Duitschen tegenstand werd de ring om Aken steeds nauwer. Op 10 October richtte de Amerikaansche bevelhebber een ultimatum tot de Duitsche verdedigers waarin zij opgeroepen werden, de stad binnen 24 uur over te geven, op straffe van haar volledige vernietiging. Dit ultimatum werd verworpen. Het kanon zal het laatste woord spreken.

CONFERENTIE TE MOSKOU

Moskou, 11 Oct.—Op Maandag 9 October zijn Churchill en Eden, vergezeld door politieke en militaire raadgevers, in Moskou aangekomen. Onder deze bevonden zich veldmaarschalk Sir Alan Brooke, chef van den Britschen Imperialen Staf, en generaal Sir Hastings Ismay, chef van Churchills staf. Zij werden op het vliegveld o.a. verwelkomd door volkscommissaris Molotow. Dienzelfden avond nog had Churchill een onderhoud met maarschalk Stalin dat drie uren duurde. Eden had besprekingen met Molotow.

Bij de nadere besprekingen zal de regeering der Vereenigde Staten vertegenwoordigd zijn door haar ambassadeur, Averill Harriman.

Luchtoffensief

Op Zaterdag 7 October hebben 5000 Amerikaansche en Britsche bommenwerpers het zwaarste bombardement van den oorlog uitgevoerd op Duitschland. De zware toestellen, die tal van militaire doelen teisterden, werden door meer dan 1500 jagers geëscorteerd. Een speciale aanval werd door 13 Lancasters uitgevoerd op den dam in de Rijn bij Kembs, ten Noorden van Bazel. De piloot van een verkenner, die kort na den aanval boven den dam rondcirkelde, kon waarnemen dat twee bommen van ruim 5000 kilo die op vertraagde actie waren ingesteld, ontploften waarna het water door een breede opening in den dam wegstroomde. Het gevolg van deze actie is, dat de Duitschers het Rijnwater niet kunnen gebruiken voor inundaties in de Bourgondische Poort.

Strijd bij Metz

Op 8 October zette het Derde Leger van generaal Patton een nieuw offensief in tusschen Metz en Nancy op een frontbreedte van 30 k.m. Op enkele belangrijke punten wisten de Amerikanen 10 k.m. terrein te winnen waardoor hun positie over de Moezel verbeterd werd. De Duitschers verdedigden zich echter fanatiek. Een merkwaardige strijd vond plaats bij het fort Driant, bij Metz. Hier bevonden de Duitschers zich in ondergrondsche bunkers. De Amerikanen die zich boven op de bunkers hadden verschanst, konden de Duitschers beneden hen hooren praten. Met vlammenwerpers en ontplofbare stoffen drongen de Amerikanen tenslotte in de Duitsche versterkingen door.

In Nederland

Maandagmorgen 9 October voeren Canadeesche troepen over den Braakman, en vestigden een bruggehoofd in Westelijk Zeeuwsch-Vlaanderen. Op 10 October werden Biervliet en Hoofdplaat bevrijd. Deze landing bedreigde de Duitsche troepen in Westelijk Zeeuwsch-Vlaanderen, die 11 kilometer verder Zuidelijk fellen weerstand hadden geboden aan andere Canadeesche troepen, die het Leopoldkanaal waren overgetrokken. Klaarblijkelijk wil het Duitsche Opperbevel tot elken prijs den Geallieerden het vrije gebruik van de haven Antwerpen ontzeggen. In Noord-Brabant zijn de troepen van Montgomery echter al dicht de landengte genaderd die Zuid-Beveland verbindt met Brabant. Ten Zuiden van Tilburg en ten Oosten van Den Bosch bieden de Duitschers nog hevig weerstand.

De strijd in de Betuwe breidt zich uit. Midden vorige week won generaal Dempsey terrein in de richting van Arnhem. Op Dinsdag 10 October vestigden de Duitschers een klein bruggehoofd bezuiden Tiel, 7 k.m. ten Westen van Arnhem.

De Russen slaan toe

Zes dagen geleden zetten de Russen een offensief in ten Noord- en ten Zuidwesten van Shauli (Siauliai) in Lithauen. De Duitsche stellingen werden snel doorbroken. Zondagavond maakte Moskou bekend, dat in het Duitsche front een bres was geslagen van 280 k.m. breed. Op Woensdag 11 October bereikten de Russen de Oostzee benoorden Memel. Daarmee hebben de Duitschers in Noord-Lithauen alle verbindingen over land verloren.

De Balkan

Op 10 October trokken de Britten Corinthe binnen. Zij beheerschen nu de strategisch-belangrijkste punten van den Peloponnesus. Verder Noordelijk zijn de Russen diep doorgedrongen in de Hongaarsche laagvlakte. Zij hebben het belangrijke spoorwegcentrum Debrecen, ten Oosten van Boedapest, bereikt, en naderen de Donau tusschen Belgrado en Boedapest.

"HERRIJZEND NEDERLAND"

Luistert naar de uitzendingen van "Herrijzend Nederland," die dagelijks op golflengte 420 meter plaats vinden vanaf bevrijd Nederlandsch gebied. De tijden van uitzending zijn :

van 7 uur tot half 10
van 12 uur tot half 3
van 5 uur tot kwart over 10.

In de avonduitzending relayeert "Herrijzend Nederland" de uitzending van Radio Oranje van kwart over 8.

H.M. DE KONINGIN DANKT HET ENGELSCHE VOLK

Londen, 8 *Oct.*—**Hedenavond sprak H.M. Koningin Wilhelmina in het Engelsch een korte toespraak uit voor de Home Service van de BBC. Deze toespraak luidde aldus:**

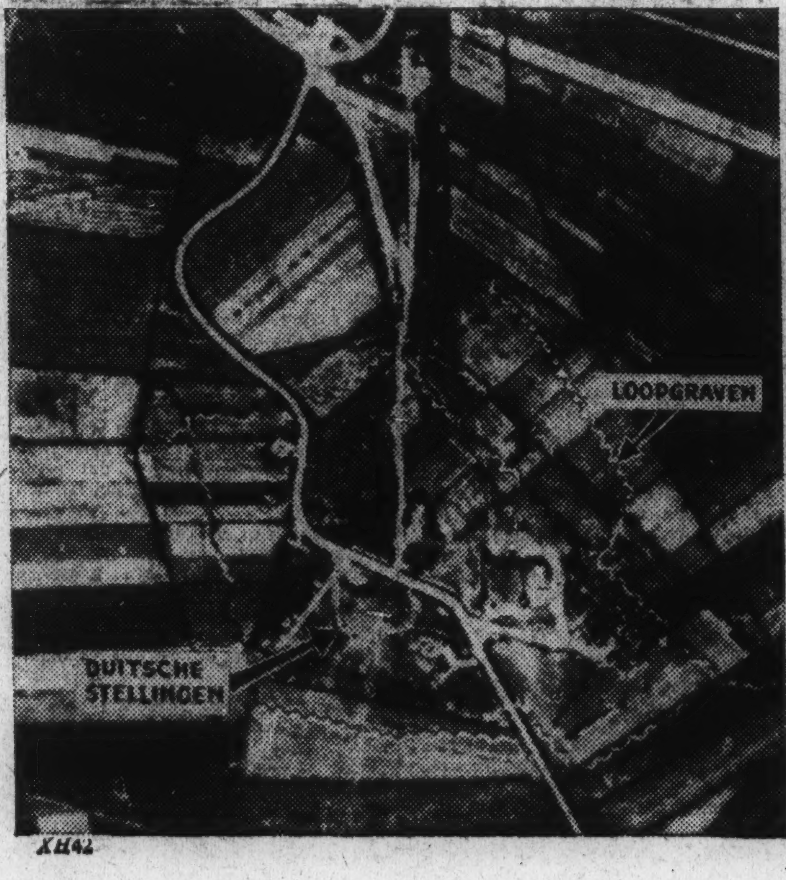
"Gedurende de vier lange jaren dat Mijn landgenooten—militairen zoowel als burgers—en Ik Uw gasten geweest zijn, hebt gij U niet alleen alle moeite gegeven opdat wij ons geheel thuis zouden gevoelen in Uw mooie land maar gij hebt zelfs voor ons aan Uwen huiselijken haard een plaats ingeruimd. Gij hebt ons zoovele bewijzen gegeven van Uw warme en oprechte vriendschap dat Ik Mij er over verheug, thans de gelegenheid te hebben onze dankbaarheid voor al Uw gastvrijheid te kunnen uitspreken. Wij zullen dit nimmer vergeten. Gedurende deze jaren zijn blijvende vriendschapsbanden aangeknoopt tusschen Mijn landgenooten en het Britsche volk.

Ik ben er zeker van dat Z.M. Koning George VI., door Mij de groote eer aan te doen Mij de Orde van den Kouseband te verleenen, daarmede uitdrukking heeft willen geven aan Zijn en Uwe waardeering voor het heldhaftig standhouden van Mijn volk, gedurende al dezen tijd op zijn geboortegrond, en voor de rol die het gespeeld heeft en blijft spelen in den titanischen strijd tegen onzen gemeenschappelijken vijand.

Waar Ik van zoo dichtbij al Uw sympathie voor het lijden van Mijn volk ondervonden heb, wil Ik U vertellen van de beproeving die het thans heeft te doorstaan. Ik veronderstel dat gij hebt vernomen hoe Mijn geliefd land verwoest, onder water gezet en beroofd wordt terwijl de vernielingen op een ongehoorden en steeds toenemenden schaal voortgaan, en hoe het volk, gedurende nu reeds meer dan vier jaren, wreed onderdrukt wordt. Maar nu, na dit alles, zal binnen korten tijd ook nog de ondervoeding, waaraan ons volk vooral in de steden reeds zoo lang ten prooi is geweest, veranderen in hongersnood. Het zal niet lang meer duren, of er zal ook geen electriciteit, gas, brandstof of watervoorziening meer zijn. Ik laat het aan Uw verbeeldingskracht over, te beseffen wat dit alles beteekent.

God geve dat deze onherstelbare ramp tijdig zal kunnen worden afgewend.

Ook de Britten hebben een langdurigen en zwaren last moeten dragen. Zij hebben met den grootsten moed gevochten en de zwaarste offers gebracht. Wanneer ik dit zeg, gaan mijn gedachten, naar gij zeker zult begrijpen, in het bijzonder uit naar hen allen, die hun leven gaven voor- en deelnamen aan den heldhaftigen en onvergetelijken strijd bij Arnhem. Moogt ook gij spoedig worden verlost van al Uw zorgen, en in staat zijn de welverdiende vruchten te plukken van Uw onwankelbare verdediging van recht en vrijheid. Laat ik daarom eindigen met het uitspreken van Mijn innigste wenschen voor een spoedige en beslissende overwinning van onze gemeenschappelijke zaak over al hare vijanden."



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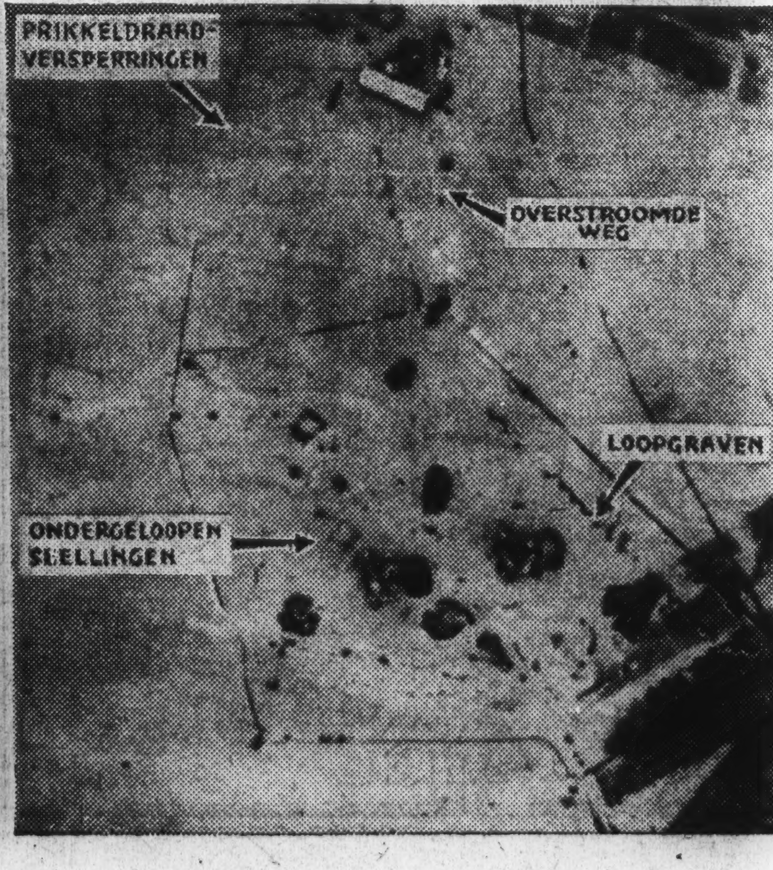


FOTOS WALCHEREN

LINKS : Een luchtopname van Duitsche geschutsposten op Walcheren voor de inundaties.

RECHTS : Dezelfde geschutsposten onder water. Men kan zien hoe het prikkeldraad van de stellingen nog juist boven het water uitsteekt.

Op Zaterdagmorgen 7 October sloegen 200 R.A.F.-bommenwerpers nieuwe, groote bressen in de dijken aan weerszijden van Vlissingen. Om 5 uur in den middag constateerde een verkenningsvliegtuig dat een sterk Duitsch fort bij Vlissingen reeds geheel door het water was omgeven.

HET LOGBOEK

"HERRIJZEND NEDERLAND"

Een lichtpunt in pikdonkere, barre weken: de stem van het vrije Nederland weerklinkt in den aether vanaf bevrijd Nederlandsch gebied.

Een zender wien de passende naam "Herrijzend Nederland" gegeven werd, is gedurende vele uren dagelijks in de lucht op 420 meter. De golflengte verschilt slechts een fractie van die van Radio Hilversum, maar een wereld scheidt de uitzendingen van "Herrijzend Nederland" van de laatste stuiptrekkingen van het jammerlijk radio-bedrijf, dat vier jaar lang vergeefs heeft getracht ons volk te vergiftigen.

Slechts luttele weken nadat de eerste gedeelten van Nederland bevrijd waren en terwijl alle bekende zenders zich nog in vijandelijke handen bevinden, is "Herrijzend Nederland" zijn uitzendingen begonnen. Dit was slechts mogelijk dank zij een technische prestatie, waarmee een aantal moedige vaderlanders zich groote verdiensten hebben verworven voor de nationale taak. Meer kan hiervan nog niet gezegd worden. Ook de vijand leest dit blad.

Het zij intusschen den staf van Radio Oranje, op welks kantoor de *Vliegende Hollander* redactioneel wordt gereed gemaakt, vergund, hier uiting te geven aan zijn diepe vreugde dat voortaan de uitzendingen vanuit Londen terzijde gestaan en voorgegaan zullen worden door het gesproken woord van vaderlandschen bodem. Wij zijn er van overtuigd dat "Herrijzend Nederland" ons volk in zijn verbeten worsteling zal bezielen en bijstaan, tot gansch Nederland met zijn eigen vrijen radio-omroep volledig herrezen is.

DE JONGSTE ZEVEN DAGEN

Woensdag, 4 Oct. De Amerikaansche bres in de Siegfriedlinie ten N. van Aken vergroot. De Russen in Joegoslavië 25 k.m. van Belgrado. Makassar, op de Z.W.-kust van Celebes, door de Amerikanen gebombardeerd.

Donderdag, 5 Oct. Canadeesche 1e leger maakt ten N.O. van Antwerpen contact met Britsche 2e leger. 1000 zware Amerikaansche bommenwerpers vallen Duitsche doelen achter het front aan. Geallieerde landingen in Griekenland (bij de haven Patras) en in Albanië.

Vrijdag, 6 Oct. Canadeezen over breed front over Leopoldkanaal. Troepen van Britsche 2e leger naderen Tilburg. Berlijn en Hamburg aangevallen: 350.000 brandbommen op Saarbrücken. Patras—vrijwel intact—in Geallieerde handen.

Zaterdag, 7 Oct. Doorbraak van Amerikaansche troepen door de Siegfriedlinie ten N. van Aken; Alsdorf genomen. Canadeezen nemen Ossendrecht. 5000 Geallieerde vliegtuigen doen grootsten dagaanval op West-Europa. Nieuw groot Russisch offensief op Oost-Pruisen.

Zondag, 8 Oct. Generaal Pattons Amerikaansche 3e leger doet nieuwen aanval tusschen Metz en Nancy op 35 k.m. breed front. Lancasters van de R.A.F. vernielen den Kembs-dam in den Rijn bij Mulhausen. Aken geïsoleerd door Amerikaansch offensief. Geallieerde vliegtuigen brengen bij Ceram en Halmaheira 25 Japansche kustvaarders tot zinken.

Maandag, 9 Oct. Canadeezen doen, via den Braakman, amphibische landing achter de Duitsche linies in West-Zeeuwsch-Vlaanderen. Aken vrijwel door de Amerikanen omsingeld. 1100 zware Geall. bommenwerpers en 750 jagers vallen Schweinfurt, Koblenz en Mainz aan. Churchill en Eden in Moskou aangekomen.

Dinsdag, 10 Oct. Den verdedigers van Aken het ultimatum gesteld: onvoorwaardelijke overgave of vernietiging. De Russen bereiken de Oostzeehaven Libau in Letland. Roode troepen trekken bij den Doekla-pas over de Karpathen. Korinthe in Griekenland in Geallieerde handen.

NEDERLAND IN HET MIDDELPUNT DER AANDACHT

De vrije wereld vonnist den Duitschen terreur

De onthullingen van Prof. Gerbrandy en Mr. van Kleffens maken diepen indruk.

Londen, 9 October.—J.l. Vrijdag is te Londen een persconferentie gehouden waarop de minister-president prof. Gerbrandy en de minister van buitenlandsche zaken, mr. van Kleffens, aan de pers in de Geallieerde en neutrale wereld uitvoerige inlichtingen hebben verstrekt over de toestanden in de nog door den vijand bezette gedeelten van ons vaderland. Het door hun onthulde materiaal is in honderden bladen opgenomen. Gezien den slechten toestand waarin de verbindingen in ons vaderland verkeeren, meenen wij er goed aan te doen, hier een overzicht te geven van de bijzonderheden die door de Nederlandsche regeering zijn bekendgemaakt op grond van betrouwbare inlichtingen uit bezet gebied.

Vernieling der havens.

In de afgeloopen weken hebben de Duitschers zesduizend vernielingsspecialisten naar Rotterdam gezonden. Zij hadden tot taak, de havenwerken van Rotterdam, Schiedam en Vlaardingen op te blazen. Op 27 September begonnen zij met de vernieling van de kademuren en de kranen van de Maas- en Rijnhaven. De machinehal van de Droogdok-Mij., het Havenbedrijf "Vlaardingen-Oost," en een aantal dokken gingen de lucht in. In de kantoren van Wilton werden handgranaten naar binnen gegooid. De Centrale Maashaven werd op 28 September vernield. Voorts werden vernielingen uitgevoerd bij en aan de werven van Piet Smit, Wilton, Gusto, Van der Giessen, Boelen te Bolnes, de dokken van Furness te Schiedam, de machines en pompinstallaties van de Rotterdamsche Droogdok-Mij., en drie gemeentedokken. De loodsen van de Holland-Amerika-Lijn, kranen en loopbruggen, ja de elevatoren en kademuren van de graansilo's (oorlogsnoodzaak!) gingen de lucht in. Begin October waren te Rotterdam zeven kilometer kademuur verwoest. In den Waterweg werden, midden in den vaargeul, enkele groote schepen tot zinken gebracht.

Op 21 September was de vernieling van de haven van Amsterdam begonnen. In kaden en loodsen werden gaten gereten. De kranen stortten in het water. De drijvende bok van Werkspoor, de kranen aan de Handelskade en de Levantkade zonken weg, de Petroleumhaven brandde uit. Op het IJ en in het Noordzeekanaal werden schepen en boeien tot zinken gebracht.

Inundaties.

De Nederlandsche regeering heeft aan de pers een kaart verstrekt waarop de omvang der inundaties begin October stond aangegeven. Er blijkt uit dat de Duitschers het grootste gedeelte van de Zuidhollandsche eilanden onder water hebben gezet, benevens Schouwen-Duiveland, St. Philipsland, Tholen en West-Zeeuwsch-Vlaanderen. Dwars door Noord en Zuid-Holland en Westelijk Utrecht loopen twee inundatiestrooken. Voorts is een gedeelte van de Betuwe geïnundeerd tusschen Rijn en Waal, in de buurt van Kesteren. Dan zijn, in Overijsel, groote inundaties uitgevoerd bij Zwartsluis en Hasselt, en, tenslotte, in Groningen, tusschen Damsterdiep en Eemskanaal. De groote sluizen bij Vreeswijk en Wijk-bij-Duurstede zijn ondermijnd. Ook hebben de Duitschers explosieve ladingen aangebracht in enkele van de belangrijkste dijken die West-Nederland beschermen tegen zee- en rivierwater. Nederland heeft door de inundaties al bijna een vijfde van het totale voor landbouw en veeteelt beschikbare gebied verloren.

Evacuaties.

Velsen, IJmuiden, Beverwijk, Den Helder en een gedeelte van Haarlem-Noord zijn ontruimd. Ook worden bewoners geëvacueerd uit het Westland en uit Maassluis. Van den Zuidelijken Veluwerand zijn 35.000 personen gedwongen, hun huis te verlaten. Zij trokken in stoeten Noordwaarts over de Veluwe. De Duitschers lieten hun militaire vrachtauto's tusschen de burgers rijden. In Zuid-Limburg hebben de Duitschers de bevolking van Kerkrade in een stroomenden regen naar de Geallieerde linies gezonden. Men mocht slechts meenemen wat men dragen kon. In Brabant hebben de Duitschers hun beestachtige evacuaties bemanteld met den leugen, dat de Geallieerden op het punt stonden, de te ontruimen steden te beschieten.

De terreur.

De Duitsche propaganda beweert dat geen weervraak genomen is op de stakende spoorwegmannen. Nederland weet beter! Vijf dagen na het begin der staking had de regeering reeds bericht dat van 16 gevangen genomen spoorwegmannen 13 waren gefusilleerd. Tal van executies hebben plaatsgevonden in Zwolle. Het dorp Berkel in Zuid-Holland is door de SS platgebrand, omdat Geallieerde toestellen in de buurt wapenen zouden hebben uitgeworpen. Putten op de Veluwe is ook platgebrand. Vrijwel de gansche bevolking werd gedeporteerd. In Apeldoorn werden 21 mannen, die weigerden voor de Duitschers graafwerk te verrichten, doodgeschoten. In tal van streken van ons vaderland, vooral in het Oosten, is de mannelijke burgerbevolking tusschen 18 en 50 jaar, geheel of gedeeltelijk opgeroepen om stellingen aan te leggen voor de Duitschers. Zoover strekt de Duitsche woede zich uit dat in Den Haag het gebouw van de "Haagsche Courant" is opgeblazen, omdat de redactie geweigerd had, een propaganda-artikel op te nemen dat ten doel had, het moreel van de stakers en de bevolking te ondermijnen.

Reacties in de wereldpers.

De onthullingen van de Nederlandsche regeering omtrent de geweldsmaatregelen van de Duitschers en de dreigende hongersnood in het vaderland, hebben, gekoppeld aan het materiaal over den ongebroken weerstand op de publieke opinie diepen indruk gemaakt. De Engelsche en Amerikaansche bladen drukten de berichten over Nederland af op een vooraanstaande plaats in hun nummer, en vele redacties voegden er in hoofdartikelen hun eigen commentaar aan toe.

De Londensche "Times" schreef:

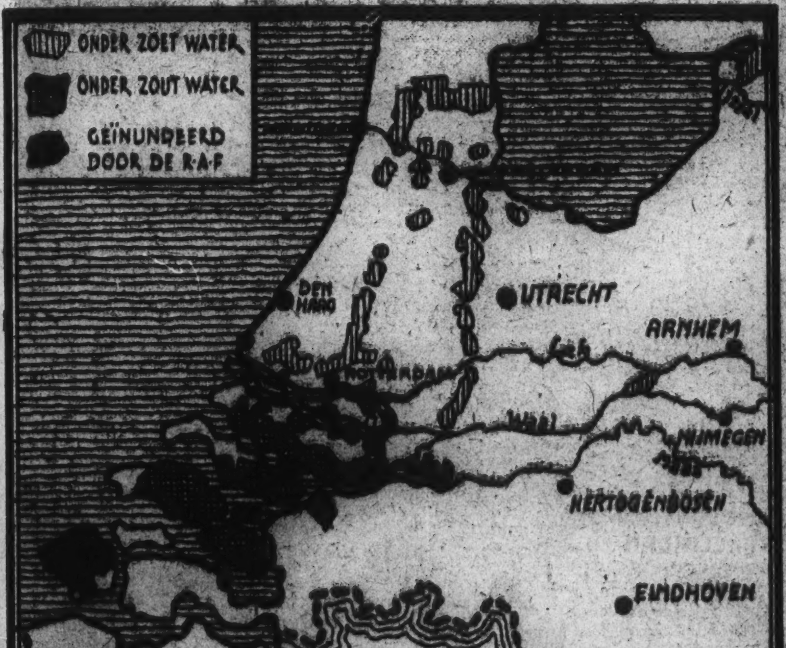
"Op het oogenblik waarop een snelle bevrijding zeker scheen, viel het het Nederlandsche volk ten deel, een lijden te ondergaan dat vermoedelijk veel zwaarder is dan wat tot dusver eenig onderdrukt volk in West-Europa heeft getroffen. Deze ramp is zoo groot, en de moed waarmee zij gedragen wordt, zoo treffend, dat woorden van medeleven tekort schieten. De ernst van de crisis in Nederland is een reden te meer voor het Geallieerd Opperbevel om alle krachten in te spannen teneinde den dag der bevrijding te verhaasten. Het is intusschen de taak der Verbonden Volkeren om zich er op voor te bereiden dat zij, wanneer die dag gekomen is, in staat zijn, het Nederlandsche volk allen bijstand te verleenen die in hun vermogen ligt."

De "Manchester Guardian":

"Niets is er dat ons tot grooter krachtsinspanning kan bewegen dan de woorden die prof. Gerbrandy op Vrijdag sprak. De gevaren die Nederland bedreigen, zijn groot. Sancties en dreigementen hebben meestal weinig invloed op de Duitschers. Toch ware het de taak der Verbonden Volkeren, gemeenschappelijk te waarschuwen dat de Duitschers voor wat zij thans in den oorlog aanrichten, een vreeselijken prijs zullen moeten betalen bij den vrede. En er zou nauwelijks een prijs mogelijk zijn voor het prijsgeven van een deel van Europa aan de golven."

De Londensche "Daily Telegraph":

"De Nederlandsche minister-president sprak met groote waardigheid en zonder één klacht te uiten over den prijs die Nederland betalen moet voor zijn bevrijding van het barbarendom. Maar de wereld dient te beseffen, hoe hoog die prijs is."



DE BEULEN VAN VUGHT

***Londen 7 Oct.* De minister van justitie, mr. van Heuven Goedhart, kondigde in een redevoering voor Radio Oranje een gestrenge bestraffing aan voor de Duitsche beulen die in de afgeloopen weken in ons land hebben huisgehouden. Hij zeide:**

"De regeering draagt kennis van de schanddaden waaraan de Duitsche bezetting zich, met haar zekeren ondergang voor oogen, schuldig maakt. Zij weet, dat de Duitschers bezig zijn, ons volk te plunderen en te brandschatten. Zij weet, dat de Duitschers met hun klassieke verachting voor hun eigen handteekening onder internationale verdragen, zich thans vergrijpen aan leven en goed van volkomen weerlooze burgers. Zij weet ook dat zeer onlangs 1800 mannen en 80 vrouwen uit het concentratiekamp Vught naar Duitschland zijn gedeporteerd—mannen en vrouwen, vrijwel zonder bagage, gepropt in goederenwagens die met prikkeldraad waren omgeven, gedeporteerd naar de concentratiekampen Sachsenhausen en Oranienburg. De regeering weet voorts dat bijna een half duizend Nederlanders uit dit concentratiekamp zijn gefusilleerd, zonder vorm van proces, zonder verhoor, veroordeeld door een Standgericht buiten hun aanwezigheid. De namen dezer ongelukkigen werden bij appèl afgeroepen, en zoo gingen zij hun laatsten gang.

De regeering weet tenslotte dat in Apeldoorn een-en-twintig Nederlandsche mannen die weigerden, graafwerk te verrichten ten behoeve van den vijand, zonder vorm van proces op straat werden gefusilleerd.

De regeering is diep bewogen over het lot dat honderdduizenden treft, en zij is vastbesloten om de bedrijvers van al deze gruweldaden straks op te sporen en ze met niets ontziende gestrengheid te berechten.

Het is thans volkomen duidelijk dat Duitschland in de beschaafde wereld heeft afgedaan en dat het zich welbewust stelt buiten elken beschavingskring. De Nederlandsche regeering, die weet hoe barbaarsch ons volk thans lijdt onder het moordend juk van zijn onderdrukkers, neemt zich voor, geen enkel middel onbeproefd te laten om de bandieten in handen te krijgen die zich op zoo beestachtige wijze aan Nederlanders vergrijpen, en zij zal zich met overtuigen scharen aan de zijde van hen, die pleiten voor de uiterste gestrengheid bij de snel naderende afrekening.

Intusschen roept de Nederlandsche regeering alle Nederlanders dringend op om al die feiten en persoonsaanduidingen zorvuldig te verzamelen, die straks het werk van het opsporen en berechten van de beulen van ons volk kunnen vergemakkelijken."

Korte Berichten

● Sedert "D-dag", 6 Juni, hebben de Duitschers 123 generaals verloren, d.i. dus ruim een per dag.

● De Fransche raadgevende vergadering is uitgebreid tot 246 leden. 149 zijn vertegenwoordigers van de verzetsbewegingen in, en 25 van verzetsbewegingen buiten Frankrijk, 60 zijn senatoren en afgevaardigden, gekozen voor den wapenstilstand en 12 zijn vertegenwoordigers van de overzeesche gebieden.

● De Duitschers hebben het garnizoen van Duinkerken door de lucht wat materiaal gezonden. Een paar Duitsche vliegtuigen waren er evenwel 160 k.m. "naast" en lieten hun last vallen boven Dieppe, dat reeds sedert weken in Geallieerde handen is.

● Fotos van verkenningsvliegtuigen hebben aangetoond dat het Dortmund-Emskanaal bij den Britschen aanval van 23 Sept. ll. over een lengte van ongeveer 35 k.m. is drooggelegd. 123 schepen liggen hulpeloos op de droge kanaalbedding.

● De Fransche regeering onderzoekt grondig, hoe de "nieuwe rijken" aan hun geld komen, dat veelal is verdiend door leveranties aan de Duitschers of op den zwarten markt.

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DE VLIEGENDE HOLLANDER

DAGBLAD VERSPREID DOOR DE GEALLIEERDE LUCHTMACHT

No 57. DONDERDAG 12 OCT. 1944

ZWARE SLAGEN OP DUITSCHLAND

Londen, 12 *Oct.*—**Van Oost en West, in de lucht en te land, zijn aan Duitschland zware slagen toegebracht. De groote Rijndam bij Kembs ligt in puin. Bressen zijn geslagen in het Duitsche front bij Aken en bezuiden Metz. De Russen hebben in Lithauen de Oostzee bereikt en zijn op een breed front Hongarije binnendrongen. In Griekenland is Corinthe bevrijd.**

In de afgeloopen dagen zijn de Amerikanen er in geslaagd, Aken vrijwel geheel te omsingelen. De Duitsche versterkingen benoorden en bezuiden de stad werden doorbroken, en ondanks hevigen Duitschen tegenstand werd de ring om Aken steeds nauwer. Op 10 October richtte de Amerikaansche bevelhebber een ultimatum tot de Duitsche verdedigers waarin zij opgeroepen werden, de stad binnen 24 uur over te geven, op straffe van haar volledige vernietiging. Dit ultimatum werd verworpen. Het kanon zal het laatste woord spreken.

CONFERENTIE TE MOSKOU

Moskou, 11 Oct.—Op Maandag 9 October zijn Churchill en Eden, vergezeld door politieke en militaire raadgevers, in Moskou aangekomen. Onder dezen bevonden zich veldmaarschalk Sir Alan Brooke, chef van den Britschen Imperialen Staf, en generaal Sir Hastings Ismay, chef van Churchills staf. Zij werden op het vliegveld o.a. verwelkomd door volkscommissaris Molotow. Dienzelfden avond nog had Churchill een onderhoud met maarschalk Stalin dat drie uren duurde. Eden had besprekingen met Molotow.

Bij de nadere besprekingen zal de regeering der Vereenigde Staten vertegenwoordigd zijn door haar ambassadeur, Averill Harriman.

Luchtoffensief

Op Zaterdag 7 October hebben 5000 Amerikaansche en Britsche bommenwerpers het zwaarste bombardement van den oorlog uitgevoerd op Duitschland. De zware toestellen, die tal van militaire doelen teisterden, werden door meer dan 1500 jagers geëscorteerd. Een speciale aanval werd door 13 Lancasters uitgevoerd op den dam in de Rijn bij Kembs, ten Noorden van Bazel. De piloot van een verkenner, die kort na den aanval boven den dam rondcirkelde, kon waarnemen dat twee bommen van ruim 5000 kilo die op vertraagde actie waren ingesteld, ontploften waarna het water door een breede opening in den dam wegstroomde. Het gevolg van deze actie is, dat de Duitschers het Rijnwater niet kunnen gebruiken voor inundaties in de Bourgondische Poort.

Strijd bij Metz

Op 8 October zette het Derde Leger van generaal Patton een nieuw offensief in tusschen Metz en Nancy op een frontbreedte van 30 k.m. Op enkele belangrijke punten wisten de Amerikanen 10 k.m. terrein te winnen waardoor hun positie over de Moezel verbeterd werd. De Duitschers verdedigden zich echter fanatiek. Een merkwaardige strijd vond plaats bij het fort Driant, bij Metz. Hier bevonden de Duitschers zich in ondergrondsche bunkers. De Amerikanen die zich boven op de bunkers hadden verschanst, konden de Duitschers beneden hen hooren praten. Met vlammenwerpers en ontplofbare stoffen drongen de Amerikanen tenslotte in de Duitsche versterkingen door.

In Nederland

Op Maandagmorgen 9 October staken Canadeesche troepen den Braakman over en vestigden een bruggehoofd in Westelijk Zeeuwsch-Vlaanderen. Op 10 October werd Biervliet veroverd. In Hoofdplaat vonden straatgevechten plaats. Deze landing verlichtte den druk dien de Duitschers 11 k.m. verder Zuidelijk uitoefenden op het bruggehoofd, dat andere Canadeesche troepen in harden strijd hadden bevochten over het Leopoldkanaal.

In Noord-Brabant stieten troepen van het Eerste Canadeesche Leger op 11 October door benoorden de landengte, die Zuid-Beveland verbindt met Brabant. Daarmee waren de Duitschers in Walcheren en Zuid-Beveland geisoleerd. Ten Zuiden van Tilburg en ten Oosten van Den Bosch bleven de Duitschers hevig weerstand bieden.

In de Betuwe breidde de strijd zich uit. Midden vorige week won generaal Dempsey terrein in de richting van Arnhem. Op Dinsdag 10 October vestigden de Duitschers een klein bruggehoofd bezuiden Driel, 7 k.m. ten W. van Arnhem. Op 12 October werd bekend gemaakt dat de Duitschers weer over de rivier terug waren gejaagd.

De Russen slaan toe

Een week geleden zetten de Russen een hevig offensief in ten Noorden en Zuiden van Siauliai (Shauli) in Lithauen. De Duitsche stellingen werden over een breedte van enkele honderden kilometers doorbroken. Op Woensdag 11 October bereikten de Russen de Oostzee benoorden Memel. Daarmee verloren de Duitschers in Noord-Lithauen alle verbindingen over land.

In de Hongaarsche laagvlakte behaalden de Russen belangrijke successen. Op 11 October maakte maarschalk Stalin de verovering bekend van de belangrijke spoorwegcentra Debrecen, ten Oosten van Boedapest, en Cluj (Klausenburg), hoofdstad van Transsylvanië. Zij naderden de Donau tusschen Belgrado en Boedapest.

"HERRIJZEND NEDERLAND"

Luistert naar de uitzendingen van "Herrijzend Nederland," die dagelijks op golflengte 420 meter plaats vinden vanaf bevrijd Nederlandsch gebied.
De tijden van uitzending zijn :

van 7 uur tot half 10
van 12 uur tot half 3
van 5 uur tot kwart over 10.

In de avonduitzending relayeert "Herrijzend Nederland" de uitzending van Radio Oranje van kwart over 8.

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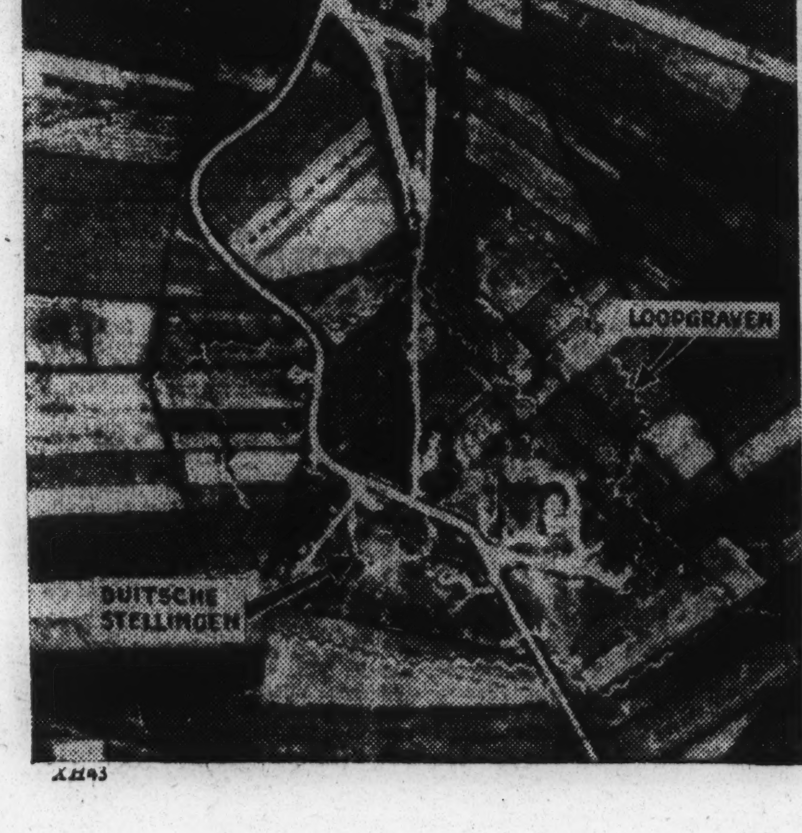
OPGEPAST!

Londen, 11 Oct.—Radio Oranje zond vanavond uit : "Men waarschuwt vanuit Nederland tegen een geheimen zender die zich in de komende dagen op verschillende golflengten tot de verzetsbeweging zal richten, teneinde deze te verleiden tot ontijdige actie."



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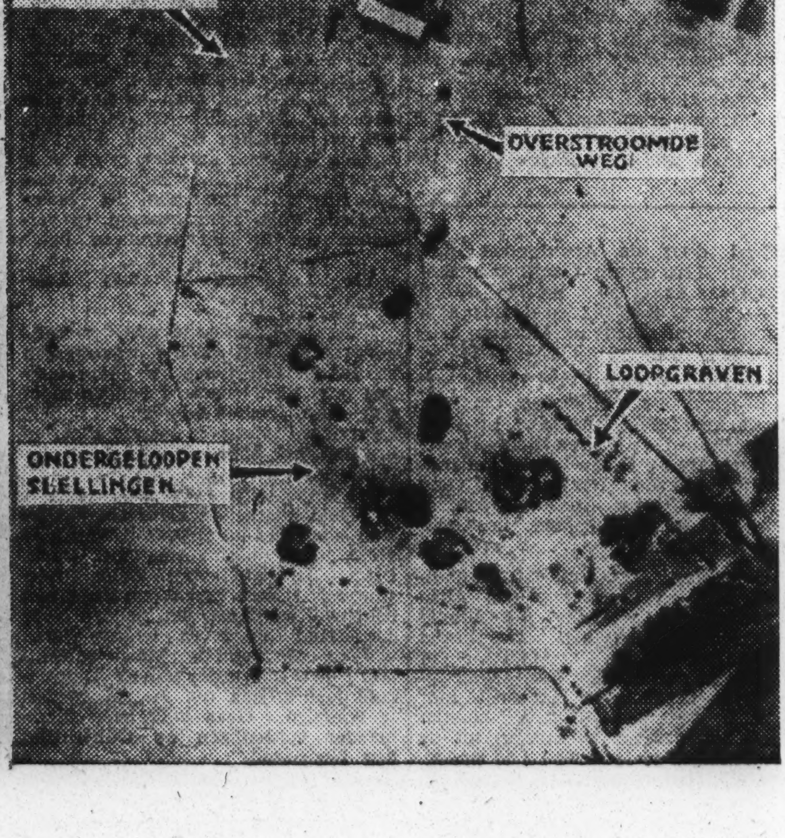

FOTOS WALCHEREN

LINKS : Een luchtopname van Duitsche geschutsposten op Walcheren voor de inundaties.

RECHTS : Dezelfde geschutsposten onder water. Men kan zien hoe het prikkeldraad van de stellingen nog juist boven het water uitsteekt.

Op Zaterdagmorgen 7 October sloegen 200 R.A.F.-bommenwerpers nieuwe, groote bressen in de dijken aan weerszijden van Vlissingen. Om 5 uur in den middag constateerde een verkenningsvliegtuig dat een sterk Duitsch fort bij Vlissingen reeds geheel door het water was omgeven.

Woensdag, 11 October, werd de dijk bij Veere ook zwaar gebombardeerd.

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HET LOGBOEK

Sedert 'n week of zoo vertoonen de Londensche nieuwstheaters films uit onze eerste bevrijde steden—Maastricht, Eindhoven. Een vreemde ontroering komt over ons, Nederlanders, terwijl we daar in de donkere zaal zitten, stil en op ons eentje, en naar de lichte beelden op het doek kijken. Daar zien we ze dan weer, de net onderhouden Hollandsche straten, de huizen, die ons nu klein toeschijnen; daar is weer het eerste Hollandsche renaissance-geveltje, de fijne silhouet van een zeventiende eeuwschen spitsen toren; we lezen de nog zoo vertrouwde namen: *Van Nelle, Peek & Cloppenburg;* vlaggen en wimpels wapperen uit alle vensters; op de pleinen danst een uitgelaten bevolking; op alle gezichten glanst de vreugde over het bijna te groote wonder van de bevrijding, na vier jaren wachten, hopen, bidden, strijden.

Het zijn slechts 'n paar korte flitsen. Terwijl we onder de menigte, in een naïve poging, nog vrienden trachten te herkennen; terwijl we dieper in deze beelden trachten door te dringen, is alles alweer voorbij. Maar ons hart schiet vol. Ons land, dat vier jaar lang onbereikbaar ver heeft geschenen, als lag het op een andere planeet, is daar ineens voor ons verrezen, in beeld en klank—bijna tastbaar.

Zooveel te dieper schrijnt de gedachte, dat, terwijl in een klein gedeelte van ons land de nacht voorbij is, overal elders nog het grauwe spook van de bezetting ronddwaalt, misschien nog grooter verschrikking teweeg brengend dan ooit tevoren. Een oogenblik heeft het er naar uit gezien alsof het sprookje, dat zich—na den bitteren strijd in Normandië—aan Frankrijk en België voltrok, in Nederland zijn voortzetting zou vinden. Het heeft niet mogen zijn.

Nederland betaalt den vollen, harden prijs voor de vrijheid, die het straks zal hebben verworven; wij weten het, en de wereld weet het. Maar het vertrouwen van de wereld in Nederlands moed, kracht en uithoudingsvermogen is onbegrensd, gelijk het onze.

Johan Fabricius

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7 Dagen

Donderdag, 5 Oct. Canadeesche 1e leger maakt ten N.O. van Antwerpen contact met Britsche 2e leger. 1000 zware Amerikaansche bommenwerpers vallen Duitsche doelen achter het front aan. Geallieerde landingen in Griekenland (bij de haven Patras) en in Albanië.

Vrijdag, 6 Oct. Canadeezen over breed front over Leopoldkanaal. Troepen van Britsche 2e leger naderen Tilburg. Berlijn en Hamburg aangevallen; 350.000 brandbommen op Saarbrücken. Patras—vrijwel intact—in Geallieerde handen.

Zaterdag, 7 Oct. Doorbraak van Amerikaansche troepen door de Siegfriedlinie ten N. van Aken; Alsdorf genomen. Canadeezen nemen Ossendrecht. 5000 Geallieerde vliegtuigen doen grootsten dagaanval op West-Europa. Nieuw groot Russisch offensief op Oost-Pruisen.

Zondag, 8 Oct. Generaal Pattons Amerikaansche 3e leger doet nieuwen aanval tusschen Metz en Nancy op 35 k.m. breed front. Lancasters van de R.A.F. vernielen den Kembs-dam in den Rijn bij Mulhausen. Aken geisoleerd door Amerikaansch offensief. Geallieerde vliegtuigen brengen bij Ceram en Halmaheira 25 Japansche kustvaarders tot zinken.

Maandag, 9 Oct. Canadeezen doen, via den Braakman, amphibische landing achter de Duitsche linies in West-Zeeuwsch-Vlaanderen. Aken vrijwel door de Amerikanen omsingeld. 1100 zware Geall. bommenwerpers en 750 jagers vallen Schweinfurt, Koblenz en Mainz aan. Churchill en Eden in Moskou aangekomen.

Dinsdag, 10 Oct. Den verdedigers van Aken het ultimatum gesteld: onvoorwaardelijke overgave of vernietiging. De Russen bereiken de Oostzeehaven Libau in Letland. Roode troepen trekken bij den Doekla-pas over de Karpathen. Korinthe in Griekenland in Geallieerde handen.

Woensdag, 11 Oct. Luchtbombardement en beschieting van Aken begonnen, na afwijzing van ultimatum door de Duitschers. De Russen in Oost-Pruisen. Memel, in Lithauen, omsingeld. Cluj (Klausenburg) en Szegedin in Hongarije door Russen genomen. Stalin noodigt Poolschen premier te Londen uit de besprekingen te Moskou bij te wonen.

NEDERLAND IN HET MIDDELPUNT DER AANDACHT

De vrije wereld vonnist Duitschen terreur

De onthullingen van Prof. Gerbrandy en Mr. van Kleffens maken diepen indruk.

***Londen, 9 October.*—J.l. Vrijdag is te Londen een persconferentie gehouden waarop de minister-president prof. Gerbrandy en de minister van buitenlandsche zaken, mr. van Kleffens, aan de pers in de Geallieerde en neutrale wereld uitvoerige inlichtingen hebben verstrekt over de toestanden in de nog door den vijand bezette gedeelten van ons vaderland. Het door hun onthulde materiaal is in honderden bladen opgenomen. Gezien den slechten toestand waarin de verbindingen in ons vaderland verkeeren, meenen wij er goed aan te doen, hier een kort overzicht te geven van enkele bijzonderheden die door de Nederlandsche regeering zijn bekendgemaakt.**

Vernieling der havens.

In de afgeloopen weken hebben de Duitschers zesduizend vernielingsspecialisten naar Rotterdam gezonden. Zij hadden tot taak, de havenwerken van Rotterdam, Schiedam en Vlaardingen op te blazen. Op 27 September begonnen zij met de vernieling van de kademuren en de kranen van de Maas- en Rijnhaven.

Op 21 September was de vernieling van de haven van Amsterdam begonnen. In kaden en loodsen werden gaten gereten. De kranen stortten in het water. De drijvende bok van Werkspoor, de kranen aan de Handelskade en de Levantkade zonken weg, de Petroleumhaven brandde uit. Op het IJ en in het Noordzeekanaal werden schepen en boeien tot zinken gebracht.

Inundaties.

De Nederlandsche regeering heeft aan de pers een kaart verstrekt waarop de omvang der inundaties begin October stond aangegeven, tusschen Damsterdiep en Eemskanaal. De groote sluizen bij Vreeswijk en Wijk-bij-Duurstede zijn ondermijnd. Ook hebben de Duitschers explosieve ladingen aangebracht in enkele van de belangrijkste dijken die West-Nederland beschermen tegen zee- en rivierwater. Nederland heeft door de inundaties al bijna een vijfde van het totale voor landbouw en veeteelt beschikbare gebied verloren.

Evacuaties.

Velsen, IJmuiden, Beverwijk, Den Helder en een gedeelte van Haarlem-Noord zijn ontruimd. Ook worden bewoners geëvacueerd uit het Westland en uit Maassluis. Van den Zuidelijken Veluwerand zijn 35.000 personen gedwongen, hun huis te verlaten. Zij trokken in stoeten Noordwaarts over de Veluwe. De Duitschers lieten hun militaire vrachtauto's tusschen de burgers rijden. In Zuid-Limburg hebben de Duitschers de bevolking van Kerkrade in een stroomenden regen naar de Geallieerde linies gezonden. Men mocht slechts meenemen wat men dragen kon. In Brabant hebben de Duitschers hun beestachtige evacuaties bemanteld met den leugen, dat de Geallieerden op het punt stonden, de te ontruimen steden te beschieten.

De terreur.

De Duitsche propaganda beweert dat geen weerwraak genomen is op de stakende spoorwegmannen. Nederland weet beter! Vijf dagen na het begin der staking had de regeering reeds bericht dat van 16 gevangen genomen spoorwegmannen 13 waren gefusilleerd. Tal van executies hebben plaatsgevonden in Zwolle. Het dorp Berkel in Zuid-Holland is door de SS platgebrand, omdat Geallieerde toestellen in de buurt wapenen zouden hebben uitgeworpen. Putten op de Veluwe is ook platgebrand. Vrijwel de gansche bevolking werd gedeporteerd. In Apeldoorn werden 21 mannen, die weigerden voor de Duitschers graafwerk te verrichten, doodgeschoten. In tal van streken van ons vaderland, vooral in het Oosten, is de mannelijke burgerbevolking tusschen 18 en 50 jaar, geheel of gedeeltelijk opgeroepen om stellingen aan te leggen voor de Duitschers.

Reacties in de wereldpers.

De onthullingen van de Nederlandsche regeering—hier sterk verkort weergegeven—omtrent de geweldsmaatregelen van de Duitschers en de dreigende hongersnood in het vaderland, hebben, gekoppeld aan het materiaal over den ongebroken weerstand op de publieke opinie diepen indruk gemaakt. De Engelsche en Amerikaansche bladen drukten de berichten over Nederland af op een vooraanstaande plaats in hun nummer, en vele redacties voegden er in hoofdartikelen hun eigen commentaar aan toe.

De Londensche "*Times*" schreef:

"De ernst van de crisis in Nederland is een reden te meer voor het Geallieerde Opperbevel om alle krachten in te spannen teneinde den dag der bevrijding te verhaasten. Het is intusschen de taak der Verbonden Volkeren om zich er op voor te bereiden dat zij, wanneer die dag gekomen is, in staat zijn, het Nederlandsche volk allen bijstand te verleenen die in hun vermogen ligt."

De Londensche "Daily Telegraph":

"De Nederlandsche minister-president sprak met groote waardigheid en zonder één klacht te uiten over den prijs die Nederland betalen moet voor zijn bevrijding van het barbarendom. Maar de wereld dient te beseffen, hoe hoog die prijs is."

De "*New York Times*":

"De Duitsche inundaties in Nederland zijn geen vorm van verdediging meer, maar een vorm van wraak. Land, dat met zout water overstroomd is, kan zeven jaar lang niet bebouwd worden. Dit zouden voor Nederland de zeven magere jaren worden waarvan de Bijbel spreekt, tenzij het een gedeelte van Duitschland zou krijgen om in zijn voedsel te voorzien. Geen volk heeft klemmender vorderingen op Duitschland dan Nederland."

DE BIJZONDERE GERECHTSHOVEN EN DE TRIBUNALEN

In zijn redevoering, welke hij op 24 September over Radio-Oranje heeft uitgesproken, heeft de Minister van Justitie reeds een beknopt overzicht gegeven van den inhoud der Koninklijke Besluiten, waarbij de berechting van landverraders en oorlogsmisdadigers door Bijzondere Gerechtshoven is geregeld en waarbij tevens is voorzien in de instelling van Tribunalen, die daarnaast een soort nationale tuchtrechtspraak zullen uitoefenen. Op enkele bijzonderheden van deze regelingen zij hier nader de aandacht gevestigd.

Terugwerkende Kracht.

De aparte strafbepalingen, welke het Besluit Buitengewoon Strafrecht inhoudt, hebben terugwerkende kracht. Zij zijn van toepassing op alle in dat besluit genoemde landverraderlijke- en oorlogsmisdrijven, welke sedert het begin van den huidigen oorlog of in den tijd, dat die oorlog dreigende was, zijn begaan. Ten aanzien van deze misdrijven is artikel 1 van het Wetboek van Strafrecht uitdrukkelijk buiten werking gesteld. Dat artikel laat immers een bestraffing slechts toe van feiten, waarop de wetgever, voordat zij zijn begaan, straf heeft gesteld, terwijl bij verandering van wetgeving na het begaan van een strafbaar feit de voor den verdachte gunstige bepalingen gelden.

De Regeering heeft het noodzakelijk geacht van deze beginselen hier tijdelijk af te wijken, teneinde het mogelijk te maken, dat ter zake van de onderhavige misdrijven aan de bedrijvers daarvan straffen kunnen worden opgelegd, welke in overeenstemming zijn met hun bijzondere strafwaardigheid onder de omstandigheden, waarin ons volk gedurende dezen oorlog om zijn bestaan heeft gevochten. Het is alleszins begrijpelijk, dat deze omstandigheden door den wetgever vroeger niet zijn voorzien, omdat hij zich daarvan ten eenenmale geen voorstelling kon maken. De hoogste belangen, welke voor Nederland op het spel hebben gestaan en nog steeds staan, eischen evenwel, dat thans met nieuwe maatstaven worde gemeten.

Bijzondere Gerechtshoven.

Door de Bijzondere Gerechtshoven zal snel en gestreng recht worden gedaan. Intusschen zijn daarbij de waarborgen voor een goede rechtspraak niet uit het oog verloren. Vijf leden zullen aan de berechtiging deelnemen: een rechtsgeleerde voorzitter met twee rechtsgeleerde en twee militaire raadsheeren als bijzitters. Zij zullen allen door de Kroon worden benoemd en, juist omdat tegen hun uitspraken geen hooger beroep is toegelaten, zal bij deze benoeming op meer dan gewone bekwaamheid worden gelet.

Om voorts tegen mogelijke misslagen en voor eenheid der rechtspraak te waken, zal een Bijzondere Raad van Cassatie worden ingesteld. Anders dan in de normale cassatieprocedure zal deze Raad ook in een beoordeeling van de strafmaat kunnen treden. Alleen dient te worden voorkomen, dat van de mogelijkheid tot het instellen van een beroep in cassatie misbruik zou worden gemaakt door lieden, die zich slechts uitstel van executie willen verschaffen. Daarom is bepaald dat de verdachte, die zelfstandig in cassatie wil voorzien, daartoe verlof noodig heeft van het Bijzondere Gerechtshof.

Tribunalen.

De Tribunalen hebben een eigen taak, welke in beginsel los staat van die van den strafrechter. De bijzondere maatregelen van interneering, ontzetting van rechten en verbeurdverklaring van vermogen kunnen door hen worden opgelegd aan personen, die—ook zonder dat zij zich aan een bepaald misdrijf schuldig hebben gemaakt—afbreuk hebben gedaan aan het verzet tegen den vijand en diens handlangers of zich op andere wijze in strijd met de belangen van ons volk hebben gedragen. Ook de leden der Tribunalen worden door de Kroon benoemd. Zij beraadslagen en beslissen met een jurist als voorzitter en twee gewone leden, die uit verschillende beroepen en bedrijfstakken en verschillende kringen van de plaatselijke bevolking zullen worden gekozen.

Omtrent de benoeming wordt te voren het advies ingewonnen van een gezaghebbend bestuursorgaan, dat zich zooveel mogelijk doet voorlichten door ter plaatse bekende betrouwbare leden der rechterlijke macht. De procedure bij de Tribunalen is in bijzonderheden geregeld. Elke Maatregel, die door een Tribunaal wordt opgelegd, moet, voordat deze kan worden geëxecuteerd, bekrachtigd worden door het "fiat executie" van een of meer leden van een college, dat een vooraanstaande plaats inneemt in ons rechts- en staatsbestel.

Aangifte.

Om een zaak ter kennis van een Tribunaal te brengen, moet daarvan aangifte worden gedaan. Een ieder is tot zoodanige aangifte bevoegd, doch het doen van valsche aangiften is als misdrijf strafbaar gesteld. De aangiften kunnen of schriftelijk worden ingediend bij het Departement van Justitie of mondeling of schriftelijk worden gedaan aan een Hulpofficier van Justitie, die alsdan voor de opzending aan het Departement van Justitie zorg draagt.

De Minister van Justitie bepaalt vervolgens van geval tot geval, welk Tribunaal het meest in aanmerking komt om van de zaak kennis te nemen en stelt de aangifte in handen van het door hem aangewezen Tribunaal. Alle aangiften tegen denzelfden beschuldigde worden bij hetzelfde Tribunaal aangebracht. Aldus worden eenerzijds competentieconflicten der Tribunalen onderling uitgesloten, terwijl anderzijds wordt voorkomen, dat een persoon zich voor verschillende Tribunalen zou moeten verantwoorden, die onafhankelijk van elkander over zijn gedrag zouden hebben te oordeelen.

Het Tribunaal, dat van de zaak kennis neemt, zal dan ook het gedrag van den beschuldigde tijdens de vijandelijkheden op Nederlandsch grondgebied en de Duitsche bezetting als een geheel bezien en op grond daarvan, zoo mogelijk bij één einduitspraak, beslissen, of, en zoo ja welke bijzondere maatregelen op hem behooren te worden toegepast.

Van Overal

- Vanaf Engeland opereerende bommenwerpers van de R.A.F. hebben in de eerste vijf jaren van den oorlog 609.863 ton bommen geworpen op Duitschland, Italië en de bezette gebieden; meer dan de helft van deze bommenlading werd geworpen in 1944, tot en met September. Op Duitschland alleen werd geworpen 328.082 ton, waarvan 124.519 ton sedert Januari van dit jaar. Materiaal en tactiek van de R.A.F. zijn in deze jaren dermate verbeterd, dat 200 machines op het oogenblik kunnen doen, waarvoor twee jaren geleden 1000 noodig waren.
- In de maand September waren de verliezen, aan de Geallieerde scheepvaart toegebracht door vijandelijke onderzeeërs, even laag als in Mei van dit jaar, de beste maand van den oorlog.
- De R.A.F. heeft een fonds gevormd, groot twee millioen francs, ten bate van de kinderen van slachtoffers van Geallieerde luchtaanvallen op Frankrijk en van hen, die hun leven hebben gewaagd bij het verbergen van Geallieerde piloten.
- Op 7 October bestond de K.L.M. 25 jaar. Dit feit is zonder feestelijkheden herdacht. Het hoofdkantoor van de Maatschappij, die o.a. sedert Juli 1940 op de route Londen-Lissabon meer dan 2250 vluchten heeft gemaakt, bevindt zich te Londen.
- De Boeing-vliegtuigfabriek te Seattle, V.S., heeft dezer dagen haar 10.000ste Vliegende Fort afgeleverd. Het 10.001e Fort werd dien dag vervaardigd op de Lockheedfabriek te Las Vegas, in Californië.

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN No. 52 X. H. 38.

Wednesday October 4th, 1944.

Distributed by the Allied Air Forces.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

The Dortmund-Ems Canal before and after the attack.

TO OUR READERS.

The Allied Supreme Command knows exactly about the development of the position in the parts of Holland that are still in German hands. They realise that in coming weeks a regular, reliable news supply is of the greatest importance for the Dutch people and have decided to distribute the weekly 'Vliegende Hollander' as much as possible as a daily paper.

The Allied Supreme Command urge Dutch readers not to keep copies of this paper but to pass them on to others in a quick, careful and efficient way. Pilots are risking their lives to bring you this news. Pass it on!

EDITORIAL BOX: "HOLD OUT"

London, 2nd October.

The Dutch Government publishes that the stopping of the railway transport in Holland has done excellent service to the Allied war effort. The Allied High Command thinks a continuation necessary from a military view point especially in the eastern part of the country. The Dutch Government wishes that under these circumstances the people will hold out everywhere.

The voices which reached the Government from Holland are concerned that there also, after the determined way in which the strike was started they do not want to give up the struggle, in spite of the inhuman reprisals with which they have been threatened. The Government will certainly not fail this time to see that the criminals do not escape their justified punishment, and that the sorrow to which the victims are subjected will be lifted as soon as possible. For the moment there can only be one cry: "Hold on! Hold on until the day on which the enemy has been driven out of Holland."

AN EXAMPLE OF COURAGE.

After the heroic struggle of the British First Airborne Division at Arnhem Queen Wilhelmina has sent the following telegram to H.M. the King of England:

"Having followed with the greatest admiration the magnificant stand of the Airborne Division near Arnhem, I should like to express to you the profound admiration of my people and myself for their tenacity and heroism. My people and I deeply grieve for the loss of so many brave young lives. We shall never forget the debt we owe them."

King George VI answered this telegram as follows:

"I greatly appreciate your telegram and the tribute that you and your people have paid to my Airborne troops, who by their oustanding gallantry and devotion at Arnhem have made so splendid a contribution towards the ultimate success of the allied campaign against our common enemy."

The Minister of War, Jhr. van Lidth de Jeude, has sent the following telegram to General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Supreme Commander in Chief:

"The Netherlands Government wishes to express its deepfelt gratitude and great admiration for the magnificent feat of arms of the First British Airborne Division, whic delivered one of the most dramatic and glorious battles on Dutch soil against an overwhelming superiority. The Divisions has given an example of courage and determination. I would like to ask you to transmit this tribute to the men of the Division, who have returned to the Allied lines."

PROCLAMATION TO GERMANS

The following is the text of Proclamation No. 1. issued by General Eisenhower, Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, to the people of Germany.

The allied forces serving under my command have now entered Germany. We come as conquerors, but not as oppressors. In the area of Germany occupied by the forces under my command, we shall obliterate Nazism and German militarism. We shall overthrow the Nazi rule, dissolve the Nazi Party and abolish the cruel, oppressive and discriminatory laws and institutions which the party has created. We shall eradicate that German militarism which has so often disrupted the peace of the World. Military and Party leaders, the Gestapo, and others suspected of crimes and atrocities will be tried, and, if guilty, punished as they deserve.

Supreme legislative, judicial and executive authority and powers within the occupied territory are vested in me as Supreme Commander of the Allied forces and as Military Governor, and the Military Government is established to exercise these powers under my direction. All persons in the occupied territory will obey immediately and without question all the enactments and order of the Military Government. Military Government courts will be established for the punishment of offenders. Resistance to the Allied Forces will be ruthlessly stamped out. Other serious offences will be dealt with severely.

ONE HOUSE AFTER THE OTHER BLOWN UP

General Urqhart on the battle in Arnhem.

Major-General R.E. Urqhart, commanding officer of the British forces who landed near Arnhem, has given a description of the battle in and around the provincial town. Here follow some extracts.

"One day was a repitition of the last shelling and mortaring. We occupied a cellar and it was darned hard to get out of it. German tactics were to start at the end of a street and blow up each house in turn. That was all very well until there were no more streets left. Then it became really rather uncomfortable.

"It was just as well the withdrawl was ordered when it was. We couldn't have held out another 24 hours."

"From the beginning, the general said, there were setbacks, for the troops for Arnhem. The flak was so concentrated that the troops had to land 8 miles outside the town. Furthermore this division was the third to land. The troops landed to the south had first and second priority. Thus the division for Arnhem could not be put down in one lift. As a result of the weather and other circumstances the second batch arrived many hours later than was scheduled."

"We met more resistance than we had expected", the general continued, "and the plan to make a complete perimeter round the town had to be given up. From the first street-fighting developed with an enemy a damned sight stronger than anticipated. It was not long before the division was scattered and not much longer before the various elements were out of communication. One company was south of the bridge and another to the north of it. The men succeeded in removing the explosive charges from the bridge a remarkably fine achievement. The bridge was secured if anything had come up from the south."

In the battle for Arnhem, the general said, the German tanks and artillery were decisive. The airborne troops did not carry any.

All doctors among the troops landed near Arnhem have stayed with the wounded.

A DEBT OF HONOUR

London, October 1st - Government Announcement

"The next of kin of those who have been killed as fighters of the resistance movements, will receive compensations as military forces, according to the decrees which are or will be determined for the land forces. In so far as they do not come under these decrees, a special regulations on these lines will be made."

INSTRUCTIONS FROM PRINCE BERNHARD.

Dutch Forces H.Q. 25th September, 1944.

Dutchmen, members of the Forces of the Interior.

The seriousness of the moment, requires more than ever the efficient collaboration between all interior forces, who from their own free will want to participate under my command in an armed liberation of the fatherland. In addition to the instructions concerning the action to be taken in connection with the war events, I have decreed the following:

1e. As weapons are made available, it will only be permitted to hand them to those who are considered under present circumstances, capable and willing to use them.

2e. One should be especially on one's guard to prevent penetration of one's own ranks by enemy elements. Therefore no one should be supplied with weapons, whose absolute reliability has not been established personally. Traitors and provocateurs should be dealt with in a most drastic fashion.

3e. Organisations charged with the task of distributing weapons, will as far as possible assign volunteers from other organisations to receive them.

4e. Taking into account the above, volunteers will be issued with arms according to the order in which they have registered.

5e. Locally the organisations whose members participated in armed resistance, will have to come to an agreement about the appointment of the local resistance leader. In those cases where agreement cannot be reached in time, the instructions of the local leader are left to the common decision of the Central Leadership of the organisations, which are known as K.P. O.D. and R.V.V.

I have invested this joint central leadership with the authority to take such decisions. It is quite natural, and I therefore expect that in the first place those will be considered as local leaders, who have had most experience in active resistance.

Military decisions must as far as possible be left to the local leader by the central leadership.

The American First Army penetrates into the Siegfried Line

The command of the American First Army has announced on 3 October that sections of this army have penetrated into the Siegfried Line north of Aachen, that they have advanced 6.5 km (4 miles) and have taken Ubach, which lies 2.5 km from the German frontier, and about 4 km south of Geilenkirchen.

Other American troops have been engaged in fierce fighting in the streets of Overloon, which lies app. 12 miles south east of Nymegen. Overloon has been completely surrounded by American troops,

American troops are now fighting in a sector East of the Siegfried line, which is open except for tank traps and newly constructed field defences.

North and northwest of Ubach fighting still goes on. The Germans are offering fierce resistance. The Americans took 5 or 600 prisoners during this offensive.

According to a spokesman of the American First Army there can be spoken of a definite breach of the Siegfried Line near Ubach.

Possibly the heaviest fighting goes on in the thick woods East of the railway and South of the destroyed town of Palenberg. The Americans here fought for two days and on October the 3rd were occupied in clearing a way through the woods. Armoured units, which were operating in the Overloon sector, encountered strong opposition by anti-tank guns and by thickly laid minefields. The Germans succeeded at night in pushing the Americans back from one of the hills, but the men of General Hodge managed to retake the hill later on.

According to German P.O.W. the Germans in this sector are making use of small radio-controlled tanks.

Ubach was already partly destroyed, before it was stormed. In the night preceding the attack, the heavy American guns had fired 2000 rounds on the town.

It is said further that the Germans have used coal mines to build forts, which are being used as bases (starting point) for their attack. In one of these subterranean strongpoints 1,000 men lay underground, and it had underground connections consisting of tunnels, which were miles long.

SHORT NEWS ITEMS

On leaving his Command the Commanding Officer of H.M.S. Flores sent the following message to the Allied Naval Commander in Chief Expeditionary Force: "On the eve of the liberation of our country and the return to our home, brought about by the perseverance and steadfastness of your great country, we must express admiration for and gratitude to British arms. We are deeply grateful for the friendliness which the Royal Navy has extended to us and for their close co-operation."

Admiral Ramsay has sent the following message to the Commanding Officer of H.M.S. Flores: "The Royal Navy is proud to have fought alongside the Royal Netherlands Navy for whom they have feelings of real friendship and deep respect. It is a personal regret to me to part with your fine ship which has served under my Command with conspicious success in two operations."

The operations referred to by the Admiral, are the invasion of Sicily, Italy and Normandy.

According to a Royal Decree of September 29th Rear Admiral C. Baron de Vos van Steenwik has been appointed Vice-Admiral.

PREPARATION FOR THE ATTACK

AMERICANS GAIN GROUND NEAR AACHEN - THE IMPORTANT DORTMUND-EMS-KANAAL LAID DRY - GERMAN POSITIONS IN WALCHEREN FLOODED.

Between two and three million Allied forces are being massed for new offensives. The first contingent, the First American Army, has already attacked. The first line of the German defences east of Aachen has been pierced. At the same time it has been announced that the R.A.F. has drained the Dortmund-Ems Canal, important line of communi- with the Ruhr. And on October 3rd the West-Kappelle dike was destroyed as a result of which big German gun positions at the mouth of the Westerschelde are supposed to have been put out of action.

WALCHEREN FLOODED

The dike is destroyed after an attack by bombers.

On Monday October 2nd, the Supreme Allied Commander directed an urgent warning to the inhabitants of the Zeeland islands, in the mouth of the river Scheldt. The Supreme Commander announced that heavy bombardments of enemy troop concentrations and installations on these islands would take place. "Your life and the lives of your families are not only threatened by danger from the air, but also by flooding", it was said in this warning from General Eisenhower. "For your own safety leave the island and if this is not possible, leave immediately with your family for a safe spot on the island."

The appeal contained warnings to avoid military objectives, such as roads, canals, railways, etc. and also gave advice how to act during this evacuation.

Twenty-four hours after this warning, which was repeated several times, a heavy force of Lancasters of the R.A.F. made a concentrated attack on a point of this heavy dike, which protects this island against the North Sea.

The attack took place on Tuesday afternoon between 1 and 3 p.m. during high tide, while the island was about six feet below sea level.

One of the observers, Flying Officer H. Ellis, described this attack as follows: "We flew round three times to make sure of our aim. Our predecessors had already droppe their bombs and I saw large craters in the dike. When we had carried out our mission how the water was filling the wide bomb craters and subsequently force its way into the island. The water soon reached the town of Westkapelle, which is about 700 yards from the shore." An hour after the attack a reconnaisance 'plane took photographs of the island. These photographs show that a gap of 120 yards had been made in the dike and that the flood had already extended over an area of 70 ha.

The Allies could not use the important harbour of Antwerp as long as this island at the mouth of the Scheldt held heavy German artillery positions. Now the enemy's position threatens to become impossible. At high tide more water rushed into the island and very soon the gun positions will be submerged.

As the foot of the dike is more than sixty metres wide the Lancasters used $5\frac{1}{2}$ ton bombs. The attack was made from an altitude of 5,000 feet. The bombers were escorted by fighters, but no enemy 'planes came up

DORTMUND-EMS CANAL LAID DRY

ON the night of September 23rd 96 Lancasters made a great attack on the Dortmund-Ems Canal. This attack in which $5\frac{1}{2}$ ton bombs were used, has been a great success. Ten days after the attack reconnaissance 'planes ascertained that large stretches of the Canal, which connects the Rhine with the North Sea, were dry and that the Germans had not yet succeeded in repairing it. When one realises that in 1943 shipping in this Canal was three times as heavy as before the war, then it becomes clear what a serious handicap this damage constitutes for the German transport. The Ruhr is now, as far as water traffic is concerned, cut off from the North Sea, Berlin and Eastern Germany.

Before their attack the Lancasters had chosen the most vulnerable point of the Canal, namely there where the Canal has been doubled over the river Glane. The Germans had taken precautionary measures by building sluice gates in this vulnerable part, but the heavy bombs hit the acquaducts, so that these sluices could not prevent the Canal from running dry.

The draining of the Dortmund Canal means that the German railway system will be still more overburdened. This is of the greates importance for the transport of products from the heavy industry to the East. A large part of the Swedish iron-ore intended for the Ruhr is transported along this Canal. In addition there is the blocking of shipping traffic on the Rhine.

SURVEY OF THE WEEK

Tuesday, October 3rd: The West-Kappelle Dike which protects Walcheren against the sea, has been pierced by the R.A.F. with $5\frac{1}{2}$ ton bombs. Merxem, suburb of Antwerp has been cleared of the enemy by Canadians and Poles. 1,000 Allied bombers bombed objectives in Southern Germany. Defenders of Warsaw capitulate.

LOG BOOK

Walcheren -

The Allied Command has asked for a heavy sacrifice from our people. Bombs have made large holes in the dike of West-Kappelle - symbol and protection of our fatherland wrought from the sea. The waves threaten the land from Veere to Vlissingen, from West-Kappelle to Arnemuiden.

Why?

With their heavy batteries the Germans covered from Walcheren the mouth of the Wester Scheldt and the entrance to Antwerp. Now the water is washing away this cornerstone of the German defence. It is hard for our people - but it is necessary. For the Allies will never ask us to make sacrifices which are not necessitated by the one all dominating factor: the battle against Germany.

Fate willed it that Holland should make this sacrifice on the day when it commemorated that 370 years ago the salt water provided the happy relief for Leiden. But was it not the same North Sea which by flooding brought the same relief nearer? This realisation should give strength to all those who loved our beautiful Walcheren - especially to those tens of thousands who have guarded the garden of Zeeland from generation to generation. We must supress our sorrow. We must clench our teeth. We must fight on.

Luctor et Emergo is written on the coat of arms of Zeeland. "I struggle and emerge."

The whole of Holland is struggling.

The whole of Holland must and will emerge.

DE VLIEGENDE HOLLANDER

DAGBLAD VERSPREID DOOR DE GEALLIEERDE LUCHTMACHT

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Voorbereiding tot den aanval

AMERIKAANSCHE TERREINWINST BIJ AKEN

HET BELANGRIJKE DORTMUND-EMSKANAAL DROOGGELEGD

DUITSCHE STELLINGEN OP WALCHEREN GEINUNDEERD

Tusschen de twee- en drie millioen Geallieerde strijders worden opgesteld voor nieuwe offensieven. Van hen is het eerste contingent, het Amerikaansche Eerste Leger, reeds tot den aanval overgegaan. De eerste linie der Duitsche versterkingen ten Oosten van Aken is doorbroken. Tegelijk is bekend gemaakt dat de R.A.F. het Dortmund-Emskanaal, vitale verbinding van de Ruhr, heeft doen leegloopen. En op 3 October werd de Westkappelsche Zeedijk vernield als gevolg waarvan de groote Duitsche geschutsstellingen aan de monding van de Westerschelde buiten gevecht gesteld zouden worden.

DE STRIJD TEN N. VAN AKEN

Het opperbevel van het Amerikaansche Eerste Leger heeft op 3 October gemeld, dat afdeelingen van dit leger ten Noorden van Aken in de Siegfried Linie zijn doorgedrongen, daarbij 6,5 km. gevorderd zijn en Ubach veroverd hebben, dat 2¼ km. van de Duitsche grens en ongeveer 4 km. ten Zuiden van Geilenkirchen ligt.

Andere Amerikaansche troepen zijn in een verwoeden strijd gewikkeld in de straten van Overloon, dat ruim 20 km. ten Zuidoosten van Nijmegen ligt. Overloon is geheel door Amerikaansche troepen omsingeld.

De Amerikaansche troepen strijden thans in een gebied ten Oosten van de Siegfried Linie, waar geen permanente versterkingen meer zijn en zich alleen loopgraven en tankvallen bevinden.

Ten Noorden en ten Noordwesten van Ubach wordt nog steeds gevochten. De Duitschers bieden hier verwoeden tegenstand. De Amerikanen wisten gedurende dit offensief 5 à 600 Duitschers gevangen te nemen.

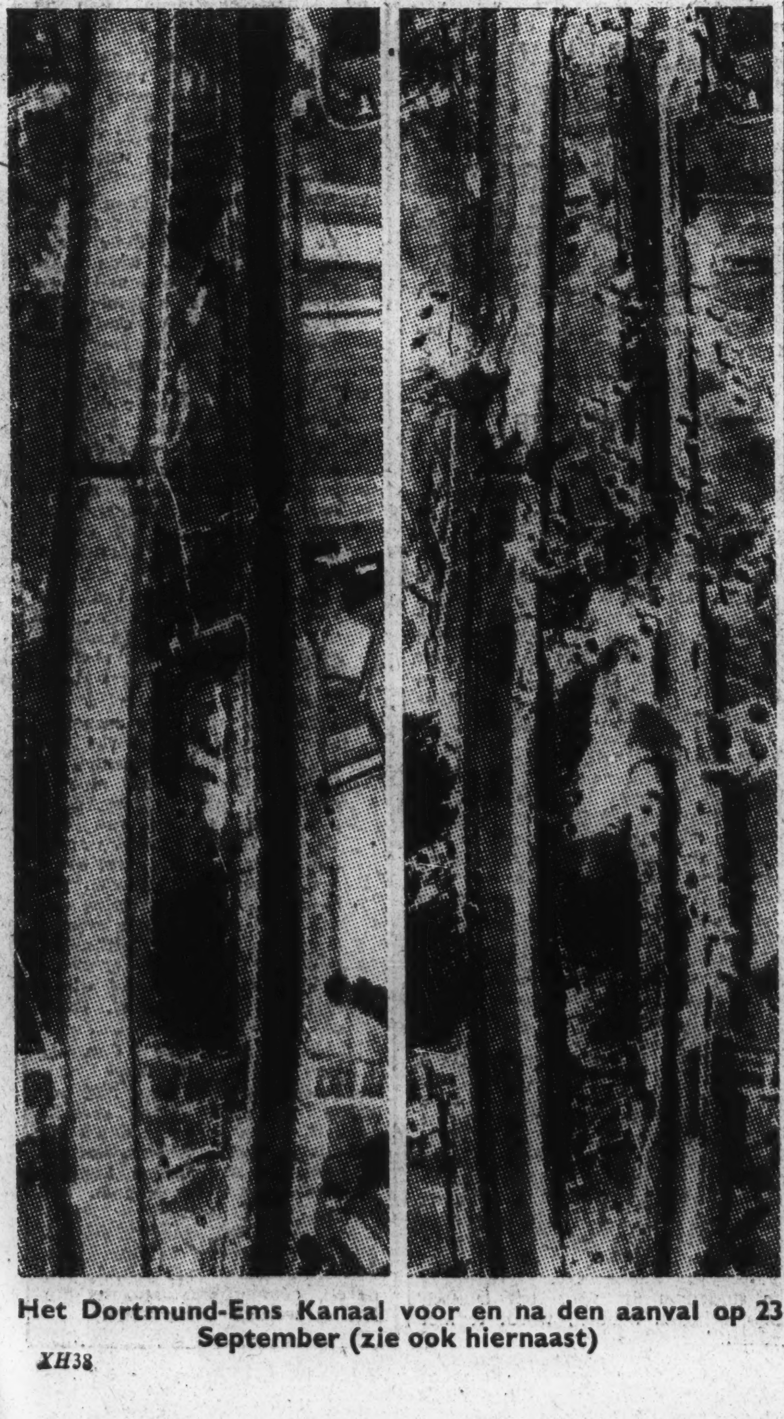
Volgens een zegsman van het Amerikaansche Eerste Leger kan hier van een definitieve doorbraak van de Siegfried Linie bij Ubach gesproken worden.

Wellicht wordt het felst gestreden in de dichte bosschen ten Oosten van de spoorlijn en ten Zuiden van de verwoeste stad Palenberg. De Amerikanen vochten hier twee dagen lang en waren op 3 October bezig zich een weg door de bosschen te banen. Gepantserde eenheden, die in het gebied van Overloon opereereen, stuiten op sterken tegenstand van anti-tank kanonnen en op dichtbezaaide mijnvelden. De Duitschers slaagden er 's nachts in de Amerikanen van een der heuvels te verdrijven, maar de mannen van generaal Hodge wisten later den heuvel te heroveren.

Volgens Duitsche krijgsgevangenen maken de Duitschers in dit gebied gebruik van kleine door radio bestuurde tanks.

Ubach was reeds gedeeltelijk verwoest, voordat het bestormd werd. De zware Amerikaansche kanonnen hadden gedurende den nacht, die aan den aanval voorafging 2,000 projectielen op de stad afgevuurd.

Naar verder gemeld wordt hebben de Duitschers steenkolenmijnen gebruikt om er forten in te bouwen, die ze als uitgangspunt voor hun aanvallen gebruiken. Een dezer ondergrondsche steunpunten lag 1,000 m. onder den grond en had ondergrondsche verbindingen, bestaande uit kilometerlange tunnels.



Het Dortmund-Ems Kanaal voor en na den aanval op 23 September (zie ook hiernaast)

DORTMUND-EMS KANAAL DROOGGELEGD.

In den nacht van 23 September hebben 96 Lancaster bommenwerpers een aanval op het Dortmund-Ems kanaal gedaan. Deze aanval, waarbij 5½ tons bommen werden gebruikt, is een groot succes geworden. Tien dagen na den aanval constateerden verkenningsvliegtuigen, dat het kanaal, dat den Rijn met de Noordzee verbindt, nog steeds over een afstand van vele kilometers droog lag en dat de Duitschers er niet in waren geslaagd het te herstellen. Wanneer men weet, dat het scheepvaartverkeer langs dit kanaal in 1943 het drievoudige was van het verkeer voor den oorlog, dan blijkt duidelijk welk een ernstige handicap deze beschadiging voor het Duitsche transport beteekent. Het Ruhrgebied is thans, wat het verkeer te water betreft, afgesneden van de Noordzee, Berlijn en Oost-Duitschland.

Voor hun aanval hadden de Lancasters het kwetsbaarste punt van het kanaal uitegezocht, n.l. daar waar het kanaal in een dubbel aquaduct over de rivier de Glane wordt geleid. Wel hadden de Duitschers de voorzorgsmaatregel genomen om sluizen in dit kwetsbare gedeelte aan te brengen, doch de zware bommen troffen de aquaducten dusdanig, dat deze sluizen het leegloopen van het kanaal niet konden voorkomen.

De drooglegging van het Dortmund-Ems kanaal beteekent, dat de Duitsche spoorwegen nog meer overbelast zullen worden. Dit is van de grootste beteekenis voor het vervoer van de producten der zware industrie naar het Oosten. Het Zweedsche ijzererts, bestemd voor het Ruhrgebied, werd voor een belangrijk deel langs het kanaal vervoerd. De afsluiting van het scheepsverkeer op den Rijn maakt de positie bovendien nog moeilijker.

DE WEST-KAPPELSCHE ZEEDIJK

Op Maandag 2 October richtte de Geallieerde Opperbevelhebber een dringende waarschuwing tot de bewoners der Zeeuwsche eilanden, gelegen in de monding van de rivier de Schelde. De opperbevelhebber kondigde hierin hevige bombardementen van vijandelijke troepen en installaties op deze eilanden aan. "Uw leven en dat van uw familie wordt niet alleen bedreigd door gevaren uit de lucht, doch ook door overstroomingen." zoo luidde de waarschuwing van generaal Eisenhower. "Verlaat voor uw eigen veiligheid de eilanden en indien dit niet mogelijk is, begeeft u dan met uw families onmiddellijk naar een veilige plaats op de eilanden."

De oproep bevatte voorts waarschuwingen om militaire doelen zooals wegen, kanalen, spoorwegen, enz. te mijden en gaf ook adviezen hoe te handelen bij deze evacuatie.

Vier en twintig uur na de waarschuwing, welke eenige malen werd herhaald, deed een sterks macht Lancasters van de RAF een geconcentreerden aanval op een punt van den zwaren zeedijk, welke het eiland Walcheren tegen de Noordzee beschermt.

Daar de dijk aan den voet een breedte heeft van zestig meter, gebruikten de Lancasters bommen van 5½ ton. De aanval geschiedde van 5000 voet hoogte. De bommenwerpers werden door jagers beschermd, doch er waren geen vijandelijke vliegtuigen in de lucht.

De aanval geschiedde Dinsdagmiddag tusschen 1 en 3 uur, dus in een vloedperiode, gedurende welke het eiland ongeveer zes voet beneden den zeespiegel lag.

Een waarnemer in een der Lancasters, de officier-vlieger H. Ellis, beschreef dezen aanval als volgt: "Driemaal cirkelden wij rond, teneinde volkomen zeker te zijn van het doel. Onze voorgangers hadden reeds hun bommen geworpen en ik zag groote kraters in het dijklichaam. Toen wij onze opdracht hadden vervuld, zag ik hoe de zee de wijde bomkraters vulde en vervolgens het eiland binnen drong. Spoedig bereikte het water het stadje Westkapelle, dat ongeveer 700 meter van de kust ligt."

Een uur na den aanval nam een verkenningsvliegtuig foto's van het eiland. Deze fotos laten zien, dat er een gat van 100 meter breedte in den dijk is en dat reeds een gebied van ongeveer 70 hectaren door de zee was overstroomd.

De Geallieerden kunnen geen gebruik van de belangrijke haven Antwerpen maken, zoolang op de eilanden langs de Schelde-monding sterke Duitsche artillerie-stellingen den waterweg bestrijken. Thans dreigen deze stellingen onhoudbaar voor den vijand te worden. Bij vloed stroomt steeds meer water het eiland binnen en spoedig zullen de geschutstellingen onder water komen te staan.

VOLHOUDEN!

Londen, 2 October.—*De Nederlandsche regeering maakt bekend:*

"De stopzetting van het spoorwegverkeer in Nederland heeft uitmuntende diensten bewezen aan de Geallieerde oorlogvoering. Het Geallieerd Opperbevel acht doorzetting daarvan uit militaire overwegingen in het bijzonder in het Oostelijk deel des lands noodzakelijk. De Nederlandsche regeering wenscht dat onder deze omstandigheden over de geheele linie wordt volgehouden.

"De stemmen die de regeering uit Nederland bereiken, bevestigen dat men ook daar, na de vastberaden wijze waarop de staking werd ingezet, van geen wijken wil weten, niettegenstaande de onmenschelijke represailles waarmee gedreigd wordt. De regeering zal stellig niet nalaten te zijner tijd te zorgen dat de misdadigers hun gerechte straf niet zullen ontloopen, en dat het leed dat de slachtoffers ondervinden, zooveel doenlijk zal worden verzacht.

"Voor het oogenblik kan maar één parool gelden: volhouden! Volhouden tot op den dag waarop de vijand uit Nederland is verdreven."

AAN DEN LEZER

Het Geallieerde opperbevel dat van de ontwikkeling van den toestand in de nog bezette gedeelten van Nederland nauwkeurig op de hoogte is en dat beseft dat in de komende weken een regelmatige, betrouwbare nieuwsvoorziening voor het Nederlandsche volk van het hoogste belang is, heeft besloten het weekblad "De Vliegende Hollander" zooveel mogelijk als dagblad te verspreiden. Dit is het eerste nummer. Het Geallieerde Opperbevel doet een dringend beroep op de Nederlandsche lezers om de exemplaren van dit blad niet te bewaren, maar ze snel, voorzichtig en doeltreffend door te geven. Piloten wagen hun leven om U dit nieuws te brengen. Geeft het door!

XH38

HET LOGBOEK

De Geallieerde oorlogvoering heeft een zwaar offer geëischt van ons volk. Groote gaten zijn gebombardeerd in de Westkappelsche Zeedijk—symbool en beveiliging van ons op de wateren bevochten vaderland. De golven bedreigen de landerijen van Veere tot Vlissingen, van Westkappel tot Arnemuiden.

Waarom?

De Duitschers bestreken met hun zware batterijen vanaf Walcheren de monding van de Wester-Schelde, en de toegang tot Antwerpen. Nu slaat het water deze hoeksteen weg uit de Duitsche verdediging. Het is hard voor ons volk—maar het is noodzakelijk. Want nooit zal de Geallieerde oorlogvoering offers van ons vergen die niet bepaald worden door dien éénen allesoverheerschenden factor: de strijd tegen Duitschland.

Het lot wilde dat Nederland dit offer bracht op den dag waarop het herdacht dat 370 jaar zevoren het zoute water de blijde verlossing schonk aan Leiden. Maar was het niet thans dezelfde Noordzee die door overstrooming eenzelfde verlossing naderbij deed komen? Dit besef geve kracht aan allen die ons innig-mooie Walcheren lief hadden—kracht vooral aan de tienduizenden, die de tuin van Zeeland van geslacht op geslacht hebben bewerkt. Wij moeten onze droefenis bedwingen. Wij moeten de tanden op elkaar zetten. Wij moeten doorvechten.

Luctor et Emergo heet het in het Zeeuwsche wapen. "Ik worstel en kom boven." Gansch Nederland worstelt.

Gansch Nederland moet en zal boven komen!

DE JONGSTE ZEVEN DAGEN

Woensdag, 27 Sept. Britsche luchttroepen van Arnhem teruggetrokken. Eerste Geallieerde vliegveld in Nederland in gebruik.

Donderdag, 28 Sept. Russische troepen in Joegoslavië. In Italië het Achtste leger op breed front over de Rubicon.

Vrijdag, 29 Sept. Klein Duitsche bruggehoofd over Neder-Rijn opgeruimd. Canadeezen nemen Cap Gris Nez. Overdag 3000 Geallieerde bommenwerpers naar Duitschland. Generaal Bor Komorowski, verdediger van Warschau, tot Poolsch opperbevelhebber benoemd.

Zaterdag, 30 Sept. Münster, Hamm en Bielefeld zwaar gebombardeerd. In Joegoslavië contact tusschen Russische troepen en Tito's partisanen.

Zondag, 1 Oct. Calais door Canadeezen genomen. Voortdurende Geallieerde luchtaanvallen op Duitsche spoorwegnet achter het front.

Maandag, 2 October. Bajonetgevechten bij nieuw Amerikaansch offensief ten Noorden van Aken. 1.200 Vliegende Forten en Liberators bombardeeren doelen achter de Duitsche linies in het Westen. De Russen in Joegoslavië 125 k.m. van Belgrado.

Dinsdag, 3 Oct. De West-Kappelsche dijk, die Walcheren tegen de zee beschermt, door de R.A.F. met 5½-tons bommen doorbroken. Merxem, voorstad van Antwerpen, door Canadeezen en Polen van den vijand gezuiverd. 1000 Geallieerde bommenwerpers bombardeeren doelen in Zuid-Duitschland. De verdedigers van Warschau capituleeren.

EEN VOORBEELD VAN MOED

H.M. Koningin Wilhelmina heeft Z.M. den Koning van Engeland, na het beëindigen van den heroïschen strijd bij Arnhem het volgende telegram gezonden:

"Ik heb met de grootste bewondering het prachtige standhouden gevolgd van de Luchtdivisie bij Arnhem en ik stel er prijs op U mededeeling te doen van de diepe bewondering van Mijn volk en Mijzelf voor haar taai volhouden en haar heldenmoed. Mijn volk en ik betreuren ten zeerste het verlies van zooveel dappere jonge levens. Wij zullen onze schuld jegens hen nooit vergeten."

Koning George VI heeft dit telegram aldus beantwoord:

"Ik waardeer hooglijk Uw telegram en de hulde, die Gij en Uw volk hebt gebracht aan Mijn luchttroepen, die in Arnhem door hun buitengewonen moed en toewijding zulk een schitterende bijdrage hebben geleverd tot het uiteindelijke succes van den Geallieerden veldtocht tegen onzen gemeenschappelijken vijand."

Voorts heeft de Minister van Oorlog, hr. van Lidth de Jeude, het volgende telegram gezonden aan Generaal Dwight D. Eisenhower, den Geallieerden Opperbevelhebber:

"De Nederlandsche Regeering wenscht uiting te geven aan haar diepgevoelde dankbaarheid en groote bewondering voor het schitterende wapenfeit van de Eerste Engelsche Luchtlandingsdivisie, die op Nederlandschen bodem een van de meest dramatische en glorierijke veldslagen heeft geleverd tegen een overweldigende meerderheid. De Divisie heeft een voorbeeld gesteld van moed en vastberadenheid. Ik zou U willen vragen deze hulde over te brengen aan de mannen van de Divisie, die naar de Geallieerde linies zijn teruggekeerd."

Korte Berichten

● Sedert 30 September is de "Nederlandsche transportdienst" tusschen Engeland en een Geallieerde luchtbasis in Nederland in werking. Met het eerste toestel, een Lockheed 12-A machine, arriveerden de kapitein-vlieger M. S. Kamphuys uit Amsterdam, de officiervlieger van den Marine - luchtvaartdienst Harry Nienhuys, de luitenant-waarnemer "Hein" uit Doetinchem alsmede twee leden van het Nederlandsch Militair Gezag.

● Oud-minister Welter, die binnenkort voor de regeering een reis door Zuid-Amerika gaat maken, gaf in een persgesprek te New York te kennen, dat de emigratie van Nederlandsche boeren naar Zuid-Amerika een gedeeltelijk oplossing zou kunnen zijn voor de moeilijkheden, ontstaan door de inundatie van een aanzienlijk deel van Nederland's cultuurgrond. De heer Welter zal in Zuid-Amerika de mogelijkheden onderzoeken voor emigratie naar de gematigde streken van dit werelddeel.

● De eerste groep Nederlandsche vrijwilligers, die zich in Zeeuwsch-Vlaanderen voor militairen dienst kwamen aanmelden, hebben Donderdagavond 28 September de stad Hulst verlaten. Zij verrichten patrouille- en bewakingsdiensten, in samenwerking met de leiding van het Eerste Canadeesche Leger. De leger-autoriteiten zijn ten zeerste ingenomen met het werk van deze mannen.

● Amerikaansche Catalina — vliegbooten hebben een hevig offensief geopend tegen het Japansche scheepvaartverkeer in het Z.W. deel van den Stillen Oceaan. In zes achtereenvolgende nachten hebben de Catalina's dertien schepen tot zinken gebracht en negen andere beschadigd. Hieronder waren vele geladen olietankers. In September heeft Japan in totaal 330 schepen en 1.400 vliegtuigen verloren.

Proclamatie tot de Duitschers

Het volgende is de tekst van Proclamatie No. 1, uitgevaardigd door Generaal Eisenhower, opperbevelhebber van het Geallieerde Expeditie-Leger, aan het volk van Duitschland:

"De Geallieerde strijdkrachten, die onder mijn bevel staan, zijn thans in Duitschland doorgedrongen. Wij komen als overwinnaars, maar niet als onderdrukkers. Wij zullen, in het Duitsche gebied, dat door de strijdkrachten onder mijn bevel is bezet, het Nazidom en het Duitsche militarisme uitroeien. Wij zullen het Nazi-bewind omverwerpen, de Nazi-Partij ontbinden en de wreede wetten en instellingen gebaseerd op onderdrukking en rassen-onderscheid door de Partij gemaakt, afschaffen. Wij zullen dat Duitsche militarisme, dat zoo dikwijls de wereldvrede verstoord heeft, vernietigen. Militaire leiders en partijleiders, de Gestapo en anderen, verdacht van misdaden en wreedheden zullen terecht staan en, wanneer zij schuldig bevonden zijn, de straf ontvangen, die zij verdienen.

Bij mij, als opperbevelhebber van de Geallieerde strijdkrachten en als militair bewindvoerder, berusten de opperste wetgevende, rechterlijke en uitvoerende macht en gezag, en de militaire regeering is ingesteld voor de uitoefening van die bevoegdheden onder mijn leiding. Alle personen in het bezette gebied moeten alle besluiten en bevelen van de militaire regeering onmiddellijk en zonder tegenspraak opvolgen. Er zullen militaire rechtbanken worden ingesteld voor de bestraffing van de overtreders. Verzet tegen de Geallieerde strijdkrachten zal de kop worden ingedrukt. Andere ernstige vergrijpen zullen op gestrenge wijze worden gestraft.

Alle Duitsche rechtbanken en onderwijs-inrichtingen binnen bezet gebied zijn geschorst. Het Volksgerichtshof, de Sondergerichte en de S.S. politie-rechtbanken en andere bijzondere gerechtshoven zijn van gezag beroofd in het geheele bezette gebied. De heropening van de crimineele en burgerlijke rechtbanken en onderwijs-inrichtingen zal worden toegestaan, wanneer de omstandigheden dat veroorloven.

Alle ambtenaren hebben de plicht tot nader order op hun posten te blijven en alle bevelen of instructies van de Militaire Regeering of van de Geallieerde autoriteiten aan de Duitsche Regeering of aan het Duitsche volk te gehoorzamen en te doen navolgen. Dit geldt eveneens voor ambtenaren, employé's en arbeiders van alle openbare ondernemingen en diensten en voor alle andere personen, belast met werk van essentieel belang."

● In Parijs zijn 300 landverraders ter dood, en vele anderen tot lange vrijheidsstraffen veroordeeld. In het Brusselsche Paleis van Justitie zijn dezer dagen eveneens de eerste verraders berecht. Eenige beklaagden, die Belgische patriotten bij de Gestapo hadden aangegeven, zijn ter dood veroordeeld.

● Luchtfoto's van het 41.000 ton metende Duitsche slagschip "Tirpitz" toonen aan, dat het schip bij den aanval op 15 September ernstig beschadigd is. Bij de aanvallen, welke in den loop dit jaar op de "Tirpitz" werden gedaan, waren ook Nederlandsche Marine-vliegers betrokken, die met "Hellcats" van Britsche vliegdekschepen opereeren.

● Alle gevechtsvliegtuigen van de 9e Amerikaansche luchtmacht, van eenpersoonsjagers tot viermotorige bommenwerpers toe, zijn nu op vliegvelden van het vasteland van Europa gestationeerd.

● Het Vaticaan heeft lange diplomatieken weg te Berlijn een scherp protest ingediend in verband met gruweldaden van de Duitsche troepen in het gebied van Florence.

HUIS NA HUIS VERWOEST

Generaal Urquhart oven den strijd in Arnhem

Londen, 2 October.—**Generaal-majoor R. E. Urquhart, bevelhebber van de strijdkrachten, die bij Arnhem landden, heeft een beschrijving gegeven van den strijd rond en in de Geldersche hoofdstad. Wij geven hier enkele van zijn uitlatingen weer.**

"Elke dag was gelijk aan de vorige—geschut- en mortiervuur. Wij hadden het hoofdkwartier in een kelder, en het was een heele toer om er weer uit te komen.

"De Duitschers pasten de volgende tactiek toe: wanneer wij een straat bezet hielden, begonnen zij huis na huis te vernietigen. Wij konden daar wel tegen, tot er geen huizen meer waren en ook geen straten meer waren. Toen werd het werkelijk vrij onaangenaam.

"Het was een goed ding, dat het bevel tot terugtrekken werd gegeven, want wij hadden het geen 24 uur meer kunnen uithouden."

Tegenslag

"Van meet af aan," zoo verklaarde generaal Urquhart, "liep het de troepen bij Arnhem tegen. Het luchtdoelgeschut was zoo geconcentreerd, dat de troepen twaalf kilometer buiten de stad moesten landen. Daar kwam nog bij, dat de divisie de derde was, die werd overgebracht. De luchttroepen, die verder zuidelijk werden neergelaten, hadden voorrang. De divisie voor Arnhem kon daardoor niet in haar geheel worden vervoerd. Tengevolge van het weer en andere omstandigheden kwam de tweede groep vele uren later aan, dan was verwacht.

"Wij ontmoetten tegenstand, die veel sterker was dan we vermoedden," zoo ging de generaal verder. "En het plan om rond de stad stellingen in te nemen, moest daardoor worden opgegeven. Van meet af aan ontwikkelden zich de straatgevechten en het duurde niet lang of de divisie werd verspreid, terwijl kort daarna het onderling contact verloren ging. Een compagnie was ten Zuiden van de brug, een tweede ten Noorden er van. De mannen slaagden er in de explosieve ladingen uit de brug te verwijderen, een waarlijk grootsche prestatie. De brug was aldus geheel bezet en het wachten was slechts op hulp uit het Zuiden."

In den strijd om Arnhem, aldus de generaal, gaven de Duitsche tanks en zware artillerie den doorslag. De luchttroepen moesten het zonder dergelijke wapenen stellen.

Alle met de troepen bij Arnhem gelande doktoren zijn achter gebleven, teneinde zich aan de gewonden te wijden.

OFFICIEEL

Een eereschuld

Londen, 1 October—De Regeering deelt mede: "Nabestaanden van hen die gevallen zijn als strijders van de verzetsorganisaties, zullen uitkeeringen genieten als militaire strijdkrachten, krachtens de bepalingen welke voor de landmacht zijn of zullen worden vastgesteld. Voorzoover zij niet onder deze bepalingen vallen, zal t.z.t. een afzonderlijke regeling op dezen voet worden getroffen."

Aan de studenten

Londen, 27 September: De Minister van Onderwijs, Kunsten en Wetenschappen, G. Bolkestein, maakt bekend: "In April 1943 is aan de studenten de z.g. loyaliteitsverklaring voorgelegd. De overgroote meerderheid heeft geweigerd, deze verklaring te teekenen. Zij echter die wel teekenden, hebben nog geruimen tijd colleges kunnen volgen, examens kunnen doen, en hebben universitaire graden verkregen. Daardoor hebben zij in vele gevallen een voorsprong gekregen op hen, die hun vaderlandschen plicht verkozen boven hun eigen carrière. Dit krenkt het rechtsgevoel van ieder Nederlander. Deze zaak heeft de aandacht der regeering. De huidige regeering is niet in de gelegenheid geweest, zich een definitief oordeel te vormen. Wel kondigt zij aan dat, zoo spoedig mogelijk na de bevrijding, contact zal worden gezocht met universitaire instanties, na hun zuivering, teneinde te komen tot maatregelen, waardoor de voorsprong van studenten die voor het Duitsch gezag gebogen hebben, wordt te niet gedaan."

INSTRUCTIES VAN PRINS BERNHARD

Hoofdkwartier der Nederlandsche strijdkrachten, 25 Sept. 1944.

Nederlanders, leden van de Binnenlandsche Strijdkrachten.

De ernst van het oogenblik maakt meer dan ooit de doeltreffende samenwerking noodzakelijk tusschen al die binnenlandsche strijdkrachten, die uit vrijen wil gewapenderhand onder Mijn bevel aan de bevrijding van het Vaderland willen deelnemen. In aansluiting op reeds gegeven aanwijzingen omtrent de wijze van optreden in samenhang met de krijgsverrichtingen, heb ik thans het navolgende bepaald:

1e. Al naar gelang wapens beschikbaar komen, zullen deze alleen mogen worden uitgereikt aan hen, die in het huidige stadium geacht worden deze te kunnen en willen gebruiken.

2e. Men zij in het bijzonder op zijn hoede voor penetratie in de eigen gelederen door vijandelijke elementen. Men voorziet derhalve niemand van wapens, wiens absolute betrouwbaarheid niet op grond van persoonlijke ervaring vaststaat. Met verraders en provocateurs dient onmiddellijk op de meest afdoende wijze te worden afgerekend.

3e. Organisaties, die voor de distributie van wapens zijn aangewezen, zullen voor zoover mogelijk is vrijwilligers uit andere organisaties voor het in ontvangst nemen daarvan in de gelegenheid stellen.

4e. Met inachtneming van het voorafgaande zullen wapens aan de vrijwilligers naar volgorde van aanmelding voor de in ontvangstneming worden uitgereikt.

5e. Plaatselijk zullen de organisaties, uit welke leden van het gewapende verzet deelnemen, tot overeenstemming moeten geraken over eenhoofdige, plaatselijke leiding van het verzet. In de gevallen, waarin onverhoopt niet tijdig tot overeenstemming kan worden geraakt, wordt de aanwijzing van den plaatselijken leider overgelaten aan de gezamenlijke beslissing van de Centrale Leiding der organisaties, welke bekend staan als K.P., O.D. en R.V.V.

Deze gezamenlijke Centrale Leiding is voor het nemen van zulk een beslissing door Mij bevoegd verklaard. Het spreekt vanzelf, en Ik verwacht dan ook, dat als plaatselijk leider allereerst diegenen in aanmerking komen, die de meeste ervaring in het actieve verzet hebben.

Militaire beslissingen moeten door die Centrale Leiding, voor zoover eenigszins mogelijk, aan deze eenhoofdige plaatselijke leiding worden overgelaten.

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN No. 53

Thursday October 5th, 1944

X.H.39.

Distributed by the Allied Air Forces

EDITORIAL BOX: "HOLD OUT"

London, 2nd October.

The Dutch Government publishes that the stopping of the railway transport in Holland has done excellent service to the Allied war effort. The Allied High Command thinks a continuation necessary from a military view point especially in the eastern part of the country. The Dutch Government wishes that under these circumstances the people will hold out everywhere.

The voices which reached the Government from Holland are concerned that there also, after the determined way in which the strike was started they do not want to give up the struggle, in spite of the inhuman reprisals with which they have been threatened. The Government will certainly not fail this time to see that the criminals do not escape their justified punishment, and that the sorrow to which the victims are subjected will be lifted as soon as possible. For the moment there can only be one cry: "Hold on! Hold on until the day on which the enemy has been driven out of Holland."

TO OUR READERS.

The Allied Supreme Command knows exactly about the development of the position in the parts of Holland that are still in German hands. They realise that in coming weeks a regular, reliable news supply is of the greatest importance for the Dutch people and have decided to distribute the weekly 'Vliegende Hollander' as much as possible as a daily paper.

The Allied Supreme Command urge Dutch readers not to keep copies of this paper but to pass them on to others in a quick, careful and efficient way. Pilots are risking their lives to bring you this news. Pass it on!

PREPARATION FOR THE ATTACK

AMERICANS GAIN GROUND NEAR AACHEN - THE IMPORTANT DORTMUND-EMS-KANAAL LAID DRY -

GERMAN POSITIONS IN WALCHEREN FLOODED.

Between two and three million Allied forces are being massed for new offensives. The first contingent, the First American Army, has already attacked. The first line of the German defences east of Aachen has been pierced. At the same time it has been announced that the R.A.F. has drained the Dortmund-Ems Canal, important line of communications with the Ruhr. And on October 3rd the West-Kappelle dike was destroyed as a result of which big German gun positions at the mouth of the Westerschelde are supposed to have been put out of action.

WALCHEREN FLOODED.

The dike is destroyed after an attack by bombers.

On Monday October 2nd, the Supreme Allied Commander directed an urgent warning to the inhabitants of the Zeeland islands, in the mouth of the river Scheldt. The Supreme Commander announced that heavy bombardments of enemy troop concentrations and installations on these islands would take place. "Your life and the lives of your families are not only threatened by danger from the air, but also by flooding", it was said in this warning from General Eisenhower. "For your own safety leave the island and if this is not possible, leave immediately with your family for a safe spot on the island."

The appeal contained warnings to avoid military objectives, such as roads, canals, railways, etc. and also gave advice how to act during this evacuation.

Twenty-four hours after this warning, which was repeated several times, a heavy force of Lancasters of the R.A.F. made a concentrated attack on a point of this heavy dike, which protects this island against the North Sea.

The attack took place on Tuesday afternoon between 1 and 3 p.m. during high tide, while the island was about six feet below sea level.

One of the observers, Flying Officer H. Ellis, described this attack as follows: "We flew round three times to make sure of our aim. Our predecessors had already dropped their bombs and I saw large craters in the dike. When we had carried out our mission how the water was filling the wide bomb craters and subsequently force its way into the island. The water soon reached the town of Westkapelle, which is about 700 yards from the shore." An hour after the attack a reconnaisance 'plane took photographs of the island. These photographs show that a gap of 120 yards had been made in the dike and that the flood had already extended over an area of 70 ha.

The Allies could not use the important harbour of Antwerp as long as this island at the mouth of the Scheldt held heavy German artillery positions. Now the enemy's position threatens to become impossible. At high tide more water rushed into the island and very soon the gun positions will be submerged.

As the foot of the dike is more than sixty metres wide the Lancasters used 5½ ton bombs. The attack was made from an altitude of 5,000 feet. The bombers were escorted by fighters, but no enemy 'planes came up.

DORTMUND-EMS CANAL LAID DRY

On the night of September 23rd 96 Lancasters made a great attack on the Dortmund-Ems Canal. This attack in which 5½ ton bombs were used, has been a great success. Ten days after the attack reconnaissance 'planes ascertained that large stretches of the Canal, which connects the Rhine with the North Sea, were dry and that the Germans had not yet succeeded in repairing it. When one realises that in 1943 shipping in this Canal was three times as heavy as before the war, then it becomes clear what a serious handicap this damage constitutes for the German transport. The Ruhr is now, as far as water traffic is concerned, cut off from the North Sea, Berlin and Eastern Germany.

Before their attack the Lancasters had chosen the most vulnerable point of the Canal, namely there where the Canal has been doubled over the river Glane. The Germans had taken precautionary measures by building sluice gates in this vulnerable part, but the heavy bombs hit the acquaducts, so that these sluices could not prevent the Canal from running dry.

The draining of the Dortmund Canal means that the German railway system will be still more overburdened. This is of the greatest importance for the transport of products from the heavy industry to the East. A large part of the Swedish iron-ore intended for the Ruhr is transported along this Canal. In addition there is the blocking of shipping traffic on the Rhine.

LOG BOOK

Walcheren -

The Allied Command has asked for a heavy sacrifice from our people. Bombs have made large holes in the dike of West-Kappelle - symbol and protection of our fatherland wrought from the sea. The waves threaten the land from Veere to Vlissingen, from West-Kappelle to Arnemuiden.

Why?

With their heavy batteries the Germans covered from Walcheren the mouth of the Wester Scheldt and the entrance to Antwerp. Now the water is washing away this cornerstone of the German defence. It is hard for our people - but it is necessary.

For the Allies will never ask us to make sacrifices which are not necessitated by the one all dominating factor: the battle against Germany.

Fate willed it that Holland should make this sacrifice on the day when it commemorated that 370 years ago the salt water provided the happy relief for Leiden. But was it not the same North Sea which by flooding brought the same relief nearer? This realisation should give strength to all those who loved our beautiful Walcheren - especially to those tens of thousands who have guarded the garden of Zeeland from generation to generation. We must suppress our sorrow. We must clench our teeth. We must fight on.

Luctor et Emergo is written on the coat of arms of Zeeland. "I struggle and emerge."

The whole of Holland is struggling.

The whole of Holland must and will emerge.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM PRINCE BERNHARD.

Dutch Forces H.Q. 25th September, 1944.

Dutchmen, members of the Forces of the Interior.

The seriousness of the moment, requires more than ever the efficient collaboration between all interior forces, who from their own free will want to participate under my command in an armed liberation of the fatherland. In addition to the instructions concerning the action to be taken in connection with the war events, I have decreed the following:

1e. As weapons are made available, it will only be permitted to hand them to those who are considered under present circumstances, capable and willing to use them.

2e. One should be especially on one's guard to prevent penetration of one's own ranks by enemy elements. Therefore no one should be supplied with weapons, whose absolute reliability has not been established personally. Traitors and provocateurs should be dealt with in a most drastic fashion.

3e. Organisations charged with the task of distributing weapons, will as far as possible assign volunteers from other organisations to receive them.

4e. Taking into account the above, volunteers will be issued with arms according to the order in which they have registered.

5e. Locally the organisations whose members participated in armed resistance, will have to come to an agreement about the appointment of the local resistance leader. In those cases where agreement cannot be reached in time, the instructions of the local leader are left to the common decision of the Central Leadership of the organisations, which are known as K.P. O.D. and R.V.V.

I have invested this joint central leadership with the authority to take such decisions. It is quite natural, and I therefore expect that in the first place those will be considered as local leaders, who have had most experience in active resistance.

Military decisions must as far as possible be left to the local leader by the central leadership.

A DEBT OF HONOUR

London, October 1st - Government Announcement.

"The next of kin of those who have been killed as fighters of the resistance movements, will receive compensations as military forces, according to the decrees which are or will be determined for the land forces. In so far as they do not come under these decrees, a special regulations on these lines will be made."

The first picture to be released of the British jet-propelled aircraft constructed to Air Commodore Whittle's design by the Gloster Aircraft Company Ltd. It flew for the first time in May, 1941. Jet-propelled planes, it was disclosed on Thursday, have been successfully used to combat the flying bombs.

THE JET PLANE

Propellerless 'Plane

We are publishing above the first photograph of the famous British propellerless 'plane, the jet-plane, which has been designed by Air Commodore Whittle and which undertook its first flight in May 1941.

The jet-plane is very fast and more manoeuvrable than its German counterpart, the Messerschmidt 262, which is at present being used over Holland. The British 'plane has proved its worth especially in the fight against flying bombs,

The only disadvantage of the propellerless 'plane is, according to public opinion, the terrific noise, which can be compared with the sound of a train going at full speed through a tunnel.

LETTER TO A DUTCH FRIEND.

By Ilya Ehrenburg.

For four and a half years we have been cut off from one another. You had news of us only from rare underground leaflets - and from the mood of the Germans. When the Red Army was winning on the Don the Germans in Utrecht and Rotterdam began talking about "the unity of Europe." Foreboding of disaster made them lisp like innocent children.

We had news of you from brief reports from London and from the lengthy confessions of German prisoners who had been sent from Holland to the Ukraine or Byelorussia. They praise your victuals, but spoke disapprovingly of your students and workers. We realised that your country had gained moral stamina in its days of trial. We were glad of it, and as we gazed at the fields strewn with enemy corpses we thought with satisfaction that these Germans, at any rate, would never return to Leyden to eat cheese sandwiches and beat up students.

You have lost much in these four years. You were once perhaps the best-fed and most tranquil country in Europe. Nowhere else have I seen such rosy-cheeked girls. And the quiet of your canals, of the bicycles gliding along your roads.

Where is that flush of health and that quiet now? The Germans brought suffering and ruin upon you. But you have also gained much in these four years. You have found heroism - misery and grief have shown us the soul of Holland.

It will be easier for you to understand us now. Before the war it took only four days for letters to reach the Hague from Moscow, or Moscow from the Hague; but few such letters were written. A wall of prejudice and calumny hid our country from your eyes.

When I was in Holland I heard many myths about Soviet Russia. I was told there was neither family nor morality in our country, that we were perfidious, and were harbouring designs against the peace of Doordrecht and Alkmaar. When some people tried to point out that the Russians were labouring, seeking, and building up their own home, they were called fanatics and accused of having been "bought".

Now the wall has fallen. The Netherlanders have seen who it was that harboured designs against the peace of Doordrecht and Alkmaar. They have understood that Russia was slandered by those very people who were preparing to trample upon all Europe. And now they know who are their friends.

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If you want to save your soul you must make heavy sacrifices. This truth has been demonstrated once more by Russia. The Germans drove deep into our country. They laid waste hundreds of towns. They slaughtered millions of people. They got as far as the Caucasus and the Volga. But Russia continued to fight. We stormed and carried town after town. We advanced westward. We saw miles of German crosses, and even more German corpses which the enemy had no time to bury. We annihilated Hitler's finest divisions. We have reached Germany's frontiers. By doing so we have helped to save Europe. And we have helped you. Our victories did not come easily.

There is in Chelm just now a Dutch girl from Zwolle. She had been brought to Sabibur to be asphyxiated in the "death factory." She escaped by chance: she ran away during the revolt of the doome. In Sabibur alone the Germans slaughtered nearly a million people - that girl can tell you how the Germans behaved in the east.

You have had a chance to observe the conquerors, and you will understand the thoughts and feelings of the Soviet people. We want the criminals punished. How can we bring up our children if we know that the child-slayers have gone unpunished? We want the nation which has laid Europe waste to rebuild Europe. We want the Germans weaned of their fondness for marauding raids.

We have been drawn far closer together during the war. I am certain that no more walls will divide us. I am certain our people can learn much from your industrious and cultured country. We have never refused to learn, and we are not ashamed of the fact that Peter the Great studied the art of shipbuilding. in Saardam.

And now I am glad to be able to greet you. May peace reign again over the canals of Amsterdam, over the spires of your ancient cities, over your tulip fields and green pastures.

THE UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT IN ZEEUWSCH VLAANDEREN

The war correspondent of the ANP, Robert Kiek has visited liberated Zeeuwsch-Vlaanderen and gives the following description of the work of the underground movement there which has lightened the task of the Allies forces considerably.

One of the most powerful groups of resistance had their headquarters in the neighbourhood of Hulst. Already on August 19th, two weeks before the liberation of Hulst, the men of the resistance movement had been active. In those days there was a real panic among the Germans, who tried to flee without arms - some even in civilian clothes - helter-skelter to Terneuzen. On their way to the ships which were to bring them from Terneuzen to Walcheren, they had to go through huge gates of honour which all had the inscription "Long live the Queen".

But not all the Germans got away.

On September 5th the men of the resistance movement disposed a very few arms. The owners made use of the confusion among the Germans and attacked their barracks at Kloosterzande. They took 40 German prisoners and confiscated 40 guns. The next day they attacked the German headquarters and took 150 prisoners. This exploit yielded 300 guns, 7 mortars, 8 machineguns, three anti-aircraft batteries and a huge quantity of munition. The patriots also attacked three munition trains. Their action was so daring, that the Germans threatened to shoot 10 civilians for every dead German.

Members of the NSB acted as spies and betrayed time and again the positions of the patriots, so that they had to be on their lookout all the time. Apart from their actions against the Germans the patriots managed to save seven American pilots who baled out by parachute from their 'planes. The leader of the resistance movement and a few others were taken prisoner when an NSB'er had discovered their headquarters and betrayed them to the Germans. The leader of another resistance group managed to escape, and it was he who immediately after the liberation, called up the volunteers. In a few hours' time he had 400 men at his disposal.

The ANP correspondent also visited prison camp for NSB'ers - a farm situated in the midst of flooded land. The prisoners were being treated decently. They have to read a proclamation every morning, which ends with the words: "Long live the Queen. Long live the fatherland. Long live Zeeuwsch-Vlaanderen."

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SHORT ITEMS.

6000 motorised and glider 'planes were used for the landings in Holland. The losses in landing amounted to less than 3%.

The Greek Government, which has so far had its seat in Cairo, has moved to the island Chios, in the Aegean evacuated by the Germans, about half-way between Smyrna and Athens.

In the battle for the corridor of South-Holland the Germans threw in everything that could be used for defensive purposes. Pilots of the Luftwaffe and crews of submarines are serving in the infantry.

The notorious German concentration camp Fort Breedonck near Antwerp with its gas chambers and torture instruments where hundreds of Belgians have been killed in the most inhuman way, will be kept so that future generations should not forget.

A film is going to be made in France about the French resistance. The chief parts will be played by actors who themselves participated in the resistance. The proceeds of the film shows will be used for the families of patriots who have been killed.

THE LAST SEVEN DAYS.

Wednesday, October 4th. The American breach in the Siegfried Line North of Aachen has been enlarged. The Russians in Jugoslavia are 25 km. from Belgrade. Makassar, on the South-Western coast of Celebes, has been bombed by the Americans.

SHORT NEWS ITEMS.

Marshall Stalin has awarded high distinctions to Field Marshall Montgomery, General Mark Clark, Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay, Air-Marshall Leigh-Mallory, General Omar Bradley, Lord Beaverbrook and Oliver Lyttleton. The two latter have been awarded Russian distinctions for the organisation of material aid to Soviet Russia.

On October 4th the war correspondents of the American First Army reported that the breach which had been made by sections of this Army north of Aachen near Ubach in the Siegfried Line, has been widened. Further, that the Americans who are moving up from Ubach are only meeting with sporadic resistance.

The salient in the area of Ubach - now between 3.5 and 4 km. in German territory - now extends from Freleberg, South of Geilenkirchen, to Finkenrath on the Southern tip. The Americans are approaching Herbach, which is about 16 km. north of Aachen and whose capture is expected any moment.

Infantry and tank detachments of the American First Army also captured Overloon South-East of Nijmegen on October 4th and are now pushing into German positions South-East of the town. American tanks here are advancing slowly but steadily through extensive road blocks on the edge of the Peel marshes and the swampland west of the Maas.

The Germans have honestly admitted that they were able to make a stand at Ubach until a new American division had been put into operation, which succeeded in driving the above-mentioned wedge into the Siegfried line. The Germans begun by exaggerating the success achieved by the American First Army. Now they believe that this is but the preliminary to a greater offensive on a much wider front.

American tank detachments are assisting the American First Army offensive near Ubach, where the suburbs have been occupied. The Americans have driven a wedge of at least 5 km. wide in the German positions. The Germans have made many counter-attacks near Stolberg and in other sectors further south, which have however been repulsed. The general picture is a slow but sure advance against an enemy who is defending himself with all his might.

TIRPITZ October 5th, 1944.

On September 15th, the German battleship "Tirpitz" was bombed and heavily damaged by Lancasters of the R.A.F. We may rest assured, that the Tirpitz will not trouble the Allies again. The Lancasters, 4 engined bombers of the British Airforce, operated, as has been revealed now, from a Russian basis near Archangel. On September 11th they flew there from England, a trip of app. 1660 miles. Each plane carried bombs, which later on would be dropped on the Tirpitz in addition to 2000 gls. of petrol. The trip from England to Russia was made in about 11 hours.

The Lancasters stayed a few days in Russia, in order to load petrol and to be checked. The English crews had a magnificient reception.

In the evening of September 15th the planes started off in the direction of Alten-fjord, where the "Tirpitz" lay. From great height the bombload - amongst which 5½-tonners - were released and it was noticed that some direct hits were obtained and that the German ship received severe damage.

Afterwards the British bombers flew back to Russia, and were prepared there for their return trip home.

Like in other attacks the Germans again tried to hide the "Tirpitz" from the view by laying a smoke-screen. However, too late. The target was still clearly visible, when the first bombs were whistling down, and the smoke screen only reached its height, when the Lancasters had unloaded and set aim back to Archangel.

RESTRICTED THE FLYING DUTCHMAN No. 54 X.H. 40.

Friday, October 6th, 1944.

Distributed by the Allied Air Forces.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Walcheren picture (see page 9 for editorial)

Two maps of Holland.

BOX: - TO OUR READERS.

The Allied Supreme Command knows exactly about the development of the position in the parts of Holland that are still in German hands. They realise that in coming weeks a regular, reliable news supply is of the greatest importance for the Dutch people and have decided to distribute the weekly 'Vliegende Hollander' as much as possible as a daily paper.

The Allied Supreme Command urge Dutch readers not to keep copies of this paper, but to pass them on to others in a quick, careful and efficient way. Pilots are risking their lives to bring you this news. Pass it on!

THE OPERATIONS IN THE NETHERLANDS.

A Survey of Allied Military Operations for the Liberation of our Fatherland.

London, October 6th.- Two phases may be distinguished in the Allied military operations since June 6th. The first phase was the hard static battle in the Normandy-bridgehead. In this stage it was the intention of the Germans to push the Allied landing-forces back into the sea. The purpose of the Allies was to build up the bridgehead as a basis for grand-scale offensive activities. The unfolding of this action was made difficult by the fact that the frontline, running from the neighbourhood of Caen to the south of Cherbourg, was very short. Also during several weeks the operations of of the Allied Air Forces were impeded by very bad weather. In the end of July, however, military operations entered the second phase: the war of movement started.

First the troops of the American General Bradley broke through the German front. The American tanks pushed through, passed Avranches (where Normandy and Brittany meet), cut off the Brittany peninsular, reached the Loire, and advanced along a broad front - using the Loire as protection for their right flank - in an easterly direction through Anjou towards Orleans and Paris.

Hitler ordered a counter-offensive. The Germans tried to break through towards Avranches and thus to cut off the American tanks from their base. This counter-offensive was stopped and had the disadvantage for the German Command that the German Seventh Army (amongst which were the best German armoured divisions) had got stuck in difficult terrain with long drawn-out lines of supply. The Americans swung to the North, the British pried loose the German hinge at Caen and after a short period of fierce fighting the German Seventh Army was decisively defeated. The Battle of France had been decided. The pursuit of the enemy retreating in confusion, began. On the east flank this pursuit was entrusted to the American First Army (General Hodges) and the American Third Army (General Patton). The Third Army advanced in the direction of Lorrain, and only in the beginning of September it was temporarily brought to a standstill by the Germans in the proximity of the Moselle. Towards the South, Patton made contact with the Seventh Army of General Patch, which on August the 15th, had landed on the French Riviera, had pursued the Germans through the valley of the Rhone and the Saone and advanced towards the Gap of Belfort.

The pursuit of the Germans on the Western flank was the work of the First Canadian Army - (General Crerar) and the Second British Army (General Dempsey). Canadians and British forced the Seine between Paris and Rouan. Part of the Germans reinforced the garrisons of the Channel ports - part in loose formations tried to brake through to the Heimat. Practically all cohesion had disappeared from the German armies as a whole. A front no longer existed. Allied tank columns thundered ahead. General Hodge advanced through the valley of the Meuse, General Dempsey entered Belgium, liberated Brussels on September the 3rd., Antwerp on September the 5th.

THE OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN BELGIUM

The most urgent problem for the German Command was at that moment the formation of a new front and the gaining of time. The German Command rightly assumed that it would be impossible for the Allies to keep up their offensive at this pace for indefinite time. Most of the Allied supplies were still conveyed across the open beaches of Normandy. Cherbourg was only gradually put into operation. Havre, Calais and Dunkirk were still in German hands. The fall of Antwerp was a serious set-back for the Germans, but as long as they could dominate the mouth of the Scheldt, the port of Antwerp could not be used by the Allies.

Although the German Command in the West had lost nearly one million men and gigantic quantities of material, it still had a fairly large number of divisions at its disposal. Hundreds of thousands of men were drawn from the German industries, and from the occupation troops in Holland, in view of the improbability of Allied landings on the heavily defended North-sea coast, a considerable part was sent to the South. But where was the new front to be built up?

The zone, where the Germans decided to make a stand, was generally indicated as the foreground of the river Rhine. This foreground was favorable. It consisted of Vosgues, the German mountains west of the Rhine and the Eiffel. On top of that it contained the German Siegfried line. How was this zone to be continued to the north?

Obviously the German Command decided to put up a defence at and near the broad Dutch rivers. In order to gain time for their further defence, they organised temporary defence lines on the canals in the Belgian Kempen. In the first two weeks of September heavy fighting, took place there, in which the Royal Netherland Brigade "Princess Irene" took part with great fighting spirit. Across Belgium the Allied convoys pushed to the north and General Dempsey concentrated his tanks immediately south of the Dutch border.

AIRBORNE LANDINGS

At that historic moment, when the Allied offensive seemed halted, the Allied Supreme Command decided to make a hazardous endeavour to master the barriers of the Maas, Rhine and Waal in one great thrust. On Sunday, September 17th, the greatest airborne-landings in history were effected. Parachute troops and gliders were dropped in the nieghbourhood of the bridges, which had to be used by the British tanks in order to reach Holland north of the rivers. Monday, September 18th, Eindhoven was liberated. Tuesday evening the British tank force was just south of Nymegen. The airborne troops had not yet taken the vital bridge across the Waal - which is the widest water obstacle. Tuesday and Wednesday fanatical fighting was going on. Wednesday evening the bridge, which as if by a miracle was undamaged, fell into Allied hands.

The Germans had had time to recuperate from their surprise. From two directions (East and West) they attacked fiercely the narrow corridor of supply Noord Brabant, and three times they succeeded in cutting off this traffic artery. The soft soil in the Betuwe was not suitable for tank operations, the weather prevented strong intervention by the Allied Air Force, whose air-fields were at some distance behind the front-line, and the Germans had drawn up a strong anti-tank screen across the main road Nymegen-Arnhem. The result was that the Germans remained in possession of the traffic bridge near Arnhem. The Airborne-troops, which had landed there had prevented the Germans from using the bridge in the days when the fate of the Waal-bridge was in the balance, but afterwards they had had to retreat north of the Rhine near Oosterbeek. From there, after nine days and nights of heroic resistance, two thousand survivors were withdrawn across the Rhine.

Maas and Waal had been overcome. The Rhine was not. The bold Allied plan of attack was eighty per cent successful. The missing twenty per cent had to be fought all over again, but now under more difficult circumstances.

CONSOLIDATION AND CONCENTRATION

The phase which began then, was to consolidate the captured positions and concentrate the forces necessary for the new offensive.

The American First Army made South Limburg its base for the first attack on the Siegfried line in the nieghbourhood of Aachen. At the other end of the Allied attacking front the eastern part of Zeeuwsch-Vlaanderen was liberated by Polish and Canadian troops. Other parts of the Canadian First Army exercised pressure on the Germans North of Antwerp, with the object of weakening the German attacks from West-Brabant on the Allied supply corridor. Near Nijmegen the situation was, however difficult for another few days. The Germans attacked from the South East (the Reichswald) and from the North. Moreover, they tried with bombers and dive bombers, floating mines and by means of divers who affixed explosives, to blow up the bridge. This bridge was quite rightly being called by an R.A.F. staff officer "the most important piece of masonry in the whole of Europe."

In Noord Brabant the Allied corridor was being gradually widened. The German troops who had crossed the Maas at Venlo, were pushed eastwards from the Peel by American tank formations. From one line from Oss to Eindhoven the Allied front shifted westwards - in the direction of 's-Hertogenbosch and Tilburg. At the same time the Canadians advanced over the Antwerp-Turnhout Canal northwards.

These introductory offensive actions of the Allies was countered on all sectors by violent German resistance. They stubbornly defended the area in front of the great rivers, and concentrated their troops from Western Holland and Western Germany, at the most important point- Arnhem. These movements, which had already been considerably delayed, was further hampered by the Allied air force.

The Allied High Command had made every effort to liberate Holland as soon as possible. The quick German reactions, coupled with disappointments such as very bad weather, has delayed the execution of some plans. But it was a delay which does not mean it has been put off.

LOGBOOK

Focal Points.

During the course of the last few weeks the Dutch Government has collected an overwhelming amount of material which has come from the occupied Fatherland - material which proves the unbroken resistance, but also the frightening degree of hardship and privation. For reasons of security the publication of this material was postponed for the time being. At the end of this week the Government has however decided that the time has come when the entire free world should know the heroic but difficult part which the Dutch people have fulfilled in the framework of the Allied conduct of the war. Full light should especially be thrown on the railway strike which is outstanding in the history of Europe's resistance against the Nazi regime, as an expression of general solidarity among all sections of the population.

Through the efforts of the British Ministry of Information a big press conference was arranged on October 6th in London, which was attended by the representatives of the entire free world press - belligerent and neutral, British and Americans. Prime Minister Gerbrandy, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs spoke at the conference. They gave facts and figures. Hard facts and dry figures, which covered a world of struggle and misery. The reports by the Ministers about the resistance in Holland, the actions of the underground movement, the German flooding and plundering, the terror that cries to heaven, made a deep impression on the journalists. They put innumerable questions which were answered by the Ministers. The information obtained by them found its way to hundreds, if not thousands of publications representing public opinion in the Allied and neutral world.

At the moment Holland is the focal point of the free nations, both on account of the war operations taking place on her soil and the disclosures about the internal situation. They know now that a great demonstration of national will has taken place - and is being maintained.

May this realisation that these facts are known, strengthen all those fighting and suffering in the Fatherland under pressing difficulties.

HOLD OUT

Prof. Gerbrandy on the railway strike.

London, October 5th. The Prime Minister Professor Gerbrandy, intended to speak on Radio Orange on Thursday night about the railway strike. Owing to an urgent conference with the British Prime Minister Churchill, Prof. Gerbrandy was prevented at the very last moment from appearing at the studio. The text of his address was thereupon read by A. den Doolaard. On Friday afternoon Prof. Gerbrandy repeated his speech personally before the microphone. It reads as follows:

SPEECH TO BE DELIVERED BY PROF. GERBRANDY OVER RADIO ORANGE ON OCTOBER 5th 1944, 7.15. G.M.T.

Compatriots,

On the 17th September the Netherlands Government ordered over Radio Orange a general strike of railway workers throughout Holland. The Government realised that this decision would entail very great consequences for the country. Nevertheless the decision was taken after serious deliberation with the Allied Supreme Command which had stressed the urgent strategic and tactical necessity of such a measure. The Government was also influenced by an urgent request from the occupied country itself for the proclamation of a strike. The Government had received such requests from Holland before but it has always refused them hitherto because it felt the time was not ripe.

The date fixed for the strike was not a matter of chance for on September the 17th massive Allied air operations were set on foot. When airborne troops have to be dropped far in advance of the frontline the hazards of such an operation are very great. In such an operation the arrival of reinforcements and supplies depends in the highest degree upon the weather and airborne troops are obliged to fight on their own until the land-forces reach them. The only efficient means at our disposal for retarding the arrival of enemy troops and supplies, so far as possible, was the stopping of railway traffic. Holland obviously owed it to her Allies to throw the entire weight of her available support into the scales. Her efforts were successful. The railway personnel from the highest to the lowest carried out the Government's instructions in the most determined fashion. Everybody in Holland knew what was at stake. The influence of the strike was immediately felt. It forced the Germans to make detours in bringing up their reinforcements and this was one of the reasons why the hard and critical struggle for the bridge across the Waal was decided in favour of the Allies.

Very little, too little has been said about the results of this strike. When on October the 2nd the Government announced that by putting a stop to railway traffic the Dutch people had rendered excellent service to the Allied operations, this was almost an understatement. Unfortunately the manoeuvre which succeeded on the Meuse and the Waal did not succeed on the Rhine. For this reason the initial speed of the Allied advance was temporarily slowed down. Such are the fortunes of war. This set-back which many gallant Allied fighters paid for dearly with their blood had consequences for the population of occupied Holland, consequences which must now be considered.

The results of the strike we need not elaborate. You are feeling them daily. Two effects we must however distinguish - on the one hand the coal position, on the other hand the food position. It must be emphasized that the decisive factor determining the coal position is not the strike, but the fact that the front line now runs between the coal mines in Limburg and the rest of Holland. With or without the railway strike the coal situation in the occupied territories would have become hopeless owing to the fact that Limburg can no longer supply the rest of Holland with coal. The front has entirely isolated occupied territory from Limburg. With or without the railway strike the electric power stations feeding large towns would become idle . With or without the railway strike gas supplies would cease. With or without the railway strike the delivery of domestic fuel would have been faced with unsurmountable difficulties.

As regards the food position the picture is different. It must first be stated that the Germans had already disorganised the food position and the food supply would in any case have suffered through requisitioning of Dutch railways for German military purposes. This does not alter the fact that the food supply, which is naturally greatly dependent on the railways, is now experiencing tremendous difficulties. We should fail to show the slightest understanding of your difficulties if we omitted to say here openly, that there would be a threat of famine particularly in the large towns if liberation were postponed for long. But, you will say why does the Government, while it speaks so calmly about this awful catastrophy refrain from adding that it is considering calling off the railway strike. Compatriots, there are very sound reasons against such an action, which we must now go into.

Firstly, and returning to the coal position for a moment let us examine the German offer. Through the traitor's transmitter Radio Hilversum, the German authorities offered to supply Holland with German coal on condition that the strike was called off.

If the Netherland Government now reaffirms its attitude it does this consciously in face of every German offer. Towards these Government and people can take one attitude only: one of entire distrust and entire rejection. Every thinking Dutchman knows this. Bitter experience teaches us that Germans never keep their word. When they offer to supply Holland with German coal their real intention is to supply their front and their troops in our country with the help of the Dutch. If the railway strike were to be called off the strikers could not expect any general amnesty. All they could expect would be a horrible revenge upon thousands of railway men who have gone underground and who would walk into the lions mouth. For ours is a pitiless enemy. The way in which he makes hostages amongst strikers' families and destroys their homes and household goods proves this sufficiently. The Germans would only misuse the railway system, if it came into action again. As has been shown by the way in which they have carried off supplies of food materials machinery etc., still left in the country. They started this already with the help of our railway men. They would not only carry off our last supplies but it is quite in keeping with their general behavious to drive all our rolling stuff into Germany. This would help to cover their most urgent needs. German railway stock, long over-loaded, long worn out, can only be supplemented by robbery at our expense.

The weightiest reason for continuing the strike I have kept to the last. If the railways were to be re-started in Holland, the Allied Supreme Command would have to take over the task, now performed with unselfish devotion by the railway men at the price of their blood. They have stopped traffic for all the practical purposes. This action, which made so deep an impression throughout the world is their glory and that of Holland whatever the tragedies which may accompany it. If the strike were called off, the Allied Air Forces would have to interfere to a much greater extent than hitherto and would have to aim at targets manned and served by Dutchmen. Such action would also stop all transport over the entire occupied territory. In that event also there would be unavoidable consequences; the threat of famine, power stations idle, gasworks idle moreover numbers of victims among civilians, however hard pilots might try to avoid this by accurate aiming. Worst of all for the future would be the destruction of the railway system, not only immediately behind the front line but throughout the country.

Taking all these things into consideration and accepting full moral responsibility for the decision of September the 17th, the Government remains convinced that the country's interests would in no way be served by calling off the strike. The watchword remains therefore: Hold fast all along the line despite all difficulties until with God's help the enemy is thrown out of our country. The Government trusts that in acting thus we shall be acting in the spirit of the fighters themselves. May they be strengthened by the conviction that the heavy sacrifices already made and still to be made will make a powerful contribution to victory, to liberation and to peace at last.

On Wednesday October 4th British units of the land forces landed in the area of the Adriatic on the Greek mainland and captured the town of Patras; this marks the beginning of the liberation of the Greek mainland.

This operation had begun a few days before with British landings on Kythera and other islands in the Aegean, which were occupied by Commando troops. This was followed by parachute and other airborne landings on an airfield which had been abandoned by the enemy near Petras, which with the aid of the Greek population had been put into working order quickly, so that the Spitfires were given an opportunity to cover the landings and hinder the Germans from defending the landing places.

The capture of Petras the second largest Greek harbour will not only hasten the evacuation of the German troops which is connected with great dangers in the retreat through the mountain passes in the North, but it is also of great importance for the supplying of the Greek territories in question.

CAPTION WALCHEREN PICTURE.

On this aerial photograph taken by a reconnaissance plane of the R.A.F., part of the breach made on Tuesday October 3rd by Lancaster bombers on the dyke at Westkappelle can be seen below. A strong German artillery position is shown above the breach which though so far not submerged, has been cut off from all supplies by the flood. The "Vliegende Hollander" will publish new photographs in further issues showing the batteries completely submerged.

SHORT NEWS ITEMS

Winston Churchill paid a sincere tribute on October 5th in the House of Commons to the defenders of Warsaw who had resisted so heroically for 63 days a heavy offensive of the Wehrmacht and the S.S.

1,000 American bombers bombed German railway communications within the battle area in the Betuwe last Thursday. General Dempsey made a limited attack there on Wednesday which brought British troops 3 km. from the bridge at Arnhem.

Troops from Wales liberated Hilvarenbeek, south of Tilburg on October 4th.

Twelve German sub-lieutenants last Thursday 20 km. in rubber suits through the Waal to affix explosives to the bridges near Nijmegen. The attempts to blow up the bridges, however, failed. On their way back the Germans were discovered. Two were killed by gunfire, ten taken prisoner.

On October 5th the Russians were only 15 km. north-east of Belgrade.

For the dissemination of papers and pamphlets by air the Allied Air Forces used pamphlet bombs each of which contain ten thousand copies. By means of a barometric fuse these bombs explode at an altitude of about 1000 metres. The bomb casing bursts into harmless fragments - and the pamphlets whirl down on a fairly limited area.

The petrol installations of Balikpapan have been bombed twice by American bombers during the past week.

Near Klooga (Estonia) a concentration camp has been discovered where the Germans had murdered three thousand Jews, Poles, Russians and Estonians. The corpses had been burnt, some were only partially destroyed.

The Germans have stolen between four and five hundred valuable paintings from the museums at Florence, among others a famous Rembrandt.

On October 4th Dr. van Mook said in Washington that all reports from the NEI showed that it was the desire of the Indonesians to become freed as soon as possible from the Japanese yoke.

The Press Bureau ANEP has opened an office in Brussels.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM PRINCE BERNHARD

Headquarters of the Dutch Forces, 5th October. "In order to help the forces under My command as much as possible, it is of the greatest importance, that all weapons still found in occupied territory, should be handed over immediately to the local resistance leader appointed by me."

BERNHARD, PRINCE OF THE NETHERLANDS.

RESTRICTED. **THE FLYING DUTCHMAN NO.49.** XH.35.

Tuesday, 26th September, 1944.

Distributed by the Allied Air Forces.

ILLUSTRATIONS

1. Watch over the Rhine in the year 1944: A British soldier guards the Nijmegen bridge.

ADVICE TO THE POPULATION

1. Before the liberation

Take all reasonable precautions for your own security. Stay at home, except in the actual battle area and in the vicinity of important roads. Leave your houses especially in those areas where strong enemy concentrations are taking place, as Allied air activity will be extraordinarily active.

2. During the liberation

When you see the Germans preparing for their departure, or when the enemy leaves, do not resort to demonstrations. Don't come on the street. Give the enemy no excuse for cowardly reprisals.

Don't hang out flags when the Allied troops first appear. These might be patrols which may be forced back. And your flag would in that case give valuable information to the enemy. They might also endanger your own safety.

3. After the liberation

Keep the roads free for Allied columns. In Brabant, for instance, Allied troop movements have been delayed on several occasions because the population, in its understandable joy, blocked the road or narrowed it. Every second lost may cost human lives.

CAUTION!.

The Dutch Government and Prince Bernhard, Commander of the Dutch Forces, announce: "In the present phase of the war under no circumstances whatsoever is it permissible for members of the Dutch Army and Navy residing in enemy-occupied territory to wear their old Dutch uniforms."

NATIONAL FUND FOR WAR VICTIMS.

After it had been announced from liberated Eindhoven that the population had spontaneously decided to collect funds for the families of the martyrs of liberation, Radio Oranje broadcast on Sept. 24th the following information:

Her Royal Highness the Queen has learned with joy and great emotion that steps have already been taken in liberated Holland to prevent the families of those killed during the resistance from being left without resort. The Dutch people, after having done so much during the occupation, once again show that they are prepared to continue the praiseworthy traditions of mutual assistance after the country has been liberated.

The higher authorities will not remain idle. A decree has been published concerning first aid to war victims. Immediately after our return the necessary arrangements will be made, material as well as administrative. A close collaboration will be imperative between the work of the authorities and the assistance, given by other quarters. The actual collaboration, and especially of those who have done so much during the occupation, is desired. In order to relieve the official work a national fund will be formed. Her Royal Highness has already offered a sum of half a million gilders, and she has earmarked her national income, with the exception of her daily requirements, for the alleviation of the heavily stricken population of Holland.

THE JUDGMENT OF TRAITORS & COLLABORATORS

The Minister of Justice, Mr. van Heuven Goedhart, one of the editors of the well-known programme of the clandestines 'Vrij Nederland' and 'Het Parool', announced on Sunday, 24th Sept. via Radio Oranje, that four Royal decrees were ready in order to bring collaborators and traitors to a speedy and severe judgment. Special courts will be established in which civil members will sit with military members. No appeal will be allowed on the judgment of these courts. It will only be possible to ask to rescind the judgment at a special council of the Supreme Court. Many crimes will be punishable by death. The principle that no deed may be punished unless this punishment has been previously foreseen, has been done away with. All crimes committed against the security of the state, against a Royal dignity, against public order and the security of persons and property will be severely punished. Articles 26 and 27 of the decree on special law describe new crimes, namely to expose compatriots to arrest, loss of freedom and to punishment by or for the enemy and collaborators, and also to cause compatriots loss of property with the help of the enemy.

All punishments have been strongly reinforced. When the general criminal law imposes imprisonment of 15 years or more, it now becomes the death penalty. Lifelong imprisonment or twenty years maximum. The Maximum of all fines will be multiplied by ten.

All those who benefitted from enemy decrees, hampered the resistance or did not follow the instructions issued by the Government will have to appear before a People's Court. Tribunals formed by a jurist as president, and two civilians as judges. Representatives of the various groups of the population will be called to sit in these tribunals, so as to ensure technical knowledge during the trial. These tribunals may give a verdict to intern a person for 10 years, deny him certain rights, or confiscate property. The judiciary will be clearly weeded out.

ECONOMIC NEWS

The Economic Section of the Military Authorities officially declared:

1) Soldiers of the Liberation Army entering Dutch territory are usually fed and clothed by the units to which they belong. It may happen, however, that the Military have to travel separately and therefore have to provide for their own needs. They will then be provided with special tickets, exclusively for foodstuffs and soap. These ration cards of the Military Authorities are coloured red, white and blue; the name and rank of the soldier will be mentioned on the card. Shopkeepers have to detach the coupons themselves. Loose tickets are not valid.

2) The Government maintains the laws regulating prices during the period of occupation, in the liberated Dutch territories. The Chief of State of the Military Authority decrees that until further notice no prices may be changed in the liberated territories from the price standard of 4th September, It is further decreed that as from Sept. 16th all transactions in portable properties exceeding in value 2,000 guilders, will be prohibited except for a few exceptions. These decrees aim at maintaining prices. The Government called on the collaboration of all even if they should make personal sacrifices necessary.

HOW THE AMERICANS CROSSED THE WAAL

London, 25th September - The important traffic bridge over the Waal near Nijmegen has been taken on Wednesday, 20th September, after a combined attack by British and American troops, the British from the south and the Americans from the North. With this capture of the undamaged Waal bridge, the Allies gained a great strategic junction.

Bill Downs, correspondant of Columbic Broadcasting System, gives the following account of the part taken by the Americans in the capture of the Bridge.

"When the frontal assault from the South appeared to be impossible, a new tactic was adopted. The following plan was decided upon. The American parachutists were to be employed as infantry and had to attack on the southern bank of the river in a westerly direction, towards a certain point where they had to cross the river. Once there they would have to advance eastwards and finally attack the bridge from the north. At the same time British tanks and other American infantry would storm the bridge on the southern bank.

It was a dangerous gamble. The Commanders knew it. The men knew it. But there was no other choice. We had to capture the bridge before the Germans could blow it up.

On Wednesday morning, 20th September, the American parachutists on the southern bank of the Waal went westwards. They had 26 barges and a few British tanks to be thrown into the battle if it came to street fighting, and which were later to provide cover for the crossing of the river.

Everything went well until the Germans suddenly covered the embarkation point with gun and machine gun fire. The plan had been discovered. It also appeared that the Germans had concentrated 400 to 600 men on the other side of the river. A quick decision was necessary and it was decided to call in the assistance of the R.A.F. in order to bomb the enemy positions.

At the appointed time the heavy bombers appeared, Lancasters and Stirlings, As it later appeared, the bombs fell too far from the German positions to cause heavy damage. At that time the Americans had taken to their boats and started rowing to the other side. The current in the Waal was very strong and some boats drifted several hundred yards. In each boat there were 10 soldiers. The group was therefore 260 men strong. Facing the Americans were the Germans, shooting like mad and behind them the guns of the British tanks were thundering away.

As the small group of boats approached the other side of the river, the German fire became heavier and more accurate. It was possible to notice from the southern bank of the river that the Americans were suffering casualties. Some fell overboard, others took their place at the oars. One man rose, wheeled madly with his arms and then tumbled on his comrades. Some of the boats let water in and the occupants baled like mad. The return was impossible. Forward against the tremendous enemy fire. About half of the group reached the other side. The 13 boats yet intact returned for reinforcements. When those appeared many jumped overboard and swam to the northern side of the river as the boats were too good a target.

The men who landed first went immediately into action. With bayonets and hand grenades they started clearing the machine gun nests. As these positions were cleared of the enemy, the Americans used them to cover those now crossing the river.

After more than 1½ hours, the American infantry was on the other side, and the tired men were allowed their first rest. Losses had been heavy on both sides. On the stretch of ground only a few square metres wide, 138 dead Germans were counted. Many had their throats cut. The others had been shot from such close quarters that their uniforms had been burned.

NEWS IN SHORT.

Some officers and men of the Royal Dutch Princess Irene Brigade have handed over to the new Burgomaster of Maastricht the badges of the Dutch Forces. Our boys were carried on the shoulders of the population.

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The clandestine movement in Eindhoven has arrested Weber, head of the local Sicherheitsdienst.

+ + +

The Eindhoven Dagblad, which in 1941 liquidated itself, and was therefore allowed to reappear immediately, printed in its first number, which appeared immediately after the liberation, a glowing tribute to the Queen. The paper addressed in English a hearty welcome to the Allied soldiers.

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President Roosevelt, and Her Royal Highness the Queen, have both warmly thanked the populations of Maastricht and Eysden, who immediately after the liberation sent telegrams in which the population expressed its joy and gratitude.

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The Governor and Government of Curacao addressed on Saturday, September 16th a telegram to the city of Maastricht congratulating the city on its liberation.

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When the British were at Waalkenswaart the German commander of Eindhoven ordered the German garrison to fight to the last man. A British officer replied that the Tommies would carry out the order.

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After the cowardly German air attack on liberated Eindhoven on Tuesday evening, 19th September, 200 killed or missing, and 100 wounded, were counted.

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At Valkenburg (Southern Limburg) where hard fighting took place for three days, the population sheltered in the well-known grottos.

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Minister van den Tempel signed an agreement in London with the French Provisional Government on the subject of satisfactory mutual assistance and the speedy exchange of Dutch and French deportees.

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Prince Bernhard unexpectedly visited on Monday, 18th September, the free town of Maastricht. He landed in a field near the city and received a tremendous welcome from the population.

+ + +

The Minister of Agriculture, Ir. G. van den Broek, appealed to the farmers on Wednesday, 20th September over Radio Orange to thresh their crops as soon as possible. He instructed them not to commit sabotage.

RESTRICTED.

A few American banks opened credit for the Dutch Government for a few million dollars to help in the work of reconstruction.

The gold of the Dutch banks is still for the greater part in America.

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The Landwacht and Sicherheitsdienst are allowed to loot. The Dutch Government has officially declared that everybody may resist any attempt at looting by all possible means. The Government counselled people to collect all names and information which may lead to the arrest and trial of the culprits.

+ + +

Dr. Van Mook has left London for Australia where he will act as Lieutenant Governor General vor The Dutsch Indies and as Head of the Provisional Government of Dutsch India, composed by the Chiefs of seven departments.

PAGE 1.

HEAVY FIGHTING NEAR ARNHEM AND IN BRABANT.

MAAS AND WAAL CROSSED.

MAASTRICHT, EINDHOVEN AND NIJMEGEN FREED.

London 26th Sept. A grand scale and hazardous attempt of the Allies to seize in one go the great rivers has led to bitter fighting on Dutch soil. Americans, British, Canadians, and Poles have, together with the Dutch Freedom Forces, given their blood in Zeeuws Flanders, Southern Limburg,, Northern Brabant and Gelderland. The Liberation of the fatherland proceeds without interruption, but as it would appear now, will cost hard fighting. Hitler defends near Arnhem the route of the Ruhr, Westphalia and Berlin.

Airborne operations.

On Sunday, 17th Sept., thousands of aircraft left British aerodromes: bombers went to smash the German flak-positions, swarms of fighters, fleets of transport aircraft with parachutists, long rows of gliders. The biggest and most hazardous air operation in history! The aim was to capture intact the bridges over the canals in Northern Brabant and those crossing the Maas, Waal and Rhine, and to hold the way open for the feared tank-force of the Second Army which was to force its way up from the Albert Canal in Belgium. The bridges near Grave and Veghel were soon captured. Those over the Wilhelmina Canal near Eindhoven were blown up by the Germans, but during the night of Monday 18th to Tuesday 19th Sept. the British sappers succeeded in laying an emergency bridge in less than 5 hours. On Tuesday night the British tanks were in Nijmegen. The bridge was still in German hands. Bloody fighting ensued until on Wednesday night, the bridge was captured after a combined Anglo-American attack.

Crisis near Arnhem

The bridge near Arnhem still remained in German hands. True, the British paratroopers held the bridge under constant fire and prevented the Germans sending reinforcements through there to Nijmegen, but on Wednesday they had to be withdrawn. On Thursday 21st Sept. the main force of the British airborne troops were forced into a small perimeter near Oosterbeek on the Rhine, where they held their own with almost no supplies. Yet their courage was rewarded. On Saturday they received reinforcements and furing the night of Sat. to Sunday the first contacts were made across the river with patrols of the Second Army who had approached through the Betuwe along the main road Nijmegen-Elst-Arnhem.

The Fighting near Veghel.

In the meantime, the Germans had tried to cut the supply corridor through Brabant. On Friday night, 22nd Sept. they succeeded in doing so between Uden and Veghel. On Saturday morning, however, their Panzers were chased by British tanks and by rocketfiring Typhoons, and they were forced to withdraw. The supply corridor was gradually widened. Montgomery attempted to strengthen it by pushing towards the Peel, in the West he advanced towards Tilbourg and Den Bosch. One reckened with bitter fighting as the tens of thousands of Germans trapped in Western Noord-Brabant were expected to make frantic attempts to brake out towards the Siegfried line.

FROM ALL FRONTS.

In the second and third weeks of September the Germans put up a stiff resistance against American attempts to penetrate deep into the Achen-Trier territory. Stolberg, between Achen and Duren, is in American hands. The British are near Beek-South East of Nijmegen - on German Territory. Near the Moselle great tankbattles are being fought. The Germans are slowly being forced towards the Rhine. As the supplies reach the Allies, thanks to the capture of Le Havre and Boulogne and soon of Dunkirk and Calais - the pressure brought to bear on the German front will gradually increase.

+ + +

The Fifth and EighthArmies have scored important successes in Italy. The Fifth Army has occupied the Futa-pass in the direction of Bologna; the Eighth has left the Apennines behind and is now on the way to Ravenna. The Eastern half of the Gothic line has been broken. Allied tanks penetrate in the valley of the Po.

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The Russians, in a mighty offensive have crushed the German armies in Estonia and Lithuania. Talinn was occupied by Marshal Govorov on Sat. 23rd Sept. Near Warsaw Marshal Rokossowki made contact with the Polish troops who since July have put up a brilliant resistance to the Germans in Warsaw. Further to the South, the Red Armies are crossing the frontiers of Czechoslovakia. The Russians have reach Sofia and joined up with the partisans of Marshal Tito. They penetrated into Transylvania. The Germans are withdrawing from Crete and Greece: they have to run the gauntlet through the Balkans if they want to reach the Heimat.

+ + +

The Americans have landed on one of the Islands of the Halmaheira group and on the Palau Islands, South and East of the Philippines, where the Japanese are making preparations against American landings. During the conference at Quebec plans were completed for the final blow against Japan.

PAGE 1.

THE FIGHTING NEAR ARNHEM.

London, 25th Sept. On Sunday, 17th September, the first airborne landings were made near Arnhem. Much of what happened during the bitter fighting of the last eight days is not yet known. But here we give you the first picture of this hard battle as it was drawn by Chester Wilmott of the B.B.C.

"When on Sunday 17th September, the first airborne troops came down near Arnhem they went straight for the great bridge. They could not capture the bridge, but a number of them succeeded in reaching the bridge from the side of the town. After this exploit they attacked a German Bunker with bayonets and grenades. The bunker exploded, but the British could not penetrate onto the bridge as the Germans were firing straight at them, from the Southern bank. The English fortified themselves in a number of houses near the bridge end during the night of Sun.

to Mon. their main group was compressed into the school, just on the bank of the Rhine. They held the bridge under their fire for its whole length.

During Monday evening the Germans directed their mortar fire on the School and attempted to smoke out the British by putting the neighbouring houses on fire. The following morning the Germans posted three heavy tanks at about thrity metres from the building in which the British had fortified themselves. Salvo after Salvo was pumped into the place but the British resisted. A British paratrooper crawled along the gutter of the roof until he could put the tanks out of action by throwing a stick of grenades at them. On Tuesday night the Germans again put the surrounding houses on fire. The British kept their building by putting firemen on the roof.

During the night of Tuesday to Wednesday they were fired at without interruption. On Wednesday morning a German Tiger tank pumped its shells into all houses were they were resisting. The Germans then placed explosives in the pillars of the great bridge. Some English saw it. They made a storming attack, swept the Germans away, removed the explosives but were themselves pushed back and annihilated.

Only the school remained in British hands. Of the original force of fifty, four were killed and twenty-one wounded. All those able to walk decided to leave the school and try to break through the German lines and join the group near the river near Oosterbeek. During the following five minutes they again lost four men. Only a small part reached the goal. The others fell into German hands on Wednesday afternoon at about three o'clock.

We had not captured the bridge. But during all the time our men had been near it, the Germans were not able to send reinforcements across it, to the South...to Nijmegen. If the British paratroopers had not held their own from Sunday evening to Wednesday afternoon, it is probable that the bridge of Nijmegen would not have been captured by the British and the Americans on Wednesday night.

During all these days, the British had also fought hard battles elsewhere. Namely near Arnhem. On Tuesday they found they had been split into three parts; a group near the Arnhem bridge, the second near the river in the Betuwe - nothing has been heard from them since and the third group, the biggest one, with Headquarters five kilometres to the West, direction Oosterbeek, against the Rhine. There were other parachutists between the Rhine bridge and the aerodrome of Deelen. When they saw they could not cross the bridge they turned back and fought their way towards Deelen. Many of them fell.

On Wednesday the airborne troops near Oosterbeek established a bridgehead with a perimeter of a few kilometers. Everything now depended on reinforcements. Polish paratroops were dropped on Thursday, but they landed in the Betuwe.

The weather went from bad to worse. It rained and the clouds were very low. Medical supplies were almost exhausted. Ammunition ran short. As for food, the men received the sixth part of normal rations. The worst part of it was, that the perimeter was so small that supplies, dropped by British planes fell to a large extent in the German lines. During all that time the British were under murderous gunfire, machinegun fire and mortarfire. 88 mm guns and tanks pounded away at them. The number of casualties increased. Every day the perimeter shrank as there were not enough men to man the defences. Everybody was in the firing line, pilots of the gliders, staff-officers, orderlies, cooks and nurses.

But on Friday came the news; the Second Army was on its way to relieve them, and finally, on Saturday night contact was made.

"If later on", said a British war correspondant, Alan Wood, "some one says he fought with the paratroops at Arnhem, take off your hat for it is those sort of chaps who make England great. The few, who four years ago won the Battle of Britain, will be equal in glory to the few that held the bridge near Arnhem.

PAGE 1. IN BOX

H.R.H. QUEEN WILHELMINA AWARDED THE HIGHEST BRITISH HONOUR

Her Royal Highness, the Queen, received yesterday from His Majesty King George of England, the Highest British distinction, the Order of the Garter.

This the first time that a reigning Queen of a foreign Power received this British distinction. The only female members of this Order, which was created six centuries ago, are the Queen of England and the Queen Mother.

In the official statement issued at Buckingham Palace it said:

"King George of England has chosen this opportune moment to honour with the Highest British Knighthood Queen Wilhelmina, in order to express the admiration which is being felt by all British subjects, for the courage and steadfastness shown by H.R.H. Queen Wilhelmina since She, as a respected and welcome guest, arrived in England four years ago.

PAGE 2

THEIR FAREWELL

When the Allies occupied Nijmegen, a number of goods-trucks were found at the station, which the Germans had not been able to take away in time and which were laden with loot.

First of all, of course, food. Some trucks contained fresh fruit, which according to euewitnesses were loaded in great haste by the Germans before the eyes of the inhabitants.

The contents of the other trains, however, give abundant evidence of German greed to haul as much as possible to their dear Heimat at the last mimute.

Here follows a summary of the various articles that were found: preserves crockery, shaving kit and razor blades, all kinds of kitchen utensils, clothing, blankets, table-silver, ornaments, paintings, mirrors, pots with home-made jam, pipes, toys, second-hand furniture etc. etc.

Like master, like man. Goering had the museums in occupied countries stripped to adorn his ostentatious villa's with "real art"; the German man has been given a free hand in looting what he could and he does this in complete agreement with the Great-Germanic Idea: he steals razor blades and toys...........

DE VLIEGENDE HOLLANDER

WEEKBLAD VERSPREID DOOR DE GEALLIEERDE LUCHTMACHT

No. 49. DINSDAG 26 SEPT. 1944

Zware strijd bij Arnhem en in Brabant

MAAS EN WAAL GEPASSEERD

Maastricht, Eindhoven en Nijmegen bevrijd

Londen, 26 *Sept.*—**Een grootsche en vermetele poging van de Geallieerden om de barrière der groote rivieren in één sprong te nemen, heeft geleid tot verbitterde gevechten op Nederlandschen bodem. Amerikanen, Engelschen, Canadeezen en Polen hebben, tezamen met Nederlandsche vrijheidsstrijders, hun bloed vergoten in Zeeuwsch-Vlaanderen, Zuid-Limburg, Noord-Brabant en Gelderland. De bevrijding van het vaderland vordert gestadig, maar zal, voor zij voltooid is, naar zich thans laat aanzien, nog harden strijd kosten. Hitler verdedigt bij Arnhem den weg naar de Ruhr, Westfalen en Berlijn.**

Op Zondag 17 September stegen van Engelsche vliegvelden duizenden toestellen op: bommenwerpers die Duitsche luchtdoelstellingen in puin gooiden — zwermen jagers — vloten transporttoestellen met parachutisten. —lange rijen zweefvliegtuigen. De grootste en gewaagdste luchtlandingsoperatie der gansche geschiedenis werd ondernomen. De bedoeling was, de bruggen over de kanalen in Noord-Brabant en die over Maas, Waal en Rijn ongeschonden in handen te krijgen en open te houden voor de geduchte tankmacht van het Tweede Leger, die zou oprukken van het bruggehoofd over het Albertkanaal in België. De bruggen bij Grave en Veghel werden vrij spoedig veroverd. Die over het Wilhelminakanaal bij Eindhoven werd door de Duitschers opgeblazen, maar in den nacht van Maandag 18 op Dinsdag 19 September wist de Britsche genie in 3 uur tijd een noodbrug aan te leggen. Dinsdagavond stonden de Engelsche tanks bij Nijmegen. De brug was daar nog in Duitsche handen. Bloedige gevechten volgden, tot de brug op Woensdagavond in een gecombineerden Britsch-Amerikaanschen aanval veroverd werd.

Crisis bij Arnhem

De verkeersbrug bij Arnhem was nog steeds in Duitsche handen. Wel hadden Engelsche parachutisten die de brug bestreken met hun vuur, verhinderd dat de Duitschers er versterkingen over konden zenden naar Nijmegen, maar op Woensdag moesten die parachutisten het veld ruimen. Op Donderdag 21 September was de hoofdmacht van het Engelsche luchtlandingsleger op een klein gebied en vrijwel zonder voorraden bij Oosterbeek tegen de Rijn aangedrukt. Zij hielden den strijd vol—en hun moed werd beloond. Zaterdag kregen zij versterkingen, en in den nacht van Zaterdag op Zondag kwam over de rivier het eerste contact tot stand met afdeelingen van het Tweede Leger die ten Westen van den hoofdweg Nijmegen-Elst-Arnhem door de Betuwe waren opgerukt.

Strijd bij Veghel

Intusschen hadden de Duitschers gepoogd, den toevoer-corridor door Brabant af te snijden. Vrijdagavond 22 September gelukte hun dat tusschen Uden en Veghel. Zaterdagmorgen werden hun Panzers echter verjaagd door Britsche tanks en door Typhoons met hun gevreesde raketprojectielen. Geleidelijk-aan werd de toevoercorridor verbreed. Naar het Oosten poogde Montgomery hem te doen aanleunen tegen de Peel, naar het Westen rukte hij op in de richting van Tilburg en Den Bosch. Er werd hier op toenemende strijd gerekend, daar de tienduizenden Duitschers die in Westelijk Noord-Brabant zaten, vertwijfelde pogingen zouden ondernemen om naar de Siegfriedlinie door te breken.

HOE DE AMERIKANEN DE WAAL OVERSTAKEN

Londen, 25 *Sept.* **De groote verkeersbrug over de Waal bij Nijmegen is op Woensdag, 20 September, na een gecombineerden aanval door de Engelschen en de Amerikanen genomen: de Engelschen van het Zuiden en de Amerikanen van het Noorden uit. Met de verovering van de geheel onbeschadigde Waalbrug viel den Geallieerden een verbinding van zeer groot strategisch belang in handen.**

Bill Downs, verslaggever van de *Columbia Broadcasting System*, vertelt hieronder van het aandeel, dat de Amerikanen in de verovering van de brug hebben gehad:

"Toen het was gebleken, dat een frontaanval van het Zuiden uit op de brug onmogelijk was, werd besloten een andere tactiek te volgen. Het volgende plan werd opgesteld: Amerikaansche parachutisten, die als infanterie dienst deden, zouden op den Zuidelijken oever tot een bepaald punt in Westelijke richting doorbreken, daar de rivier oversteken, vervolgens aan de overzijde naar het Oosten trekken en dan tenslotte een aanval van het Noorden uit op de brug inzetten. Tegelijkertijd zouden op den Zuidelijken oever Engelsche tanks en andere Amerikaansche infanterie de brug bestormen.

Het was een gevaarlijk waagstuk. De commandanten wisten het en de manschappen wisten het. Maar er was geen andere keus. Men moest de brug hebben, voordat de Duitschers kans zagen haar in de lucht te laten vliegen.

Woensdagmorgen, 20 September, trokken dus Amerikaansche parachutisten aan den Zuidelijken oever van de Waal Westwaarts. Ze hadden 26 booten bij zich en verder wat Engelsche tanks, die zouden optreden als het tot straatgevechten kwam, en die later den overtocht met hun geschut zoudan dekken.

Alles verliep vlot, totdat de Duitschers onverhoeds met kanonnen en mitrailleurs het terrein, waar de Amerikanen in de booten zouden gaan, begonnen te bestoken. Het plan was doorzien. Het bleek ook, dat de Duitschers aan den overkant naar schatting 400 tot 600 man hadden bijeengebracht.

Ondertusschen waren de Amerikanen in de booten gegaan, en begonnen naar den overkant te roeien. De stroom in de Waal was zeer sterk, en sommige booten dreven honderden meters af. In elke boot zaten tien soldaten. De groep was dus in totaal 260 man sterk.

Vóór de Amerikanen zaten de Duitschers, en schoten als razenden. Achter hen bulderden de kanonnen van de Engelsche tanks. Naarmate de kleine groep booten de overzijde van de rivier naderde, werd het vuren der Duitschers heviger en accurater. Op den Zuidelijken oever kon worden waargenomen, dat de Amerikanen verliezen leden. Sommigen vielen over boord. Anderen namen hun plaatsen aan de riemen in. Een man ging recht overeind staan, zwaaide een paar keer met de armen in het rond, en plofte voorover, op zijn kameraden.

Ongeveer de helft van het wakkere groepje bereikte levend den overkant. De 13 booten, die nog intact waren, keerden terug om versterkingen op te halen. Toen deze kwamen opdagen, sprongen velen al halverwege over boord en zwommen naar den Noordelijken oever, omdat de booten een te groot doelwit boden.

De mannen, die het eerste waren geland, kwamen onmiddellijk in actie. Met bajonetten en handgranaten begonnen ze de Duitsche mitrailleurnesten op te ruimen. Wanneer de bemanning onschadelijk was gemaakt, namen Amerikanen de stellingen in, en beschermden dan op hun beurt de versterkingen, die over de rivier kwamen.

Na ruim anderhalf nur was de Amerikaansche infanterie vast aan de overzij en konden de uitgeputte mannen hun eerste rust nemen. De verliezen waren aan beide zijden zwaar geweest. Op een stuk grond van slechts enkele vierkante meters oppervlakte werden 138 doode Duitschers geteld. Sommigen waren van zoo vlak bij neergeschoten, dat hun uniformen schroeiplekken vertoonden."

XH35

Een beeld van den strijd bij Arnhem

Londen, 25 *Sept*. 1944. **Zondag 17 September vonden de eerste luchtlandingen bij Arnhem plaats. Veel van wat daar in verbitterde gevechten van de afgeloopen acht dagen is gebeurd, is natuurlijk nog onbekend—maar hier is het eerste beeld van dezen heroischen strijd, geschetst door Chester Wilmot, correspondent van de B.B.C.:**

"Toen op Zondag 17 September de eerste luchtlandingstroepen bij Arnhem neerkwamen, gingen zij recht op de groote verkeersbrug af. Zij konden die brug niet veroveren, maar een aantal van hen slaagden er in, aan de stadszijde tot de brug door te dringen. Hierna deden ze een aanval met bajonetten en handgranaten op een Duitsche bunker. De bunker vloog de lucht in, maar de Engelschen konden niet op de brug doordringen, omdat de Duitschers recht op hen vuurden, van den Zuidelijken oever af. De Engelschen verschansten zich toen in een aantal huizen bij den voet van de brug, en in den nacht van Zondag op Maandag werd hun hoofdgroep daar samendrongen in een schoolgebouw, vlak aan den oever van de Rijn. Ze bestreken van daaruit de brug in haar volle lengte.

Op Maandagavond richtten de Duitschers hun mortiervuur op het schoolgebouw en poogden verder de Engelschen uit te rooken door de belendende huizen in brand te steken. Den volgenden morgen posteerden de Duitschers drie zware tanks op dertig meter afstand van het gebouw, waarin de Engelschen zich verschanst hadden. Salvo op salvo werd gelost, maar de bezetting hield het uit. Een Engelsche parachutist kroop langs een goot, totdat hij van boven af een tank met een tros handgranaten buiten gevecht kon stellen.

In den nacht van Dinsdag op Woensdag werden ze onophoudelijk beschoten. Woensdagochtend vuurde een Duitsche Tijgertank zijn granaten in alle huizen, waar ze stand hielden.

De Duitschers begonnen toen ontplofbare ladingen aan te brengen in de pijlers van de groote verkeersbrug. Eenige Engelschen zagen dat. Ze zetten een stormaanval in, verjoegen de Duitschers, verwijderden de ladingen, maar werden toen zelf verdreven en in de pan gehakt.

Alleen de school was toen nog in Engelsche handen. Van de oorspronkelijke bezetting van vijftig man waren vier gedood en een-en-twintig gewond. Allen, die nog konden loopen, besloten de school te verlaten en te probeeren zich door de Duitsche linies heen te slaan naar de groep bij de rivier, bij Oosterbeek. In de volgende vijf minuten verloren ze wederom vier man. Slechts een handjevol bereikte het doel. De anderen vielen Woensdagmiddag om drie uur in Duitsche handen.

De brug was dus niet veroverd, maar al den tijd dat de mannen den strijd hadden volgehouden, waren de Duitschers niet in staat geweest via de brug versterkingen te zenden naar het Zuiden—naar Nijmegen. Als die Engelsche parachutisten niet van Zondagavond tot Woensdagmiddag bij de brug van Arnhem hadden standgehouden, was de brug van Nijmegen waarschijnlijk Woensdagavond niet door de Engelschen en Amerikanen veroverd.

Al die dagen hadden de Engelschen ook op andere plaatsen in en bij Arnhem een harden strijd gevoerd. Op Dinsdag waren ze drieën gesplitst: de groep bij de brug in Arnhem, de tweede groep over de rivier in de Betuwe—waarvan na Dinsdag niets meer werd gehoord—en de derde groep, de grootste, die met haar hoofdkwartier vijf kilometer verder Westelijk zat, in de richting Oosterbeek, tegen de Rijn aan.

Op Woensdag hadden de luchtlandingstroepen bij Oosterbeek een bruggehoofd met een omtrek van een paar kilometer. Of zij het konden houden hing af van de versterkingen die hen konden bereiken. Op Donderdag werden Poolsche parachutisten neergelaten, maar die kwamen in de Betuwe terecht.

Het weer werd van uur tot uur slechter. Het regende en de wolken hingen laag. De medicamenten waren vrijwel op. Met de munitie moest zoo zuinig mogelijk worden omgegaan. Aan voedsel kregen de mannen een zesde van hun normale rantsoenen.

Al dien tijd lagen de Engelschen onder moorddadig Duitsch vuur uit zware machinegeweren, mortieren, 88-mm. geschut en tanks. Het aantal dooden en gewonden nam toe. Van dag tot dag moest het bruggehoofd worden ingekrompen, omdat er niet genoeg mannen meer waren om den heelen omtrek te beschermen. Iedereen zat in de frontlijn: de piloten van de zweefvliegtuigen, stafofficieren, oppassers, koks en verplegers.

Maar op Vrijdag kwam bericht, dat het Tweede Leger van Nijmegen onderweg was om hen te verlossen en eindelijk kwam, in den nacht van Zaterdag op Zondag, het eerste contact tot stand."

"Komt ge," zoo schreef gisteren de Engelsche oorlogscorrespondent Alan Wood, die bij de luchttroepen in Arnhem is ingedeeld, "later iemand tegen, die zegt dat hij met de luchttroepen bij Arnhem heeft meegevochten, dan mag je je pet voor hem afnemen, want dat is één van het slag kerels, dat Engeland groot heeft gemaakt. Met het handjevol strijders, dat vier jaren geleden den luchtslag om Engeland heeft gewonnen, zal in roem gelijk staan het handjevol strijders, dat stand hield bij Arnhem."

WAARSCHUWING.

De Nederlandsche regeering en Prins Bernhard, bevelhebber der Nederlandsche strijdkrachten, maken bekend: "In de tegenwoordige phase van den oorlog mogen leden van de Nederlandsche Land- en Zeemacht in door den vijand bezet gebied onder geen beding hun oude Nederlandsche uniform dragen."

Die Wacht am Rhein anno 1944
Een Britsche soldaat bewaakt de brug bij Nijmegen

Berechting verraders

De minister van justitie, mr. van Heuven Goedhart—een van de opstellers van het bekende program van de ondergrondsche bladen *Vrij Nederland* en *Het Parool*—deelde op Zondag 24 September via Radio Oranje mede dat voor de snelle en gestrenge berechting van landverraders en collaborateurs vier Koninklijke Besluiten gereed lagen. Er zullen bijzondere gerechtshoven worden opgericht, waarin naast civiele ook militaire leden zitting hebben. Op de vonnissen dezer gerechtshoven is geen hooger beroep mogelijk; hoogstens kan vernietiging van het vonnis worden aangevraagd bij een Bijzonderen Raad van Cassatie. Voor tal van misdrijven wordt de doodstraf ingevoerd. Het beginsel, dat geen feit strafbaar is dan uit kracht van een daaraan voorafgegane strafbepaling, wordt uitgeschakeld. Alle misdrijven tegen de veiligheid van den staat, tegen de Koninklijke waardigheid, tegen de openbare orde en de veiligheid van personen en goederen, enz., zullen gestreng worden berecht. In art. 26 en 27 van het Besluit Bijzonder Strafrecht worden nieuwe misdrijven omschreven, die met name betreffen: het blootstellen van landgenooten aan vervolging, vrijheidsberooving of bestraffing door of vanwege den vijand en zijn handlangers, en het met 's vijands hulp benadeelen van landgenooten in hun vermogen

Alle straffen zijn sterk verzwaard. Stond er volgens de algemeene strafwet 15 jaar of meer op een misdrijf, dan wordt dat nu doodstraf; levenslang of 20 jaar maximaal, enz. Het maximum van alle geldboeten wordt met 10 vermenigvuldigd.

Allen die voordeel hebben getrokken uit maatregelen van den vijand, afbreuk hebben gedaan aan het verzet of geen gevolg hebben gegeven aan lastgevingen van de regeering, zullen verschijnen voor volksrechtbanken, "Tribunalen," samengesteld uit een jurist als president en twee burgers als rechters. Vertegenwoordigers van de verschillende beroepen zullen in de Tribunalen zitting krijgen opdat bij de behandeling deskundigheid gewaarborgd is. De Tribunalen kunnen besluiten tot interneering voor 10 jaar, ontzetting van bepaalde rechten, en verbeurdverklaring van vermogen. Ook nalatenschappen van collaborateurs kunnen worden verbeurd verklaard. De rechterlijke macht zal gestreng gezuiverd worden.

Minister van Heuven Goedhart deelde tenslotte mee, dat met de instelling van Bijzondere Gerechtshoven onmiddellijk na den terugkeer van enkele leden van het kabinet zal worden begonnen.

HUN AFSCHEID

Toen de Geallieerden Nijmegen bezetten, werd in het station een aantal goederen-wagens ontdekt, die de Duitschers niet bijtijds in veiligheid hadden kunnen brengen en die volgepropt waren met roofbuit.

Allereerst natuurlijk voedsel. Eenige goederenwagens bevatten versch fruit, dat, volgens ooggetuigen, voor de oogen van de Nijmeegsche burgers door de Duitschers inderhaast was ingeladen.

Maar de lading van de andere treinen levert het overtuigende bewijs van de Duitsche begeerte, om op het laatste oogenblik zooveel mogelijk uit de bezette gebieden naar de dierbare Heimat te sleepen, als maar mogelijk is.

Hier volgt een opsomming van wat zoo al werd aangetroffen: conserven, aardewerk, scheerapparaten en mesjes, alle mogelijke keukenartikelen, kleeren, dekens, tafel-zilver, wandversieringen als portretten en spiegels, potten met zelfgemaakte jam, rookartikelen, kinderspeelgoed, tweede-handsch meubelen, enz., enz.

Zoo heer, zoo knecht. Goering laat de musea in de bezette gebieden afstroopen om zijn pralerige villa's te kunnen behangen met "echte kunst"; de Duitsche knecht heeft van hoogerhand een vrijbrief gekregen om te rooven wat hij kan, en doet dit in volkomen overeenstemming met de Groot-Germaansche Gedachte: hij gapt scheermesjes en kinderspeelgoed . . .

Raadgevingen aan de Burgerbevolking

1. Vóór de bevrijding.

Neemt alle redelijke maatregelen voor Uw eigen veiligheid. Blijft in Uw huis, behalve in het eigenlijk strijdgebied, en in de buurt van belangrijke verkeerswegen. Verlaat Uw huis vooral in streken waar sterke vijandelijke troepenbewegingen plaats hebben, aangezien de Geallieerde luchtmacht daar buitengewoon actief zal zijn.

2. Tijdens de bevrijding.

Wanneer U de Duitschers aanstalten ziet maken om te vertrekken, of indien de vijand wegtrekt, onthoudt U dan van demonstraties. Gaat niet op straat. Geeft den vijand geen enkel voorwendsel tot laffe wraakneming.

Steekt niet de vlaggen uit bij het verschijnen van de allereerste Geallieerde troepen. Dat kunnen vooruitgeschoven patrouilles zijn die zich weer moeten terugtrekken. Uw wapperende vlaggen zouden in dat geval den vijand waardevolle inlichtingen geven. Zij zouden ook Uw eigen veiligheid ernstig in gevaar kunnen brengen.

3. Na de bevrijding.

Houdt de wegen vrij voor de Geallieerde colonnes. In Brabant zijn de Geallieerde troepenbewegingen herhaaldelijk vertraagd doordat de bevolking in haar overigens begrijpelijke vreugde den rijweg blokkeerde of versmalde. Iedere seconde oponthoud kost menschenlevens!

Hiernaast vervolgd.

Vervolg.

Korte Berichten

- Enkele officieren en soldaten van de Koninklijke Nederlandsche Brigade "Prinses Irene" hebben aan den nieuwen burgemeester van Maastricht de insignes overhandigd van de Nederlandsche strijdkrachten. "Onze jongens" werden door de bevolking op de schouders rondgedragen.
- De ondergrondsche beweging in Eindhoven is er in geslaagd, Weber, hoofd van den plaatselijken Sicherheitsdienst, op tijd te arresteeren.
- Het *Eindhovensch Dagblad*, dat in 1941 zichzelf ophief en dus terstond opnieuw mocht verschijnen, plaatste in het eerste nummer dat onmiddellijk na de bevrijding uitkwam, een gloeiende huldebetuiging aan de Koningin. Het blad riep in het Engelsch den Geallieerden soldaten een hartelijk welkom toe.
- Zoowel President Roosevelt als Hare Majesteit de Koningin hebben in warme bewoordingen dank gebracht aan de bevolking van Maastricht en Eysden, die hun terstond na de bevrijding telegrammen hadden doen toekomen waarin de burgerij uiting gaf aan haar vreugde en dankbaarheid.
- Gouverneur en Staten van Curaçao zonden op Zaterdag 16 September aan Maastricht telegrafisch hun hartelijke gelukwenschen met de bevrijding.
- Toen de Engelschen al in Valkenswaard zaten, belde de Duitsche commandant van Eindhoven op en gaf het Duitsche garnizoen order, tot het laatst toe door te vechten. Een Britsch officier liet hem antwoorden dat de Tommies zich daaraan zouden houden.
- Na het laffe Duitsche bombardement op bevrijd Eindhoven, Dinsdagavond 19 September, waren ruim 200 personen gedood of vermist, bijna 100 gewond.
- In Valkenburg (Zuid-Limburg), waar drie dagen lang hard gevochten is, had de bevolking een schuilplaats gevonden in de bekende grotten.
- Minister van den Tempel heeft in Londen een overeenkomst geteekend met de Fransche Voorloopige Regeering, waarbij een goede wederzijdsche verzorging en een snelle uitwisseling van Nederlandsche en Fransche gedeporteerden geregeld is.
- Prins Bernhard bracht op Maandag 18 September een onverwacht bezoek aan bevrijd Maastricht. Hij daalde met zijn toestel op een wei vlak bij de stad, en werd door de bevolking ontvangen met grandioos enthousiasme.
- De minister van landbouw, Ir J. van den Broek, deed op Woensdag 20 September via Radio Oranje een beroep op de Nederlandsche boeren om het graan zoo spoedig mogelijk af te dorschen. Hij ontriedt sabotage van dorschmachines.
- De Nederlandsche regeering heeft bij een aantal Amerikaansche banken een crediet voor den opbouw verkregen, groot honderd millioen dollar.
- Het goud van de Nederlandsche Bank is voor het overgroote gedeelte nog in Amerika aanwezig.
- Landwacht en Sicherheitsdienst hebben verlof gekregen tot plunderen. De Nederlandsche regeering heeft officieel meegedeeld dat ieder het recht heeft, zich met alle gepaste middelen te verweren tegen pogingen tot roof. Ook heeft zij aangespoord, alle gegevens te verzamelen die later kunnen dienen tot opsporing en berechting van de roovers.
- Dr. van Mook is uit Londen naar Australië vertrokken, waar hij zal optreden als Luitenant-gouverneur-generaal van Nederlandsch-Indië en hoofd van een voorloopig Nederlandsch-Indisch gouvernement, bestaande uit hoofden van zeven departementen.

VAN ALLE FRONTEN

In de tweede en derde week van September hebben de Duitschers hevig weerstand geboden aan de pogingen van de Amerikanen om van Aken tot Trier dieper door de dringen op Duitsch gebied. Stolberg tusschen Aken en Düren is in Amerikaansche handen. De Engelschen staan bij Beek—ten Zuidoosten van Nijmegen—op Duitsch gebied. Bij de Moezel zijn groote tankslagen geleverd. De Duitschers worden slechts langzaam naar de Rijn teruggedrukt. Het Amerikaansche Zevende Leger ondervindt sterken Duitschen weerstand bij Belfort. Naarmate de Geallieerde bevoorrading—door de verovering van Havre en Boulogne, straks ook van Duinkerken en Calais—beter zal functioneeren, zal de druk stijgen die op het Duitsche front kan worden uitgeoefend.

Vijfde en Achtste Leger hebben in Italië groote successen geboekt. Het Vijfde Leger heeft in de richting van Bologna de Futa-pas bezet; het achtste heeft de Apennijnen achter zich, en is op weg naar Ravenna. De Oostelijke helft van de Gothenlinie is geheel onder de voet geloopen. Geallieerde tanks dringen in de Po-vlakte door.

De Russen hebben in een machtig offensier de Duitsche legers in Estland en Letland verpletterd. Tallinn (Reval) werd op Zaterdag [illegible] September door maarschalk Goworow veroverd. Bij Warschau heeft maarschalk Rokossowski contact met de Poolsche troepen, die nu al sinds eind Juli heldhaftig verzet bieden in enkele wijken van Warschau. Verder Zuidelijk staat het Roode Leger aan de grens van Tsjechoslowakije. De Russen zijn ook in Sofia aangekomen, hebben een verbinding tot stand gebracht met de partisanen van maarschalk Tito, en drongen op Zondag 24 September in Transsylvanië over de Hongaarsche grens. De Duitschers trekken zich terug uit Kreta en Griekenland: zij moeten spitsroeden loopen over den ganschen Balkan, willen ze de *Heimat* weer bereiken.

De Amerikanen zijn geland op een van de eilanden van de Halmaheira-groep en op de Paulau-eilanden, resp. ten Zuiden en ten Oosten van de Philippijnen, waar de Japanners zich op Amerikaansche landingen voorbereiden. Op de conferentie van Quebec zijn de plannen voltooid om Japan den genadeslag toe te brengen.

H.M. de Koningin de hoogste Engelsche onderscheiding verleend

Hare Majesteit de Koningin heeft gisteren van Zijne Majesteit Koning George van Engeland de hoogste Engelsche onderscheiding ontvangen: de Orde van den Kouseband.

Dit is de eerste maal dat een regeerende vorstin van een buitenlandschen staat door een Britschen regeerenden souverein deze onderscheiding is verleend.

In de officieele verklaring van Buckingham Palace wordt het volgende gezegd:

"Koning George van Engeland heeft dit geschikte oogenblik gekozen voor het toelaten van Koningin Wilhelmina tot de hoogste en eervolste Britsche Ridderorde, teneinde uitdrukking te geven aan de eerbiedige bewondering, die door alle Britsche onderdanen wordt gevoeld voor den moed en de standvastigheid, die Koningin Wilhelmina voortdurend heeft getoond, sinds Zij, als een geëerde en welkome Gast, vier jaar geleden naar Engeland kwam."

Economische Berichten

De economische sectie van het Militair Gezag heeft officieel meegedeeld:

1e. Militairen die in de bevrijdingslegers Nederlandsch gebied betreden, worden als regel gevoed en gekleed door de eenheden, waarbij zij zijn ingedeeld. Het kan echter voorkomen, dat militairen afzonderlijk moeten reizen en daarbij in eigen voeding moeten voorzien. Zij kunnen dan voorzien zijn van bijzondere bonkaarten, uitsluitend echter voor het verkrijgen van enkele levensmiddelen en van zeep. Deze "distributiebonkaarten Militair Gezag I" zijn rood, wit en blauw gekleurd. Naam en rang van den betrokken militair zijn op de kaart vermeld. Winkeliers dienen de bonnen persoonlijk van de bonkaart te verwijderen. Losse bonnen zijn ongeldig.

2e. De regeering heeft de prijswetgeving die tijdens de bezetting heeft gegolden, in de bevrijde Nederlandsche gebieden voorloopig gehandhaafd. De chef van den staf Militair Gezag heeft bepaald, dat tot nader order in bevrijd gebied geen wijziging mag worden gebracht in de prijzen van roerende goederen en diensten welke golden op 4 September j.l. Voorts is bepaald dat met ingang van 16 September in bevrijd gebied alle transacties in roerende goederen ter waarde van meer dan fl. 2000.-en in alle onroerende goederen, verboden zijn—behoudens enkele uitzonderingen. Deze maatregelen bedoelen, verschuivingen in de prijzen tegen te gaan. De regeering doet op ieder een beroep tot medewerking, ook al zou dit persoonlijke offers meebrengen.

NATIONAAL FONDS VOOR OORLOGSSLACHTOFFERS

Nadat uit bevrijd Eindhoven bericht was gekomen dat de burgerij spontaan besloten had tot het verzamelen van gelden voor de nagelaten betrekkingen van de martelaren der bevrijding, zond Radio Oranje op Zondag 24 September dit bericht uit:

"Hare Majesteit de Koningin heeft met ontroering en blijdschap vernomen dat in bevrijd Nederland reeds thans stappen worden gedaan om de nagelaten betrekkingen van hen, die deelnemend aan het verzet zijn omgekomen, niet onverzorgd achter te laten. Na alles, wat reeds gedurende de bezetting is verricht, heeft het Nederlandsche volk thans reeds blijk gegeven, de schoone oude traditie van onderling hulpbetoon ook na de bevrijding te willen hooghouden. De overheid zal daarbij niet achter blijven. Een besluit tot eerste hulpverleeninig aan oorlogsslachtoffers is reeds bekrachtigd. Onmiddellijk na den terugkeer zullen de noodige voorzieningen worden getroffen, organisatorisch en materieel. Innige samenwerking zal noodig zijn tusschen het werk der overheid en de hulpverleening van andere zijde. De daadwerkelijke medewerking in het bijzonder van hen, die tijdens de bezetting op dit gebied reeds zoo voortreffelijk werk hebben verricht, kan niet worden gemist. Bevorderd zal worden dat er een Nationaal Fonds wordt gevormd, teneinde de overheidstaak en—zorg te verlichten.

De Koningin die Haar nationaal inkomen, voorzoover het niet strikt noodig is om in Haar dagelijksch bestaan te voorzien, bestemd heeft om te helpen de nooden te lenigen van de zoo zwaar geteisterde bevolking van Nederland en Nederlandsch-Indië, heeft reeds een som van een half millioen gulden beschikbaar gesteld."

RESTRICTED
XH. 36

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN NO. 50

Monday, October 2nd 1944.

Distributed by the Allied Air Forces

ILLUSTRATIONS

Prince Bernhard at Maastricht.

PREPARING FOR THE FINAL ASSAULT

Allies are concentrating forces for new offensives.

In France, Belgium and the South of Holland between two and three million Allied soldiers are preparing for new decisive attacks on fortress Germany. The issue of the battle which still has to be joined has already been conclusively affected by the losses which the Germans have suffered since the landings of June 6th, but the Allied armies are still preparing for heavy fighting before they will make their triumphant entry into Berlin together with the victorious armies of Russia.

In his masterly survey of the military and political situation which Churchill gave to the House of Commons last Thursday he rightly emphasized that since the end of July the war in Europe has entirely changed its face. The liberation of France had been nearly completed, Belgium had been liberated "as by enchantment" and against a quarter of a million Allied losses, the losses of the Germans had been four times as many. Allied armies, numbering between two and three million men were getting ready in Western Europe. If we consider that these armies have had to be built up across open beaches, then it is clear that the Allied High Command in the past four months has performed an achievement of organisation which may be called unique in world history. Marshal Stalin himself has spoken of the Allied offensive in Western Europe in a most appreciative tone.

A short pause.

Two months of heavy and static fighting in the Normandy bridgehead were followed by two months of a quick pursuit of beaten enemy armies. The German lines of communication were shortened by about 600 miles, the Allied lines were longer by about the same distance. Cherbourg was the only harbour which, after having been repaired, could be used. Brest, Le Havre, Calais and Dunkirk have been stubbornly defended by the Germans. In keeping up their offensive and pursuit, the Allies have made use of all modern means of organisation. In France, for instance, a pipe line was constructed for all oil products, stretching from the coast to a point near the front. A pause in the offensives, however, was inevitable. Modern war needs gigantic masses of material. Before the landings in Normandy started, the material had been concentrated in England over a period of months. Now, new big depots have got to be built up in the North and East of Belgium, and in North-Eastern Frande. Scores of air fields have to be made ready in order to give the Allied troops all assistance in the air as soon as they attack again. Moreover, the Allied armies when entering Germany will not receive that invaluable help which was accorded to them in Western Europe by the civilian population in general and the Forces of the Interior in particular.

These are the factors which may explain the relatively stable situation of the front at the moment. We should, hoever, not overestimate this stabilization. Military superiority and strategic initiative in Western Europe are both safely in Allied hands.

It was the good fortune of the German High Command this summer that the crisis in the East didn't come at the same moment as the crisis in the West. The Eastern crisis was in July, the Western in August. German

Military Spokesmen have acknowledged that these two crises, if they had come at the same moment, would have proved fatal to Germany.

MR. CHURCHILL'S WAR SURVEY

The Prime Minister in his war survey in the House of Commons on Thursday September 28th, was cautious as he has always been in prophecy about the end of the European war. The most he would say was: that "Many persons of the highest technical attainment, knowledge and responsibility" had hopes that it would be over at the end of this year. On the other hand no one, certainly not he, could guarantee that it would not last for some months into next year.

About the growing might of the Allied forces since the beginning of the battle for Normandy, Mr. Churchill said:

"In the first twenty four hours a quarter of a million men were landed in the teeth of fortified and violent opposition. By the twentieth day one million men were ashore. There are now between two million and three million men in France.

"We have lost upwards of 90,000 men, killed, wounded and missing and the United States including General Patch's army, over 145,000.

"A very hard task lies before the Army in Italy. It has already pierced at several points the strong Gothic line by which Kesselring has sought to defend the passage of the Appenines. General Alexander has now definitely broken into the basin of the Po!"

Mr. Churchill paid tribute to the U.S. and to Russia "who is holding and beating far larger hostile forces than those which face the Allies in the West and has through long years at enormous loss borne the brunt of the struggle on land."

About the campaign in Burma, the British Premier said:

"The 10 Japanese divisions which were launched against us with the object of invading India have been repulsed and largely shattered as the result of a bloody and very costly campaign which is still being continued in spite of the Monsoon season. And has resulted in the slaughter of between 50,000 and 60,000 Japanese and the capture of several hundred prisoners."

About the blunders of the Germans and the anticipated resistance after the war in Germany, Mr. Churchill said:

"We must not forget that we owe a great debt to the blunders of the Germans. Hitler has successfully scattered the German armies all over Europe and by obstinating at every point from Stalingrad to Tunis down to the present moment he has stripped himself of the power to concentrate in main strength for the final struggle. He has lost more than 1,000,000 in France and in the Low Countries.

"There is a possibility that after organised resistance of the German Army and State has completely broken down fierce warfare may be maintained in the forests and mountains of Germany by numbers of desperate men conscious of their own guilt and impending doom. It may be necessary for the Allies to declare at a certain date that the actual war against the German State and Army has come to an end and that a period of mopping up of bandits and war criminals has begun. No one can foresse what form exactly the death agony of Nazidom will take.

"Never was the alliance against Germany of the three great powers more close or more effective. Divergencies of view of interest there must necessarily be but at no time have they been alone to affect in any way the majestic march of events in accordance with the petitions and agreements at Teheran.

After having declared that he never felt any sentiments of hostility towards the mass of the misled or coerced Italian people, Mr. Churchill said that he had never felt anything but compassion for the French people as a whole who found themselves deprived of all power of resistance and could not share the good fortune of those who from our shores or in the French empire had the honour and opportunity to continue the armed struggle.

The British Premier added; after reviewing the liberation of Belgium:

"I trust that the day is not far distant when our forces will also have completed their task of liberating the territory of our staunch and sorely tried friends and Allies in Holland - the Allies of the wars of the Protestant succession, Allies of the wars of the Spanish succession and in all the struggles for the establishment of freedom in Europe. They are also very near to us in thought and sympathy and their interests at home and also abroad command British support and are largely interwoven with out own fortunes."

Speaking about the future world structure, Mr. Churchill said; that he expected that consultations similar to those which had taken place between the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union at Dumbarton Oaks would be followed between the United Kingdom, the U.S. and China. But, he added he did not think satisfactory agreement would be reached - and unless there is an agreement nothing could be satisfactory - until there had been a further meeting of the three heads of Government assisted as may be necessary by the Foreign Secretaries. I earnestly hope, he said, it may be possible to bring about such a meeting before the end of the year. The fact that the President and I have been so closely brought together at the Quebec conference and have been able to discuss so many measures to be taken after the Germans' surrender, makes it all the more necessary that our third partner Marshal Stalin who has of course been kept informed, should join with us in a conference as soon as the military situation renders this possible."

TO OUR READERS

The Allied Supreme Command knows exactly about the development of the position in the parts of Holland that are still in German hands. They realise that in the coming weeks a regular, reliable news supply is of the greatest importance for the Dutch people and have decided to distribute the weekly 'Vliegende Hollander' as mush as possible as a daily paper.

The Allied Supreme Command urge Dutch readers not to keep copies of this paper but to pass them on to others in a quick, careful and efficient way. Pilots are risking their lives to bring you this news. Pass it on!

THE LOGBOOK

"From Alkmaar began victory!" So jubilated our people in October 1573. "From Maastricht began Liberation". So they jubilated once more on that memorable Friday September 15th, 1944, on which the great news became known of the deliverance of the oldest city in our country. Who amongst us remembered at that moment that on the liberation of Alkmaar yet had to follow the most difficult period in that struggle for our freedom?

History repeats itself.

Maastricht, Eindhoven and Nijmegen have been liberated. But the rest of the country finds itself in a state of emergency infinitely greater than during the years of occupation; in a struggle which is probably heavier than that in which the citizens of Leyden found themselves on that memorable day of October 3rd, 1574.

Hundreds of people have been executed in the last few days. Tens of thousands are being forced to work for the Germans. Hunger and cold are threatening. Destructions are being affected, the reconstruction of which will require years of work and sacrifice.

The Allied High Command knows the unbearable need in which Holland lives. It cannot break iron with hands alone. The Germans do not leave one stone on the other to make the part of Holland north of the rivers to a north western bullwark of the Third Reich, and to bar the Allied Liberation armies the way to Berlin and the Ruhr on the lines of Maas, Waal and Rhine. The Allied High Command will do everything possible to frustrate this German plan. Holland's liberation will not be brought about one day later than is militarily possible.

Our people stand before the most difficult weeks of its whole existence as an independent nation, But it will, we know that, subscribe with more fierceness than ever before the words which resounded during a commemoration service at the Pieters Church in Leyden, three endless years ago on October 3rd, 1941: "The struggle against tyranny is willed by God; that struggle is commanded us; that struggle is worth all sacrifices and may never be given up!"

Keep courage, people of the Netherlands! Your hour of deliverance comes, as truly as Leyden has been relieved!

AN EXAMPLE OF COURAGE

After the heroic struggle of the British First Airborne Division at Arnhem, Queen Wilhelmina has sent the following telegram to H.M. the King of England:

"Having followed with the greatest admiration the magnificent stand of the Airborne Division near Arnhem, I should like to express to you the profound admiration of my people and myself for their tenacity and heroism. My people and I deeply grieve for the loss of so many brave young lives. We shall never forget the debt we owe them."

King George VI answered this telegram as follows:

"I greatly appreciate your telegram and the tribute that you and your people have paid to my Airborne troops, who by their outstanding gallantry and devotion at Arnhem have made so splendid a contribution towards the ultimate success of the allied campaign against our common enemy."

The Minister of War, Jhr. van Lidth de Jeude, has sent the following telegram to General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Supreme Commander in Chief:

"The Netherlands Government wishes to express its deepfelt gratitude and great admiration for the magnificent feat of arms of the First British Airborne Division, which delivered one of the most dramatic and glorious battles on Dutch soil against an overwhelming superiority. The Division has given an example of courage and determination. I would like to ask you to transmit this tribute to the men of the Division, who have returned to the Allied lines".

PROCLAMATION TO THE GERMANS

The following is the text of Proclamation No. 1, issued by General Eisenhower, Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, to the people of Germany:

"The allied forces serving under my command have now entered Germany. We come as conquerors, but not as oppressors. In the area of Germany occupied by the forces under my command, we shall obliterate Nazism and German militarism. We shall overthrow the Nazi rule, dissolve the Nazi Party and abolish the cruel, oppressive and discriminatory laws and institutions which the party has created. We shall eradicate that German militarism which has so often disrupted the peace of the world. Military and Party leaders, the Gestapo, and others suspected of crimes and atrocities will be tried, and, if guilty, punished as they deserve.

Supreme legislative, judicial and executive authority and powers within the occupied territory are vested in me as Supreme Commander of the Allied forces and as Military Governor, and the Military Government is established to exercise these powers under my direction. All persons in occupied territory will obey immediately and without question all the enactments and orders of the Military Government. Military Government courts will be established for the punishment of offenders. Resistance to the Allied Forces will be ruthlessly stamped out. Other serious offences will be dealt with severely.

All German courts and educational institutions within the occupied territory are suspended. T he Volksgerichthof, the Ondergerichte, the S.S. Police courts and other special courts are deprived of authority throughout the occupied territory. Reopening of the criminal and civil courts and educational institutions will be authorized when conditions permit.

All officials are charged with the duty of remaining at their posts until further orders, and obeying and enforcing all orders or directions of Military Government or the Allied Authorities addressed to the German Government or the German people.

This applies also to officials, employees and workers of all public undertakings and utilities and to all other persons engaged in essential work.

THE HEROES OF ARNHEM

Alan Wood's diary (Daily Express)

Sunday September 17th

There was no flak when hundreds of Stirling bombers and large Horsa gliders crossed the Dutch coast. We passed the flooded country where the red roofs of partly submerged houses rose above the water. Then came flat pastures. Streets in the towns were empty. To port black clouds of ~~some~~ smoke of some flak appeared. Then excitement - we were approaching our landing place, about twelve kilometers West of Arnhem. We let go the cable and our craft suddenly loses speed. Our pilot brings us around a tree, over a hedge and then makes a perfect landing in a turnip field. The field is littered with gliders. The tails have been taken off in order to unload jeeps and guns. Then come the paratroops, hundreds of them, dropped from Dakotas. Supply parachutes open like multicoloured flowers, red, blue and yellow. We have a rendezvous in a pinewood. Civilians are coming and - by gestures - tell us that the Germans have left. One of our brigades has marched along the road to Arnhem. The other brigade is spreading fanwise in the opposite direction in order to protect the landingarea for to-morrow's landings.

Monday, September 18th

We slept beside our gliders in foxholes, dug in a potato field. There were potatoes for breakfast. We then moved in the direction of Arnhem. German opposition is stronger now. It is a battle of fierce snipers and cunning booby traps. A group of paratroopers have reached the northern end of the Rhine bridge. But the road between them and us is being covered and held by snipers. We packed a jeep with men and munitions. A Dutchman went with them after a short course in throwing handgrenades.

In the afternoon

Reinforcements have landed. It took one hours There was more flak. More troops are arriving in jeeps. We are whistling again.

Tuesday September 19th.

In the morning We are approaching Arnhem and make camp nearer an hotel in a beechwood, using the hotel as headquarters. It has been a noisy night with our mortars and heavy machine guns firing. The enemy is nearer than expected. One of our Jeeps was fired at from 25 meters distance; two men have been killed. We took a dutchman prisoner. Neatly dressed in a grey suit and felt hat he was sniping at our troops from a tree top. Near the hotel are tennis courts, the nets still there, ready for a game. We are now using the courts as cages for our two hundred prisoners of war. There is even a girl among them. She is partly in tears, partly nasty and very ugly. More supplies are arriving and also polish paratroops.

In the afternoon. Gliders and parachutes bring reinforcements. The flak is getting fiercer and fiercer. After the first day the Germans have reacted surprisingly fast. Through the sunny sky large transport planes are streaming into a hell of flak. We saw seven of them crash. The Germans bring in heavy artillery and the planes of the Luftwaffe appear in greater strength than ever before. They seem to have been saved for this occasion. There are more swastika-planes in action than in the whole Normandy campaign. Our boys are holding the northern end of the Rhine bridge, the Germans hold the southern end.

Where is the Second Army?

Wednesday September 20th.

In the morning. The position is now such that three battalions have been isolated in various parts of Arnhem. The plan is now for the brigade that landed on Monday to fill up the gap between us and those men in Arnhem, who are holding the bridge end. Last night we heard the rumble of artillery in the south. 'That must be the second army', we told each other. Is the noise getting louder? The fire of mortars and grenades is heavier. We have food for another twenty-four hours.

In the afternoon. The B.B.C. tells us that the Second Army is near Nijmegen. Is the bridge there in our hands? The Germans are attacking furiously with mortars and flame throwers. The brigade that is fighting its way towards Arnhem has suffered heavy casualties. Of two battalions only 150 men are left. After two o'clock more supplies landed. Can hear radio signals of the 2nd Army, but too indistinct. Colonel says: "Everything okay if only we can hold out for four more days."

At night. Second Army patols seemed to have been spotted on the other side of the river. We have now radio contact with the Second Army. We expect assistance from their artillery.

Thursday September 21st.

The position is clearer now. All the battalions in Arnhem have been isolated and cut off. Only the battalion near the bridge has contact with us. They know that there is no chance to get new supplies, food or reinforcements. One Lieutenant - it was almost suicide - managed to break through with a brengun-carrier loaded with amunition. And he made the way back! We lost our landing place and 1,500 - 2,000 men had to be withdrawn. From all sides comes the fire of mortars and grenades. The artillery of the Second Army is now firing at targets around us. Their tanks are being expected tonight.

In the afternoon The Germans brought in loudspeaker vans and are telling us now that we had better surrender. "There are only three thousand of your division left" they shout. We fired at them and glider-pilots were shouting abuse in reply to the surrender idea. Polish paratroops landed last night on the other side of the river, the only possible spot now we have lost our landing place.

Friday September 22nd

We tried to get the Poles across the river in jeep trailers but the banks of the river are too muddy. We cannot stay near the riverbank and lack the necessary men to get the enemy away from there. Mortar fire, grenades and 88 milimeters everywhere but now on a real large scale. The artillery of the Second army has already destroyed German tanks.

5 o'clock in the afternoon. The Second army has made contact with the Poles south of the river. German artillery is very active. Wounded are being evacuated through the German lines under protection of Red Cross Flags.

Saturday, September 23rd.

This wood on Dutch soil gives rather an impression of the last war than of the present one. We dig in deeper and deeper against the heavy fire. Ten men in jeeps carry away the wounded. The Major has been wounded but he carries on. The captain has been wounded badly. A munition dump is on fire. The B.B.C. says that we are hard pressed. They are right. But the Germans also get their part.

Sunday September 24th

Polish paratroops have crossed the river. We expect a brigade of the Second army. The ground we are holding is so small that it looks as if the Germans to the left of us are shooting at the Germans on our right. So they must be thinking that we are a very strong force. Doing our utmost to keep up radio contact with the Second army.

Later on.

The German mortars keep on firing at us. We cannot do anything. The Second army is not firing very much. Our men are no picked troops in the real sense of the word; they were shopkeepers, clerks etc, but with a love for adventure. And now they are here, all of them are heroes, who won't give in. There is not one man here who has not done something great and all are suprised at their endurance. They will not give in.

THE LAST 7 DAYS

Survey of the week

Monday, Sept. 25th. German attacks on the corridor Eindhoven-Nijmegen repulsed. 1200 heavy American bombers attack Frankfurt, Coblenz and Ludwigshafen. In two days 40 Japanese ships and 357 planes destroyed near Manilla.

Tuesday, Sept. 26th. Widening and strengthening of the corridor in Southern Holland. 1100 Flying Fortresses and Liberators bomb Osnabruck, Hamm and Bremen. Estonia entirely freed of Germans; German losses in nine days 30,000 dead and 16,000 wounded.

Wednesday, Sept. 27th. British ariborne troops at Arnhem withdrawn. First Allied aerodrome in Holland in action. British 2nd Army advances eastwards towards the Meuse. Luxemburg nearly totally liberated. The Russians in sight of Riga.

Thursday, Sept. 28th. Russian troops in Yugoslavia. German industrial centres heavily bombed. In Italy the Eighth Army has established a large front over the Rubicon.

Friday, Sept. 29th. Small German bridgehead over the Lower Rhine cleared. Canadians take Cape Gris Nez. In daylight 3000 Allied bombers over Germany. General Bor Komorowski, defender of Warsaw, appointed Polish Commander in Chief.

Saturday, Sept. 30th. Munster, Hamm and Bielefeld heavily bombed. In Yugoslavia contact is made between Russian troops and Tito's partisans.

Sunday, Oct. 1st. Calais taken by the Canadians. Continuous Allied air attacks on German railway net behind the front. Little action in Italy in connection with bad weather.

SHORT NEWS ITEMS

Landguard and Sicherheitsdienst have been given leave to plunder. The Dutch Government has stated that everyone has the right to defend himself with all means of attempts to plunder. At the same time it has been requested to gather all information which can serve to trace the plunderers and bring them to trial.

The Director of U.N.R.R.A. Mr. Lehmann, has stated that Holland already has paid its part in this Inter-Allied organisation, begging the sum of 150 million dollars.

During the past month, September, Germany has been attacked by a total of 24,000 Allied heavy bombers.

"Het Parool" has already come into the open in liberated Holland with a circulation of 100,000 copies.

A Dutch submarine has sunk two Japanese coasters in the Far Eastern waters with gunfire.

Dr. H.J. van Mook has left London for Australia, where he will be Lt. Governor-General of the N.E.I. and head of a N.E.I. government, consisting of the heads of seven departments.

By the defence of the Channel harbours Germany has lost already 82,000 men, which comes to ten field divisions. At Calais they lost 8,000 men, amongst whom the Commander of the garrison, Colonel Schroeder.

The Minister of Agriculture, Ir. J. van den Broek, has made an appeal over Radio Orange to Dutch farmers, asking them to thresh the grain as soon as possible. He advised against sabotage of threshing machines.

In occupied territory in Germany an Allied military court has passed its first judgment against four German women, who had entered a prohibited area. After the verdict (2,000 R.M. or 6 months) the accused became rather hysterical as they thought they were going to be shot.

The largest part of Dutch gold is still in America.

BOX

Don't keep this paper as a souvenir. It is your patriotic duty to pass it on as quickly as possible.

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DE VLIEGENDE HOLLANDER

DAGBLAD VERSPREID DOOR DE GEALLIEERDE LUCHTMACHT

No. 50. MAANDAG 2 OCT. 194

Voorbereiding tot den eindstrijd

Geallieerden concentreeren krachten voor nieuwe offensieven

In Frankrijk, België en Zuid-Nederland maken zich tusschen de twee- en driemillioen Geallieerde strijders gereed voor nieuwe, beslissende aanvallen op de Vesting-Duitschland. De verliezen die de Duitschers geleden hebben sinds de landingen van 6 Juni hebben in wezen beslist over den afloop van den nog te voeren strijd. Maar de Geallieerde legers hebben nog hevige gevechten voor den boeg alvorens zij, tezamen met de zegevierende Russen, hun triomfantelijken intocht zullen doen in Berlijn.

In het meesterlijk overzicht van de militaire en politieke situatie dat hij j.l. Donderdag in het Lagerhuis uitsprak, begon Churchill terecht met er op te wijzen dat sinds einde Juli de oorlog in Europa geheel van aanzien was veranderd. Frankrijk was vrijwel geheel bevrijd, België "als bij betoovering" verlost, en tegenover een kwart millioen aan Geallieerde verliezen, hadden de Duitschers het viervoudige aan strijders verloren. Een Geallieerde strijdmacht van tusschen de twee en drie millioen man bevindt zich thans in West-Europa. Bedenken we, dat het opbouwen van deze strijdmacht plaats moest vinden over open stranden dan wordt duidelijk dat het Geallieerde Opperbevel in de afgeloopen vier maanden een organisatorische prestatie heeft verricht die eenig is in de wereldgeschiedenis. Maarschalk Stalin-zelf heeft in de meest warme en waardeerende bewoordingen gesproken over het Geallieerde oeffnsief in West-Europa.

Een korte pauze

Op de twee maandan van harden en statischen strijd in het Normandisch bruggehoofd, volgden twee maanden van snelle achtervolging van verslagen vijandelijke legers. De Duitsche verbindingslijnen werden duizend kilometer korter — de Geallieerde duizend kilometer langer. Cherbourg was de eenige haven die na herstel in gebruik genomen kon worden. Brest, Havre, Calais en Duinkerken zijn door de Duitschers hardnekkig verdedigd. Bij het volhouden van hun achtervolgings-offensief hebben de Geallieerden van alle moderne organisatorische middelen gebruik gemaakt: zoo is in Frankrijk een pijpleiding aangelegd voor alle petroleumproducten die van de Fransche kust loopt tot vlak achter het front. Niettemin was een pauze in de offensieven onvermijdelijk. De moderne oorlog verslindt gigantische hoeveelheden materiaal. Vóór de landingen in Normandië begonnen, was al dat materiaal over een tijdperk van maanden in Engeland opgestapeld. Nu moeten in Noord- en Oost-België en in Noordoost-Frankrijk nieuwe, groote dépots worden opgebouwd. Tientallen vliegvelden moeten opnieuw worden ingericht om den Geallieerden troepen bij hun komende offensieven nauwe ondersteuning in de lucht te geven. Bovendien zullen de Geallieerde legers bij hun binnendringen in Duitschland niet die onschatbare hulp ontvangen die zij in West-Europa hebben gekregen van de burgerbevolking in het algemeen, en de binnenlandsche strijders in het bijzonder.

Al deze factoren verklaren de — naar verhouding — stabiele situatie aan de fronten van het oogenblik. Wij moeten ons op die stabilisatie niet blind staren. Het militaire overwicht en het strategisch initiatief in het Westen zijn beide vast in Geallieerde handen.

Nieuwe crisis komende

Het Duitsche opperbevel heeft dezen zomer het voordeel gehad dat de crisis in het Oosten niet samenviel met de crisis in het Westen. Zij kwam in het Oosten in Juli—in het Westen in Augustus. Duitsche militaire woordvoerders hebben reeds erkend dat een samenvallen van deze twee crisissen voor Duitschland fataal ware geweest. Welnu—het jaar 1944 is nog niet afgeloopen!

PRINS BERNHARD IN MAASTRICHT. Achter hem de Commissaris der Koningin voor Limburg, Dr. van Sonsbeek. Geheel rechts op de foto de in zijn ambt herstelde burgemeester van Maastricht, Jhr. Michiels van Kessenich

XII36

CHURCHILL OVER DEN OORLOG

De Britsche minister-president, Winston Churchill, heeft Donderdag 28 September in het Lagerhuis een overzicht over den oorlog gegeven.

Ten aanzien van voorspellingen betreffende het mogelijke einde van den oorlog in Europa liet Churchill zich zooals gewoonlijk uitermate voorzichtig uit. Hij zei, "dat hij niet verder kon gaan dan te zeggen, dat tal van personen met de hoogste technische kwalificaties, groote kennis en verantwoordelijkheid de hoop koesterden, dat de oorlog nog dit jaar geeindigd zou zijn. Aan den anderen kant kon niemand en zeer zeker hij niet, garandeeren, dat de strijd niet nog enkele maanden van het volgende jaar zou vorderen."

Over de steeds groeiende macht der Geallieerde strijdkrachten sinds het begin van den strijd in Normandië zei Churchill:

"In het eerste etmaal werden ondanks hevigen tegenstand van een krachtig versterkten vijand een kwart millioen man geland. Na 19 dagen waren 1.000.000 man aan land. Thans bevinden zich 2 à 3 millioen man in Frankrijk.

"Wij hebben ongeveer 90.000 man aan gesneuvelden, gewonden en vermisten verloren en de Vereenigde Staten, het leger van generaal Patch inbegrepen, ruim 145.000 man.

"Een bijzonder zware taak wacht het leger in Italië, dat reeds op tal van punten in de sterke Gothen-Linie, waarmede Kesselring de doorgang door de Apennijnen trachtte te verdedigen, is doorgedrongen. Generaal Alexander is thans definitief in het gebied van de Po binnengevallen."

Churchill bracht hulde aan de V.S. en aan Rusland, "dat veel sterkere vijandelijke strijdkrachten dan die welke de Geallieerden in het Westen trotseeren, vastgehouden en verslagen heeft en jaren lang te velde ten koste van enorme verliezen de spits heeft afgebeten."

Over den veldtocht in Birma zei de Britsche Premier:

"De 10 Japansche divisies, die tegen ons in Birma werden ingezet met het doel Britsch-Indië binnen te vallen, zijn teruggeslagen en voor het meerendeel uiteengedreven in een bloedigen veldtocht met zware verliezen, die de natte moesson ten spijt is voortgezet, en waarbij tusschen de 50 en 60 duizend Japanners gedood zijn."

Over de fouten der Duitschers en het te verwachten voortgezette verzet in Duitschland na den oorlog zei Churchill:

"Wij dienen niet te vergeten, dat wij heel wat te danken hebben aan de geweldige blunders der Duitschers. Hitler heeft door koppig elk punt, van Stalingrad en Tunis tot die van thans, te willen verdedigen zijn legers over heel Europa verspreid, zoodat hij geen voldoende reserves voor den uiteindelijken strijd concentreeren kan. Hij heeft reeds meer dan 1,000,000 man in Frankrijk, België en Nederland verloren."

"De mogelijkheid bestaat, dat er, nadat het georganiseerde verzet van het Duitsche leger en de Duitsche staat volkomen ineengestort is, afdeelingen vertwijfelde Duitschers, die zich van hun schuld bewust zijn en beseffen, dat zij ten doode opgeschreven zijn, felle tegenstand in bosschen en bergen zullen blijven bieden. De Geallieerden zullen mogelijk een tijdstip moeten bepalen, waarop de feitelijke strijd tegen Duitschland en het Duitsche leger als geëindigd wordt beschouwd en een periode voor het samendrijven van bandieten en oorlogsmisdadigers wordt ingezet."

"Nooit is het bondgenootschap der drie groote mogendheden tegenover Duitschland zoo innig en doeltreffend geweest. Er zullen zich noodzakelijkerwijs natuurlijk ten alle tijde verschillen in meening en belangen blijven voordoen, maar er is voor gezorgd, dat zij nimmer op eenigerlei wijze den majestueuzen loop der gebeurtenissen ten aanzien van de te Teheran genomen besluiten en overeenkomsten hebben verstoord."

Na verklaard te hebben, dat hij nimmer eenige vijandelijke gevoelens gekoesterd had tegen de groote massa van het misleide en onderdrukte Italiaansche volk, zei Churchill, dat hij nooit anders dan medelijden gevoeld had voor het Fransche volk, dat zich van alle macht ontroofd zag en niet zoo gelukkig was als zij, die van Engeland of van het Fransche Rijk uit de eer en de gelegenheid genoten hadden den gewapenden strijd voort te zetten. Hij had altijd gevoeld, dat Frankrijk in zijn hart hecht en trouw gebleven was en weer in alle grootheid en macht zou herrijzen.

De Britsche Premier zei voorts, na over de bevrijding van België gesproken te hebben:

"Ik vertrouw, dat de dag niet ver meer af zal zijn, waarop onze strijdkrachten eveneens de taak volbracht zullen hebben het grondgebied van onze trouwe en zoo zwaar beproefde vrienden en bondgenooten in Nederland te bevrijden, die ook onze bondgenooten in de Protestantsche en Spaansche Successieoorlogen en in alle oorlogen ter vestiging van de vrijheid in Europa geweest zijn. Zij staan ons zeer na in onze gedachten en ook in onze sympathie, en hun belangen zoowel in Nederland als daarbuiten gebieden Britsche steun."

Daarna besprak Churchill de toekomstige wereldstructuur en zei, dat hij verwachtte, dat de bijeenkomst der drie groote mogendheden te Dumbarton Oaks door soortgelijke besprekingen tusschen Groot-Brittannië, de V.S. en China gevolgd zou worden.

"Maar," zoo zei hij," geen overeenkomst kan voldoende resultaat afwerpen, als er niet een andere bijeenkomst der drie regeeringshoofden, zoo noodig bijgestaan door hun respectieve ministers van Buitenlandsche Zaken, plaats heeft. Een bijeenkomst, die naar ik hoop nog voor het einde van 1944 zal plaats vinden. De besprekingen, die tusschen president Roosevelt en mij te Quebec hebben plaats gehad inzake de maatregelen, die na de overgave van Duitschland getroffen dienen te worden, maken het des te noodzakelijker, dat onze derde deelgenoot, maarschalk Stalin, die van alles op de hoogte gehouden is, aan deze bespreking deelneemt."

AAN DEN LEZER

Het Geallieerde opperbevel dat van de ontwikkeling van den toestand in de nog bezette gedeelten van Nederland nauwkeurig op de hoogte is en dat beseft dat in de komende weken een regelmatige, betrouwbare nieuwsvoorziening voor het Nederlandsche volk van het hoogste belang is, heeft besloten het weekblad "De Vliegende Hollander" zooveel mogelijk als dagblad te verspreiden. Dit is het eerste nummer. Het Geallieerde Opperbevel doet een dringend beroep op de Nederlandsche lezers om de exemplaren van dit blad niet te bewaren, maar ze snel, voorzichtig en doeltreffend door te geven. Piloten wagen hun leven om U dit nieuws te brengen. Geeft het door!

200 END

HET LOGBOEK

3 OCTOBER

" Van Alkmaar begint de victorie! " Zoo juichte ons volk in October 1573 " Van Maastricht begint de bevrijding! " Zoo juichte het opnieuw op dien gedenkwaardigen Vrijdag 15 September 1944 waarop het groote nieuws bekend werd van de verlossing van 's lands oudste stad. Wie onzer herinnerde zich op dat oogenblik, dat op de bevrijding van Alkmaar de benardste periode uit onzen vrijheidsstrijd nog volgen moest?

De geschiedenis herhaalt zich

Maastricht, Eindhoven en Nijmegen zijn bevrijd. Maar het overige deel des lands bevindt zich in een nood, oneindig grooter dan de jaren der bezetting ooit gekend hebben, in een vorstelling zwaarder nog wellicht dan die waarin de burgers van Leiden begrepen waren tot op den gedenkwaardigen derden October 1944.

Het Geallieerd Opperbevel kent den ondragelijken nood waarin Nederland verkeert. Het kan geen ijzer met handen breken. De Duitschers laten geen steen op den anderen om Nederland benoorden de rivieren te maken tot Noordwestelijk bolwerk van het Derde Rijk, en den Geallieerden bevrijdingslegers het pad naar Berlijn en het Roergebied te versperren op de linie van Maas, Waal en Rijn. Het Geallieerd Opperbevel zal alle krachten inspannen om dit Duitsche plan te verijdelen.

Ons volk heeft de moeilijkste weken van zijn gansche bestaan als onafhankelijke natie voor zich. Maar het zal, wij weten het, met meer fierheid dan ooit de woorden onderschrijven die op 3 October 1941 weerklonken in een Herdenkingsdienst in de Leidsche Pieterskerk: " De strijd tegen de tyrannie is van God gewild, die strijd is ons geboden, die strijd is alle offers waard en zal nooit mogen worden opgegeven! "

Houdt moed, volk van Nederland! Uw verlossing komt, zoo waar als Leiden is ontzet!

DE JONGSTE ZEVEN DAGEN

Maandag, 25 Sept. Duitsche aanvallen op corridor Eindhoven-Nijmegen afgeslagen. 1200 Zware Amerikaansche bommenwerpers bombardeeren Frankfurt, Koblenz en Ludwigshafen. In twee dagen bij Manilla 40 Japansche schepen en 357 vliegtuigen vernietigd.

Dinsdag, 26 Sept. 1100 Vliegende Forten en Liberators bombardeeren Osnabrück, Hamm en Bremen. Estland geheel van Duitschers gezuiverd; 30.000 dooden en 16.000 gevangenen.

Woensdag, 27 Sept. Britsche luchttroepen van Arnhem teruggetrokken. Eerste Geallieerde vliegveld in Nederland in gebruik.

Donderdag, 28 Sept. Russische troepen in Joegoslavië. In Italië het Achtste leger op breed front over de Rubicon.

Vrijdag, 29 Sept. Klein Duitsch bruggehoofd over Neder-Rijn opgeruimd. Canadeezen nemen Cap Gris Nez. Overdag 3000 Geallieerde bommenwerpers naar Duitschland. Generaal Bor Kombrowski, verdediger van Warschau, tot Poolsch opperbevelhebber benoemd.

Zaterdag, 30 Sept. Münster, Hamm en Bielefeld zwaar gebombardeerd. In Joegoslavië contact tusschen Russische troepen en Tito's partisanen.

Zondag, 1 Oct. Calais door Canadeezen genomen. Voortdurend Geallieerde luchtaanvallen op Duitsche spoorwegnet achter het front.

EEN VOORBEELD VAN MOED

H.M. Koningin Wilhelmina heeft Z.M. den Koning van Engeland, na het beeindigen van den heroischen strijd bij Arnhem het volgende telegram gezonden:

" Ik heb met de grootste bewondering het prachtige standhouden gevolgd van de Luchtdivisie bij Arnhem en ik stel er prijs op U mededeeling te doen van de diepe bewondering van Mijn volk en Mijzelf voor haar taai volhouden en haar heldenmoed. Mijn volk en ik betreuren ten zeerste het verlies van zooveel dappere jonge levens. Wij zullen onze schuld jegens hen nooit vergeten."

Koning George VI heeft dit telegram aldus beantwoord:

" Ik waardeer hooglijk Uw telegram en de hulde, die Gij en Uw volk hebt gebracht aan Mijn luchttroepen, die in Arnhem door hun buitengewonen moed en toewijding zulk een schitterende bijdrage hebben geleverd tot het uiteindelijke succes van den Geallieerden veldtocht tegen onzen gemeenschappelijken vijand."

Voorts heeft de Minister van Oorlog, hr. van Lidth de Jeude, het volgende telegram gezonden aan Generaal Dwight D. Eisenhower, den Geallieerden Opperbevelhebber:

" De Nederlandsche Regeering wenscht uiting te geven aan haar diepgevoelde dankbaarheid en groote bewondering voor het schitterende wapenfeit van de Eerste Engelsche Luchtlandingsdivisie, die op Nederlandschen bodem een van de meest dramatische en glorierijke veldslagen heeft geleverd tegen een overweldigende meerderheid. De Divisie heeft een voorbeeld gesteld van moed en vastberadenheid. Ik zou U willen vragen deze hulde over te brengen aan de mannen van de Divisie, die naar de Geallieerde linies zijn teruggekeerd."

Korte Berichten

- Landwacht en Sicherheitsdienst hebben verlof gekregen tot plunderen. De Nederlandsche regeering heeft meegedeeld, dat iedereen het recht heeft zich met alle gepaste middelen te verweren tegen pogingen tot roof. Ook heeft zij aangespoord, alle gegevens te verzamelen die kunnen dienen tot opsporing en berechting van de roovers
- De directeur van de UNRRA, Lehman, heeft verklaard dat Nederland zijn bijdrage in deze Inter-Geallieerde organisatie, groot 150 millioen dollars, reeds heeft betaald.
- In den afgeloopen maand September is Duitschland in totaal door 24.000 zware Geallieerde bommenwerpers aangevallen.
- Het Parool verschijnt in bevrijd Nederland reeds " bovengrondsch." De oplage te Eindhoven is 100.000
- Een Nederlandsche onderzeeër heeft in wateren van het Verre Oosten twee Japansche kustvaarders met kanonvuur tot zinken gebracht.
- Dr. H. J. van Mook is uit Londen naar Australië vertrokken, waar hij zal optreden als Lt.-Gouverneur-generaal van Nederlandsch-Indië en hoofd van een Ned.-Indisch gouvernement, bestaande uit hoofden van zeven departementen
- Bij zijn verdediging van de Kanaalhavens heeft Duitschland reeds 82.000 man verloren, hetgeen gelijk staat met tien velddivisies. Calais leverde 8.000 man op, waaronder de garnizoenscommandant, Kolonel Schröder.
- De minister van landbouw, Ir. J. van den Broek, heeft voor Radio Oranje een beroep gedaan op de Nederlandsche boeren, om het graan zoo spoedig mogelijk te dorschen. Hij ontried sabotage van de dorschmachines.
- In Duitsch bezet gebied heeft een Geallieerde militaire rechtbank het eerste vonnis geveld, en wel tegen vier Duitsche vrouwen, die een verboden zone hadden betreden. Na den uitspraak (2.000 R.M. of zes maanden) werden de beklaagden een tikje hysterisch omdat ze dachten dat ze tegen de muur zouden worden gezet.
- Het goud van de Nederlandsche Bank is voor het overgroote deel nog in Amerika aanwezig.
- Britsche luchttroepen in Albanië zijn de Grieksch-Albaneesche grens overschreden en hebben contact gemaakt met Grieksche partisanen.
- De Amerikanen hebben drie eilanden van de Palau-groep — ten Oosten van de Philippijnen—veroverd en daarbij 10.000 Japanners gedood

Proclamatie tot de Duitschers

Het volgende is de tekst van Proclamatie No. 1, uitgevaardigd door Generaal Eisenhower, opperbevelhebber van het Geallieerde Expeditie-Leger, aan het volk van Duitschland:

" De Geallieerde strijdkrachten, die onder mijn bevel staan, zijn thans in Duitschland doorgedrongen. Wij komen als overwinnaars, maar niet als onderdrukkers. Wij zullen, in het Duitsche gebied, dat door de strijdkrachten onder mijn bevel is bezet, het Nazidom en het Duitsche militarisme uitroeien. Wij zullen het Nazi-bewind omverwerpen, de Nazi-Partij ontbinden en de wreede wetten en instellingen gebaseerd op onderdrukking en rassen-onderscheid, door de Partij gemaakt, afschaffen. Wij zullen dat Duitsche militarisme, dat zoo dikwijls de wereldvrede verstoord heeft, vernietigen. Militaire leiders en partijleiders, de Gestapo en anderen, verdacht van misdaden en wreedheden, zullen terecht staan en, wanneer zij schuldig bevonden zijn, de straf ontvangen, die zij verdienen.

Bij mij, als opperbevelhebber van de Geallieerde strijdkrachten en als militair bewindvoerder, berusten de opperste wetgevende, rechterlijke en uitvoerende macht en gezag, en de militaire regeering is ingesteld voor de uitoefening van die bevoegdheden onder mijn leiding. Alle personen in het bezette gebied moeten alle besluiten en bevelen van de militaire regeering onmiddellijk en zonder tegenspraak opvolgen. Er zullen militaire rechtbanken worden ingesteld voor de bestraffing van de overtreders. Verzet tegen de Geallieerde strijdkrachten zal de kop worden ingedrukt. Andere ernstige vergrijpen zullen op gestrenge wijze worden gestraft.

Alle Duitsche rechtbanken en onderwijs-inrichtingen binnen bezet gebied zijn geschorst. Het Volksgerichtshof, de Sondergerichte en de S.S. politie-rechtbanken en andere bijzondere gerechtshoven zijn van gezag beroofd in het geheele bezette gebied. De heropening van de crimineele en burgerlijke rechtbanken en onderwijs-inrichtingen zal worden toegestaan, wanneer de omstandigheden dat veroorloven.

Alle ambtenaren hebben de plicht tot nader order op hun posten te blijven en alle bevelen of instructies van de Militaire Regeering of van de Geallieerde autoriteiten aan de Duitsche Regeering of aan het Duitsche volk te gehoorzamen en te doen navolgen. Dit geldt eveneens voor ambtenaren, employé's en arbeiders van alle openbare ondernemingen en diensten en voor alle andere personen, belast met werk van essentieel belang "

Bewaart dit blad niet als aandenken. Het is vaderlandsche plicht, het zoo snel mogelijk door te geven.

DE HELDEN VAN ARNHEM

Het relaas van dag tot dag verteld door Alan Wood—*(van de Daily Express)*

Zondag, 17 September

Geen *flak* toen de honderden Stirling bommenwerpers en de groote Horsa zweefvliegtuigen de Nederlandsche kust overvlogen. Kwamen over overstroomd gebied, aardige roode daken en huizen, half verdronken in het water. En dan de vlakke weilanden. Geen levend wezen. Verlaten straten in de steden. Links zwarte wolkjes van wat *flak*. Dan de opwinding als we dichterbij onze landingsplaats komen, ongeveer 12 kilometer ten Westen van Arnhem. Gooiden het sleeptouw los, verloren met een ruk snelheid en de piloot stuurde ons om een boom, over een heg en dook neer voor een volmaakte glijlanding op een knollenveld.

Het veld is nu bestrooid met zweefvliegtuigen met de staarten er af, om de kanonnen en de *jeeps* te kunnen lossen

Toen kwamen de parachutisten, honderden, vallend uit Dakotas. Voorraadparachutes plooiden open als keurige bloemen, rood, blauw, en geel. We verzamelden ons in een dennebosch. Burgers komen er aan en maken gebaren, van: dat de Duitschers er van door zijn gegaan.

Een groep is den weg naar Arnhem opgemarcheerd. De andere, waaiert uit naar de tegenovergestelde richting om ons landingsgebied te beschermen voor nieuwe landingen.

Maandag, 18 September

Sliepen naast onze vliegtuigen in smalle gaten, in het aardappelveld ingegraven. Ontbeten met aardappels. Gingen in de richting Arnhem. Duitsche tegenstand wordt sterker. Dit is een strijd van felle scherpschutters en hinderlagen. Een groepje parachutisten heeft de Noorderoprit van de rijbrug bereikt. Maar de weg tusschen hen en ons is nog bezet met scherpschutters. Vulden een *jeep* met ammunitie en groot aantal mannen ging er in. Een Hollander reed met ze mee, na korte opleiding — met gebaren — hoe handgranaten te gooien.

's Middags: Versterkingen gedaald. Meer *flak*. Bleven vol uur lang neerkomen. Nieuwe versterkingen komen in *jeeps* aangereden. Wij fluiten weer.

Dinsdag, 19 September

's Morgens: kwamen dichter bij Arnhem. Arnhem, kampeerden in beukenbosch bij een hotel. Gebruikten hotel als hoofdkwartier. De nacht was lawaaiig, met onze mortieren en zware mitrailleurs. De vijand dichter bij dan we dachten. Een van onze *jeeps* werd, geen 25 meter verder, beschoten; twee man gedood. Vingen Nederlandschen burger, keurig gekleed in licht-grijs pak, vilten hoed, die vanuit boomtop ons beschoot. Bij het hotel zijn tennisbanen, het net nog gespannen voor een spelletje, dat iemand op Zondag wou spelen. Die gebruiken we voor kooi voor onze twee honderd Duitsche gevangenen. Hebben zelfs een meisje van de *Luftwaffe* half brutaal, half in tranen, uiterst leelijk. Vandaag meer voorraden. Poolsche parachutisten kwamen ons versterken.

's Middags: Versterkingen met zweefvliegtuigen en voorraden per parachute. *Flak* steeds feller. Duitschers hebben—na schrik van eersten dag — verbazend snel gereageerd. Groote vrachtvliegtuigen stroomen door zonnigen hemel in nachtmerrie van afweergeschut. Zagen zeven brandend neervallen. Duitschers brengen zwaar geschut aan en *Luftwaffe* verschijnt in ongekende aantallen. Dit is blijkbaar de groote gelegenheid waarvoor ze gespaard is. Meer swastika-vliegtuigen dan in heele Normandische campagne. Onze jongens houden Noorder-eind van de brug. Duitschers het Zuiden.

Woensdag, 20 September

's Morgens: Drie bataljons thans in verschillende deelen van Arnhem afgesneden. Ons plan is nu, dat de groep, die op Maandag geland is, de bres moet dichten tusschen ons en de mannen bij de brug in Arnhem. Gisteravond hoorden we ver in het Zuiden het gedreun van het geschut. Zeiden tegen elkaar " dat moet Tweede Leger zijn." Wordt het luider? Mortieren en granaten heviger: nog voedsel voor 24 uur.

's Middags: B.B.C. zegt dat Tweede Leger nu bij Nijmegen staat; is de brug daar in onze handen? Duitschers vallen fel aan, mortieren en vlammenwerpers. De groep die naar Arnhem toe vecht, heeft vreeselijk zware verliezen geleden. Slechts 150 over van twee bataljons. Na 2 uur meer voorraden geland. Hooren reeds radio-seinen van Tweede Leger, maar te flauw om te verstaan. Kolonel zegt: " alles O.K. als we het nog vier dagen uithouden."

's Nachts: Patrouilles van het Tweede Leger schijnen waargenomen te zijn aan den overkant van de rivier. Thans radio-verbinding met Tweede Leger. Verwachten steun.

Donderdag, 21 September

Positie thans overzichtelijker. De bataljons in Arnhem allemaal apart en afgesneden, slechts één met ons in contact, die bij de brug z.t. Zij weten, dat er geen kans is op nieuwe voorraden of voedsel of versterkingen. Een luitenant in bijna zelfmoordpoging —wist tot ze door te dringen in Brengeweer-wagen, vol munitie en keerde terug! Verloren onze landingsplaats; 1.500 tot 2.000 man thans hierheen teruggetrokken. Van alle kanten mortier- en granaatvuur. Geschut van Tweede Leger beschiet thans doelen om ons heen; hun tanks worden vanavond verwacht.

's Middags: Duitschers hebben luidsprekerwagens aangereden die zeggen, dat we ons moeten overgeven. Ze brullen: " Slechts 3.000 man van de divisie zijn nog over!" Wij schoten op ze en zweefpiloten gillen zich schor met verwenschingen bij die idee. Poolsche parachutisten daalden gisteravond overkant rivier, de eenige plaats, nu onze landingsplaats verloren is gegaan

Vrijdag, 22 September

Probeerden de Polen over de rivier te krijgen in aanhangwagentjes van *jeeps*; maar rivieroevers te modderig. Wij kunnen het niet houden vlak aan de rivier en missen de noodige mannen om den vijand daar te verdrijven. Mortiervuur, granaten en onhoorbaar neerploffende 8-centimeters, nu op echt grooten schaal. Geschut Tweede Leger heeft al Duitsche tanks uit den weg geruimd.

5 uur 's middags: Tweede Leger thans contact gemaakt met Polen, ten Zuiden der rivier. Duitsch geschut uiterst actief. Gewonden met roodekruis vlaggen door Duitsche linies geëvacueerd

Zaterdag, 23 September

Dit bosche in Nederland heeft meer iets van vorigen oorlog dan van dezen. Graven ons dieper en dieper in tegen fel trommelvuur. Tien mannen in *jeeps* branden, na kanonhagel, gewonden weg. Majoor gewond, maar gaat gewoon door, kapitein er leelijker aan toe. Een munitiedepot brandt.

Poolsche parachutisten kwamen de rivier over. Brigade van het Tweede Leger wordt verwacht. Ons gebied zoo klein, dat Duitschers links de Duitschers rechts van ons, over ons heen, schijnen te beschieten. Ze denken misschien wel, dat we heel sterk zijn. Trachten radio-contact met Tweede Leger te handhaven.

Later: Duitsch vuur, mortieren en acht-centimeters blijven ons bestoken. Kunnen er niets tegen doen. Ook Tweede Leger-geschut op dit oogenblik zuinig met munitie. Onze mannen zijn geen keurtroepen, in den gewonen zin van het woord; zij waren winkeliers, klerken, mannen op kantoor, maar met een zin voor avontuur. En nou ze er in zitten, zijn het allen helden, die niet toegeven. Geen man hier, of hij heeft iets groots verricht en allen, misschien wel zich zelf, verrast door zijn uithoudingsvermogen en moed. Zij zullen zich niet overgeven."

En ze hebben zich niet overgegeven. Twee dagen later kregen ze het bevel, zich over de rivier terug te trekken, dwars door de linies van den vijand heen. Tweeduizend man. Slechts de zwaargewonden bleven achter, en de dooden.